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RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the General Assembly

during its

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

16 September — 17 December 1969

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 30 (A/7630)



UNITED NATIONS

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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-fourth session and an index, by agenda item, of the resolutions and other action taken by the Assembly can be found at the end of the present volume. Also appearing at the end of the volume are a list of organs whose composition is given in the volumes of resolutions and a list of conventions and declarations the texts of which are reproduced 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 Guatemala (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fourth 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. Reports of the Economic and Social Council [A/7603 and Corr.1, chapters XIV² and XV] (item 12).
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 14).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 15).
15. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 16).
16. Election of nine members of the Economic and Social Council (item 17).
17. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice (item 18).
18. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (item 19).
19. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission (item 20).
20. Problems of the human environment: report of the Secretary-General (item 21).³
21. Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General (item 22).

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/7700) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969. 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 "Index of resolutions and decisions", page 114.

² At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/7700, para. 13 (a) (i)): (a) that chapter XIV, section B (Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council and calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and 1971), might be of interest to the Second, Third and Fifth Committees and that, in considering that section, the Second Committee might take into account the decision by which the General Assembly, at its 1751st plenary meeting on 20 December 1968, had taken note of paragraph 40 of the report of the Second Committee submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session (A/7426) concerning the organization of the Committee's work; (b) that chapter XIV, section C (Summary records of subsidiary organs of the Council), and section E (Financial implications of actions of the Council) might be of concern also to the Fifth Committee.

³ At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/7700, para. 13 (a) (ii)), that this item should be referred to the Second Committee and that it should also be discussed at one or two plenary meetings and at one or two meetings of the Third Committee.

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. Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 24).
24. Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations (item 25).
25. Installation of mechanical means of voting: report of the Secretary-General (item 26).
26. The situation in the Middle East (item 27).
27. Question of Namibia (item 64):⁵
(c) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
28. Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian): report of the Secretary-General regarding the act of self-determination in West Irian (item 98).
29. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (item 101).⁶
30. Fiftieth anniversary of the International Labour Organisation (item 95).⁷
31. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: Manifesto on Southern Africa (item 106).⁸
32. Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28 (item 93).⁹

First Committee

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

1. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 28).
2. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 29).¹⁰
3. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 30).
4. Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States (item 31):
 - (a) Implementation of the results of the Conference: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General.

⁴ At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/7700, para. 13 (a) (iii)), to refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories.

⁵ For sub-items (a) and (b), see "Fourth Committee" below, item 3.

⁶ At its 1808th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1969, the General Assembly rejected the draft resolution submitted by Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, the Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Romania, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia (A/L.569). See also resolution 2500 (XXIV).

⁷ This item was considered at the 1793rd and 1794th plenary meetings, on 29 October 1969.

⁸ At its 1791st plenary meeting, on 28 October 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its fourth report (A/7700/Add.3), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

⁹ At its 1819th plenary meeting, on 1 December 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its sixth report (A/7700/Add.5, para. 3), that the point of procedure connected with this item should be discussed directly in plenary meeting.

¹⁰ At its 1764th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1969, the General Assembly adopted the present wording of this item in the form proposed by India (A/L.566). See also footnote 13 below.

5. Question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction (item 32).
6. Question of Korea (item 99):
 - (a) Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations;
 - (b) Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;
 - (c) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;
 - (d) Need to put an end to the discussion in the United Nations on the unification of Korea.¹¹
7. The strengthening of international security (item 103).¹²
8. Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (item 104):¹³
 - (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (b) Conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and on the destruction of such weapons;
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 33).
2. The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (item 34).
3. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (item 35).
4. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 36):
 - (a) Report of the Commissioner-General;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Reports of the Economic and Social Council [A/7603 and Corr.1, chapters I to VII, X, XI (sections C, D, F, G, H and J) and XIII;¹⁴ A/7203, paragraphs 764 to 770¹⁵] (item 12).

¹¹ At its 1808th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its fifth report (A/7700/Add.4), to include this question in the agenda as sub-item (d) and to allocate it to the First Committee.

¹² At its 1764th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/7700/Add.1, para. 1), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

¹³ At its 1764th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/7700/Add.1, para. 2), and following the adoption of an amendment submitted by India (A/L.566), to inscribe this item on the agenda in its present wording and to allocate it to the First Committee. At its 1765th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1969, the Assembly decided that this question should appear in the agenda as item 104.

¹⁴ At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/7700, foot-note 33), to refer also to the Third and Fifth Committees chapter XIII, section A (General development and review of activities), and section B (Particular issues dealt with by the Council). Section C (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) of that chapter was referred also to the Fourth Committee.

¹⁵ At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/7700, para. 14), that the question of the amendment to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly raised in paragraphs 764 to 770 should be considered at the present session and referred to the Second and Third Committees, and, after its consideration by these Committees, transmitted to the Sixth Committee in accordance with annex II, part 1, paragraph 1 (c), of the rules of procedure.

2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board (item 37).
3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization: report of the Industrial Development Board (item 38).
4. United Nations Capital Development Fund (item 39).
5. Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade (item 40).
6. International Education Year: report of the Secretary-General (item 41).
7. One day of war for peace (item 42).
8. The role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General (item 43).
9. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director (item 44).
10. Operational activities for development (item 45):
 - (a) Activities of the United Nations Development Programme: reports of the Governing Council;
 - (b) Activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
11. Review of the World Food Programme (item 46).
12. 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 47).
13. Problems of the human environment: report of the Secretary-General (item 21).¹⁶
14. Development of tourism (item 97).

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Reports of the Economic and Social Council [A/7603 and Corr.1, chapters VIII,¹⁷ IX, XI (sections A, B, E, and I¹⁷) and XIII;¹⁸ A/7203, paragraphs 764 to 770¹⁹] (item 12).
2. Draft Declaration on Social Progress and Development (item 48).
3. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 49).
4. Housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
5. Town twinning as a means of international co-operation: report of the Economic and Social Council (item 51).
6. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 52):
 - (a) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance;
 - (b) Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.
7. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (item 53).
8. Freedom of information (item 54):
 - (a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;
 - (b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

¹⁶ See foot-note 3 above.

¹⁷ At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/7700, para. 13 (b)), that chapter VIII, section A (The role of education in economic and social development), section C (Long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development) and section E (Social aspects of the Second United Nations Development Decade), and chapter XI, section I (Programmes of international action related to youth), might be of concern also to the Second Committee.

¹⁸ See foot-note 14 above.

¹⁹ See foot-note 15 above.

9. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 55):
 - (a) Implementation of 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;
 - (c) Programme for the celebration in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.
10. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance: report of the Secretary-General (item 56).
11. 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 57):
 - (a) Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
12. Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General (item 58).
13. International Year for Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General (item 59).
14. Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General (item 60).
15. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (item 61).
16. Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: report of the Secretary-General (item 62).
17. Problems of the human environment: report of the Secretary-General (item 21).²⁰
18. The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development (item 92).²¹
19. Question of the elderly and the aged (item 100).

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 63):
 - (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 Namibia (item 64):²²
 - (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 United Nations Council for Namibia.

²⁰ See foot-note 3 above.

²¹ At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/7700, para. 15 (a)), that the item might be of concern also to the Second Committee.

²² At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/7700, para. 13 (a) (iv)), that petitioners requesting to speak on this item might be heard by the Fourth Committee, which would submit a report on such hearings to the Assembly in plenary meeting before the latter concluded its consideration of the question. At its 1770th plenary meeting, on 29 September 1969, the General Assembly decided to reallocate sub-items (a) and (b) for consideration in the Fourth Committee instead of in plenary meeting. For sub-item (c), see "Plenary meetings" above, item 27.

4. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration (item 65):
 - (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.
5. 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 66).
6. Question of Oman: 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).
7. Question of Southern Rhodesia: 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 102).
8. 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, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern 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 68).
9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 69):
 - (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.
10. Reports of the Economic and Social Council [A/7603, chapter XIII (section C)] (item 12).²³
11. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 70).
12. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 71).
13. 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).²⁴

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1968 and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 72):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1969 (item 73).
3. Budget estimates for the financial year 1970 (item 74).
4. Planning estimate for the financial year 1971 (item 75).
5. Pattern of conferences: report of the Committee on Conferences (item 76).

²³ See foot-note 14 above.

²⁴ See foot-note 4 above.

6. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 77):
 - (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.²⁵
7. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 78).
8. Audit reports relating to expenditure by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 79):
 - (a) Allocations from the Technical Assistance Account of the United Nations Development Programme;
 - (b) Allocations from the Special Fund Account of the United Nations Development Programme.
9. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 80).
10. Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 81).
11. Publications and documentation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 82).
12. Personnel questions (item 83):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Other personnel questions.
13. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 84).
14. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (item 85).
15. Reports of the Economic and Social Council [A/7603 and Corr.1, chapters XII²⁶ and XIII²⁷] (item 12).

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-first session (item 86).
2. Draft Convention on Special Missions (item 87).
3. Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (item 88).
4. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (item 89).
5. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its second session (item 90).
6. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (item 91).

²⁵ At its 1819th plenary meeting, on 1 December 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its sixth report (A/7700/Add.5, para. 2), to include this question in the agenda as sub-item (e) and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

²⁶ At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/7700, para. 13 (c)), to refer this chapter to the Second and Third Committees for comment.

²⁷ See foot-note 14 above.

7. Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28 (item 93).²⁸
8. Declaration and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties (item 94):
 - (a) Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties;
 - (b) Resolution relating to article 1 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties;
 - (c) Resolution relating to article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the annex thereto.
9. Amendments to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly resulting from the amendment to rule 51 (item 96).
10. Reports of the Economic and Social Council [A/7203, paragraphs 764 to 770²⁹] (item 12).
11. Forcible diversion of civil aircraft in flight (item 105).³⁰
12. Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations (item 107).³¹

²⁸ See foot-note 9 above.

²⁹ See foot-note 15 above.

³⁰ At its 1785th plenary meeting, on 10 October 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its third report (A/7700/Add.2), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

³¹ At its 1819th plenary meeting, on 1 December 1969, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its sixth report (A/7700/Add.5, para. 1), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

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.

The Committee was constituted as follows: BOLIVIA, ICELAND, MONGOLIA, NICARAGUA, SUDAN, THAILAND, TOGO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*1753rd plenary meeting,
16 September 1969.*

COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

(Items 4, 5 and 6)

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

President of the General Assembly:

Miss Angie E. BROOKS (Liberia).

*1753rd plenary meeting,
16 September 1969.*

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly:

The representatives of the following Member States: BARBADOS, CHILE, CHINA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GHANA, INDONESIA, JORDAN, LUXEMBOURG, MALAWI, MONGOLIA, NIGERIA, PANAMA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YUGOSLAVIA.

*1754th plenary meeting,
17 September 1969.*

Chairmen of the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly:

First Committee: Mr. Agha SHAHI (Pakistan);

Special Political Committee: Mr. Eugeniusz KULAGA (Poland);

Second Committee: Mr. Costa P. CARANICAS (Greece);

Third Committee: Mrs. Turkia OULD DADDAH (Mauritania);

Fourth Committee: Mr. Théodore IDZUMBUIR (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

Fifth Committee: Mr. David SILVEIRA DA MOTA (Brazil);

Sixth Committee: Mr. Gonzalo ALCÍVAR (Ecuador).

*1754th plenary meeting,³²
17 September 1969.*

ELECTION OF FIVE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(Item 16)

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 ALGERIA, HUNGARY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY and SENEGAL.

³² At that meeting the President of the General Assembly announced the results of the elections held by the Committees.

The following Member States were elected: BURUNDI, NICARAGUA, POLAND, SIERRA LEONE and SYRIA.

1787th plenary meeting,
20 October 1969.

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As a result of the above election, the composition of the Security Council for 1970 will be as follows: BURUNDI,** CHINA, COLOMBIA,* FINLAND,* FRANCE, NEPAL,* NICARAGUA,** POLAND,** SIERRA LEONE,** SPAIN,* SYRIA,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAMBIA.*

ELECTION OF NINE MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(Item 17)

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 BELGIUM, FRANCE, GUATEMALA, KUWAIT, LIBYA, MEXICO, SIERRA LEONE, TURKEY and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

The following Member States were elected: BRAZIL, CEYLON, FRANCE, GHANA, GREECE, ITALY, KENYA, PERU and TUNISIA.

1787th plenary meeting,
20 October 1969.

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As a result of the above election, the composition of the Economic and Social Council for 1970 will be as follows: ARGENTINA,* BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,* CEYLON,** CHAD,* FRANCE,** GHANA,** GREECE,** INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRELAND,* ITALY,** JAMAICA,** JAPAN,* KENYA,** NORWAY,** PAKISTAN,** PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,* PERU,** SUDAN,** TUNISIA,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* UPPER VOLTA,* URUGUAY** and YUGOSLAVIA.**

ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

(Item 18)

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:

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).

The following members were elected:

Mr. Hardy C. DILLARD (United States of America);
Mr. Louis IGNACIO-PINTO (Dahomey);
Mr. Federico DE CASTRO (Spain);
Mr. P. D. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics);
Mr. Eduardo JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA (Uruguay).

1790th plenary meeting,
27 October 1969.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1970.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1971.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1972.

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. Isaac FORSTER (Senegal),* Mr. André GROS (France),* Mr. Luis PADILLA NERVO (Mexico),* Sir Muhammad ZAFRULLA KHAN (Pakistan),* Mr. Fouad AMMOUN (Lebanon),** Mr. Cesar BENGZON (Philippines),** Mr. Sture PETRÉN (Sweden),** Mr. Manfred LACHS (Poland),** Mr. Charles D. ONYEAMA (Nigeria),** Mr. Hardy C. DILLARD (United States of America),*** Mr. Louis IGNACIO-PINTO (Dahomey),*** Mr. Federico DE CASTRO (Spain),*** Mr. P. D. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)*** and Mr. Eduardo JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA (Uruguay).****

* Term of office expires on 5 February 1973.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 1976.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 1979.

ELECTION OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(Item 19)

The General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,³³ decided to extend the term of office of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA as a member of the Industrial Development Board until 31 December 1970.

The General Assembly, in pursuance of section II, paragraphs 3 to 5, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, elected fifteen members to the Industrial Development Board to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, COLOMBIA, the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, GHANA, IRAN, the IVORY COAST, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, SPAIN, TURKEY, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and URUGUAY.

The following States were elected: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, GHANA, HUNGARY, IRAN, IVORY COAST, MALI, MEXICO, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SPAIN, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA.

*1817th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

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As a result of the above decision and election, the composition of the Industrial Development Board for 1970 will be as follows: AUSTRIA, BELGIUM,* BRAZIL,** CHILE,** CUBA,** CZECHOSLOVAKIA,* DENMARK,** FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,*** FRANCE,** GHANA,*** GUINEA,* HUNGARY,*** INDIA,** INDONESIA,* IRAN,*** IRAQ,** ITALY,* IVORY COAST,*** JAPAN,** KUWAIT,** MALI,*** MEXICO,*** NETHERLANDS,** NIGERIA,* NORWAY,*** PAKISTAN,*** PERU,* PHILIPPINES,*** POLAND,** RWANDA,* SOMALIA,* SPAIN,*** SUDAN,** SWEDEN,* SWITZERLAND,* THAILAND,** TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,* TURKEY,*** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** UPPER VOLTA,** URUGUAY*** and VENEZUELA.****

³³ A/7646, para. 3.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1970.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1971.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1972.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE

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2499 (XXIV). Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision adopted at its twenty-third session that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations should be commemorated in an appropriate manner,¹

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 1749th meeting, para. 3.*

Convinced that the twenty-fifth anniversary should be an occasion to strengthen the United Nations and make it more effective by reaffirming the faith of Governments and peoples in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and renewing their endeavours to give them full effect, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights, non-intervention, non-use of force and self-determination of peoples, and achieving international co-operation in

solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Noting further that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, all Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Considering that involvement of world youth in the commemoration is most desirable in relation to the present and future tasks of the Organization,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations,²

1. *Takes note* of the programmes and activities recommended by the Preparatory Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations concerning the United Nations and related organizations as well as the programmes and activities suggested for the consideration of Governments of Member States and non-governmental organizations;

2. *Decides* that the theme of the anniversary should be "Peace, justice and progress" and expresses the desire that the year 1970 will mark the beginning of an era of peace;

3. *Decides also* that a commemorative session of the General Assembly should be held during a short period, culminating on 24 October 1970 with the signing and/or adoption of a final document or documents;

4. *Expresses the hope* that as many Heads of State or Government as possible will be able to participate in the commemorative session;

5. *Decides* to establish a Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, composed of twenty-five members to be designated by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and bearing in mind the present composition of the Preparatory Committee, for the purpose of:

(a) Drawing up and co-ordinating plans for the anniversary;

(b) Organizing suitable activities for the anniversary, to be undertaken by the United Nations, in the light of the report of the Preparatory Committee;

(c) Considering proposals and suggestions, in relation to the anniversary, for increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Committee to prepare, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a suitable text for a final document or documents to be signed and/or adopted during the commemorative session, for consideration by the General Assembly during the early part of its twenty-fifth session;

7. *Decides* that the same period of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations should provide an opportunity for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which should conclude with the adoption of an appropriate document by the General Assembly during the commemorative session;

8. *Decides also* to consider during the early part of its twenty-fifth session the draft of the international

development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade with a view to having it adopted during the commemorative session;

9. *Endorses* the call of the Secretary-General for the proclamation of a Disarmament Decade,³ which will coincide with the Second United Nations Development Decade, and, in this respect, entrusts the competent bodies of the Organization with the task of presenting concrete proposals to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

10. *Invites* the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States to expedite its work with a view to facilitating the adoption of an appropriate document by the General Assembly during the commemorative session;

11. *Calls upon* all relevant organs and committees of the United Nations to speed up their work and to transmit to the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations material which may be useful in the preparation of a text or texts for a final document or documents;

12. *Decides* to convene a world youth assembly within the general framework described in the report of the Preparatory Committee;

13. *Invites* Governments of Member States to consider the inclusion of representatives of youth in their delegations to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities for implementing the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee;

15. *Urges* Governments of Member States to implement General Assembly resolution 2445 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 entitled "Teaching in schools of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with particular reference to human rights";

16. *Invites* all Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned to take note of the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and to formulate such plans and programmes as seem to them appropriate for promoting the purposes of the observance;

17. *Appeals* to all Member States to give urgent consideration to the ratification of, or accession to, a number of multilateral instruments which have been adopted, endorsed or supported by the United Nations and which have not entered into force for lack of sufficient ratifications or accessions or which have entered into force but could be strengthened by additional ratifications or accessions, as well as to their effective implementation;

18. *Urges* appropriate organs of the United Nations to complete as early as possible the consideration of important conventions still to be concluded;

19. *Requests* the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations to submit a report on the observance of the anniversary to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

1797th plenary meeting,
31 October 1969.

² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/7690.

³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/7601/Add.1), para. 42.

B

The General Assembly,

Considering that a special issue of United Nations stamps has been decided upon by the Preparatory Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations with the words "Peace and progress" as the theme on the occasion of the anniversary,

Taking into account resolution 2499 A (XXIV) of 31 October 1969 by which the General Assembly decided that the theme of the anniversary should be "Peace, justice and progress",

Bearing in mind that steps have already been taken for the issue of stamps with the theme "Peace and progress",

1. *Decides* that the medals to be struck to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations will bear the emblem "Peace, justice and progress";

2. *Decides* that stamps with the theme "Peace and progress" may be issued;

3. *Further decides* that another set of stamps will be issued with the theme "Peace, justice and progress" and directs the Secretariat to take the necessary steps towards that end.

1837th plenary meeting,
17 December 1969.

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At the 1797th plenary meeting, on 31 October 1969, the President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution A above, designated the members of the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.

The Committee is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CANADA, CHINA, FRANCE, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUYANA, INDIA, IRAN, ITALY, LEBANON, MAURITANIA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, SOMALIA, SWEDEN, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UGANDA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

2500 (XXIV). 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 resolutions 2025 (XX) of 17 November 1965, 2159 (XXI) of 29 November 1966, 2271 (XXII) of 28 November 1967 and 2389

(XXIII) of 19 November 1968, was affirmed as remaining valid,

Affirms again that this decision remains valid.

1808th plenary meeting,
11 November 1969.

2504 (XXIV). Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1752 (XVII) of 21 September 1962, in which it took note of the Agreement of 15 August 1962 between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian),⁴ acknowledged the role conferred upon the Secretary-General in the Agreement and authorized him to carry out the tasks entrusted to him therein,

Recalling also its decision of 6 November 1963⁵ to take note of the report of the Secretary-General⁶ on the completion of the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in West Irian,

Recalling further that the arrangements for the act of free choice were the responsibility of Indonesia with the advice, assistance and participation of a special representative of the Secretary-General, as stipulated in the Agreement,

Having received the report on the conduct and results of the act of free choice⁷ submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with article XXI, paragraph 1, of the Agreement,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with article XXI, paragraph 2, both parties to the Agreement have recognized these results and abide by them,

Noting that the Government of Indonesia, in implementing its national development plan, is giving special attention to the progress of West Irian, bearing in mind the specific conditions of its population, and that the Government of the Netherlands, in close cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, will continue to render financial assistance for this purpose, in particular through the Asian Development Bank and the institutions of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and acknowledges with appreciation the fulfilment by the Secretary-General and his representative of the tasks entrusted to them under the Agreement of 15 August 1962 between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian);

2. *Appreciates* any assistance provided through the Asian Development Bank, through institutions of the United Nations or through other means to the Government of Indonesia in its efforts to promote the economic and social development of West Irian.

1813th plenary meeting,
19 November 1969.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 89, document A/5170, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Eighteenth Session, Plenary Meetings, 1255th meeting, para. 71.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document A/5578.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 98, document A/7723.

2505 (XXIV). Manifesto on Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having received the Manifesto on Southern Africa,⁸ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 9 September 1969,

Convinced of the need for intensifying international efforts for the elimination of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in order that peace and security in southern Africa may be assured,

Recalling its resolution 2011 (XX) of 11 October 1965 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

1. Welcomes the Manifesto on Southern Africa and recommends it to the attention of all States and all peoples;

2. Expresses once again the firm intention of the United Nations, acting in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in southern Africa.

*1815th plenary meeting,
20 November 1969.*

2519 (XXIV). Installation of mechanical means of voting

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1957 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 regarding the installation of mechanical means of voting in the General Assembly Hall on an experimental basis and the carrying out of additional work of a preparatory nature in one or two committee rooms so as to permit an eventual expansion of the system,

Recalling also its decision of 7 December 1966⁹ to approve the use of the mechanical voting system in the General Assembly Hall on a permanent basis,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning the installation of mechanical means of voting in one committee room,¹⁰ as well as the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹¹ and the report of the Fifth Committee¹² on the administrative and financial implications thereof,

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to proceed, as outlined in his report, with the design and construction of a mechanical voting system for installation in one main committee room, on the understanding that no expenditure shall be incurred until a demonstration model has been completed and confirmation of the technical accuracy of the design has been established;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the design, construction and installation of a mechanical voting system in a main committee room, together with his recommendations on any further steps to be taken.

*1820th plenary meeting,
4 December 1969.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 106, document A/7754.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 1486th meeting, para. 51.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26, document A/7737.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, document A/7755.

¹² *Ibid.*, document A/7771.

2520 (XXIV). Participation of States which are parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, but are not Members of the United Nations, in the procedure for effecting amendments to the Statute

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, under Article 69 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Security Council may recommend to the General Assembly for adoption provisions concerning the participation of States which are parties to the Statute, but are not Members of the United Nations, in the procedure for effecting amendments to the Statute,

Having received the recommendations of the Security Council in this regard, contained in Council resolution 272 (1969) of 23 October 1969,

Decides that:

(a) A State which is a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, but is not a Member of the United Nations, may participate in the General Assembly in regard to amendments to the Statute in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations;

(b) Amendments to the Statute of the International Court of Justice shall come into force for all States which are parties to the Statute when they have been adopted by a vote of two thirds of the States which are parties to the Statute and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the States which are parties to the Statute and in accordance with the provisions of Article 69 of the Statute and Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations.

*1820th plenary meeting,
4 December 1969.*

2521 (XXIV). Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹³

Mindful of the need on the occasion of that anniversary to evaluate the progress so far made in the implementation of the Declaration and, taking into account the various existing obstacles, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism,

1. Approves the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and endorses the recommendations contained therein¹⁴ concerning the programme of activities to be undertaken in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned the above-mentioned recommendations for appropriate action and to report on their implementation to the Special Com-

¹³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 24, document A/7684.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 22.

mittee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, in its preparation of a draft declaration or a suggested programme of action for consideration at the special commemorative meeting, to co-operate as appropriate with other United Nations bodies concerned and, in addition to carrying out the other specific tasks assigned to it in the report, to follow, in consultation with the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations, the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

*1821st plenary meeting,
4 December 1969.*

2536 (XXIV). Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received and examined the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1968-1969,¹⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities;

3. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to take these records into account in its future work.

*1828th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2548 (XXIV). 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, 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Recalling also its resolution 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning the 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, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

¹⁵ International Atomic Energy Agency, *Annual Report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference, 1 July 1968-30 June 1969* (Vienna, July 1969) and supplementary report; transmitted to the Members of the General Assembly by notes of the Secretary-General (A/7637 and A/7637/Add.1).

Recalling further its resolution 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting with grave concern that nine years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination,

Deploring the refusal of the colonial Powers, especially Portugal and South Africa, to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Bearing in mind that the continuation of colonialism and its manifestations, including racism, *apartheid* and activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploit colonial peoples, and the attempts of some colonial Powers to suppress national liberation movements by repressive activities against colonial peoples are incompatible with 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,

Deploring the attitude of certain States which, in defiance of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, 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, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolution 2446 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 relating to the measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of *apartheid* in particular, especially paragraph 8 thereof,

Recalling the Manifesto on Southern Africa,¹⁶ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixth ordinary session,

Recalling that the year 1970 will be the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all its other resolutions on the question of decolonization;

2. *Approves* 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 covering its work during 1969,¹⁷ including the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1970;

3. *Urges* all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, including the various programmes in the United Nations system, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. *Declares* that the continuation of colonial rule threatens international peace and security and that the

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 106, document A/7754.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1)*.

practice of *apartheid* and all forms of racial discrimination constitute a crime against humanity;

5. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, notes with satisfaction the progress made in the colonial Territories by the national liberation movements, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, and urges all States to provide moral and material assistance to them;

6. *Requests* all States, as well as the specialized agencies and international institutions, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

7. *Reiterates* its declaration that the practice of using mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence is punishable as a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are outlaws, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory to be a punishable offence and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries;

8. *Requests* the colonial Powers to dismantle without further delay their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

9. *Condemns* the policies, pursued by certain colonial Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while evicting, displacing and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence, and in particular to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommends the Council to take such suggestions fully into consideration;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

13. *Invites* the Special Committee to continue 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 their right to self-determination and independence;

14. *Urges* the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting groups to the colonial Territories in

order to secure first-hand information concerning the Territories and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of those Territories under their administration;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial Territories and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples;

16. *Requests* Member States, in particular the administering Powers, to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all the facilities necessary for the implementation of the present resolution.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2575 (XXIV). Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 2406 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968 concerning the holding of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁸

1. *Endorses* the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Approves* the expenditures proposed for 1970 by the Secretary-General in his report;

3. *Notes* the Secretary-General's estimated expenditures for 1971 and 1972 and requests him to advise the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session of any changes in those estimates;

4. *Awaits with interest* the draft agenda of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the continuing assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in close co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and in consultation with appropriate specialized agencies, to continue preparations for the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, to be held at Geneva for eight or nine working days on convenient dates in 1971;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To transmit the draft agenda proposed by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, including whatever suggestions and comments he may deem appropriate;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the preparations for the Conference.

*1833rd plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 22, document A/7823/Rev.2.

2589 (XXIV). Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly*The General Assembly**Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.¹⁹**1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.***2619 (XXIV). 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 1968 to 15 July 1969²⁰ and of the comments made thereon.**1837th plenary meeting,
17 December 1969.*¹⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 3, document A/7634.²⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/7602)*.*
Other decisions*Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations***(Item 7)*

At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly took note of the communication dated 15 September 1969 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly.²¹

Adoption of the agenda*(Item 8)*

At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 11 of the first report of the General Committee.²²

General debate*(Item 9)*

At its 1758th plenary meeting, on 20 September 1969, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the General Committee concerning the general debate.²³

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

At its 1838th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.²⁴

Reports of the Economic and Social Council*(Item 12)*

At its 1837th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of chapters XIV and XV of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.²⁵

Report of the International Court of Justice*(Item 14)*

At its 1830th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.²⁶

²¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document A/7670.²² *Ibid.*, agenda item 8, document A/7700.²³ *Ibid.*, para. 17.²⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/7601 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 1A (A/7601/Add.1)*.²⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1)*.²⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5 (A/7605 and Corr.1)*.

Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission**(Item 20)**

At its 1830th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided to reappoint the present members of the Peace Observation Commission for the years 1970 and 1971.

The Commission will be composed of the following Member States: CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, HONDURAS, INDIA, IRAQ, ISRAEL, NEW ZEALAND, PAKISTAN, SWEDEN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and URUGUAY.

The situation in the Middle East**(Item 27)**

At its 1838th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1969, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East" in the provisional agenda of its twenty-fifth session.

Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia**(Item 64 (c))**

At its 1819th plenary meeting, on 1 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,²⁷ appointed Mr. Agha Abdul HAMID, Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information, as Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, with effect from 1 January 1970.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 64, document A/7788.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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2516 (XXIV). Question of Korea

The General Assembly,

Having noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, signed at Seoul, Korea, on 6 September 1969,¹

Reaffirming its resolution 2466 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and its previous resolutions on the question of Korea noted therein,

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/7629 and Corr.1).

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,

Anxious that progress be made towards creating conditions which would facilitate the reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people,

Concerned at reports of further events in Korea which, if continued, could hamper efforts to create the peaceful conditions which are one of the prerequisites of the establishment of a unified and independent Korea,

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. *Calls* for co-operation in the easing of tensions in the area and, in particular, for the avoidance of incidents and activities in violation of the Armistice Agreement of 1953;

4. *Notes with approval* the efforts made by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, in pursuit of its mandate, to encourage the exercise of restraint and the easing of tensions in the area and to secure maximum support, assistance and co-operation in the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to pursue these and other efforts to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Korea, to continue to carry out the tasks previously assigned to it by the General Assembly and to keep members of the Assembly informed on the situation in the area and on the results of these efforts through regular reports submitted to the Secretary-General, and to the General Assembly as appropriate;

6. *Notes* that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in greater 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.

*1818th plenary meeting,
25 November 1969.*

2574 (XXIV). Question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2340 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2467 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968,

Having regard for the fact that the problems relating to the high seas, territorial waters, contiguous zones, the continental shelf, the superjacent waters, and the sea-bed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, are closely linked together,

Considering that the definition of the continental shelf contained in the Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958² does not define with sufficient precision the limits of the area over which a coastal State exercises sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of natural resources, and that customary international law on the subject is inconclusive,

Noting that developing technology is making the entire sea-bed and ocean floor progressively accessible and exploitable for scientific, economic, military and other purposes,

Affirming that there exists an area of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof which lies beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Affirming further that this area should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and its resources utilized for the benefit of all mankind,

Convinced of the urgent necessity of preserving this area from encroachment, or appropriation by any State, inconsistent with the common interest of mankind,

Noting that the establishment of an equitable international régime for this area would facilitate the task of determining the limits of the area to which that régime is to apply,

Noting further the continuing efforts of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction to elaborate such a régime in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 2467 A (XXIII),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of Member States on the desirability of convening at an early date a conference on the law of the sea to review the régimes of the high seas, the continental shelf, the territorial sea and contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas, particularly in order to arrive at a clear, precise and internationally accepted definition of the area of the sea-bed and ocean floor which lies beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, in the light of the international régime to be established for that area;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the results of his consultations to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

*1833rd plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2340 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2467 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction,³

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 499 (1964), No. 7302.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/7622 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 22A (A/7622/Add.1).*

Expressing its satisfaction to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization for their participation in and contribution to the Committee's work, as well as to the Secretary-General for his assistance,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction;

2. *Invites* the Committee to consider further the questions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 2467 (XXIII) with a view to formulating recommendations on these questions, in the light of the reports and studies to be made available to it and taking into account the views expressed in the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session;

3. *Notes with interest* the synthesis at the end of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee,⁴ which reflects the extent of the work done in the formulation of principles designed to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and ensure the exploitation of their resources for the benefit of mankind, irrespective of the geographical location of States, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal;

4. *Requests* the Committee to expedite its work of preparing a comprehensive and balanced statement of these principles and to submit a draft declaration to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

5. *Takes note* of the suggestions contained in the report of the Economic and Technical Sub-Committee;⁵

6. *Requests* the Committee to formulate recommendations regarding the economic and technical conditions and the rules for the exploitation of the resources of this area in the context of the régime to be set up.

*1833rd plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2467 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction,⁶

Noting with satisfaction the study on international machinery prepared by the Secretary-General, which is annexed to that report,⁷

Bearing in mind the recommendation of the Committee that the Secretary-General should be requested to continue this study in depth,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a further study on various types of international ma-

⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22 (A/7622 and Corr.1), part two.

⁵ *Ibid.*, part three.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22 (A/7622 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 22A (A/7622/Add.1).

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22 (A/7622 and Corr.1), annex II.

chinery, particularly a study covering in depth the status, structure, functions and powers of an international machinery, having jurisdiction over the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, including the power to regulate, co-ordinate, supervise and control all activities relating to the exploration and exploitation of their resources, for the benefit of mankind as a whole, irrespective of the geographical location of States, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his report thereon to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction for consideration during one of its sessions in 1970;

3. *Calls upon* the Committee to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

*1833rd plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2467 A (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 to the effect that the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction should be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, irrespective of the geographical location of States, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries,

Convinced that it is essential, for the achievement of this purpose, that such activities be carried out under an international régime including appropriate international machinery,

Noting that this matter is under consideration by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction,

Recalling its resolution 2340 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 on the importance of preserving the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction from actions and uses which might be detrimental to the common interests of mankind,

Declares that, pending the establishment of the aforementioned international régime:

(a) States and persons, physical or juridical, are bound to refrain from all activities of exploitation of the resources of the area of the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;

(b) No claim to any part of that area or its resources shall be recognized.

*1833rd plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2600 (XXIV). International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2453 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Bearing in mind the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,⁸ especially the recommendations of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its sixth session with respect to the promotion of the applications of space technology,⁹

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1426 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969, in which the Council, *inter alia*, expressed its conviction that international co-operation through the United Nations should continue to play an important role in assisting the efforts of Governments in the fields of investigation and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources,

Aware of the urgent need for a more complete understanding of man's environment,

Recognizing that space technology may make a significant contribution to this understanding,

Expressing the desire that earth resources survey satellite programmes be available to produce information for the world community as a whole,

Wishing to encourage the study of earth resources survey programmes, including those related to remote-sensing techniques, and participation to the extent feasible and practicable in their development,

1. *Invites* Member States with experience in the field of remote earth resources surveying to make such experience available to other Member States which do not have such experience and encourage them to become familiar with this field;

2. *Invites* Member States to join in exploring the various aspects involved in the analysis of data obtained through earth resources surveying techniques, their dissemination and application, so as to maximize the benefits to be obtained therefrom, taking into account the particular interests and needs of developing countries;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all organizations within the United Nations system whose objectives or programmes might be furthered by this developing technology;

4. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its studies with regard to the possibilities of further international co-operation, in particular in the framework of the United Nations system, in connexion with the development and use of remote earth resources surveying techniques so as to assure that as the practical benefits of this new technology are achieved, they are made available to both developed and developing countries.

1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.

2601 (XXIV). International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2453 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,¹⁰

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

Convinced of the need for increased efforts to promote applications of space technology for the benefit of non-space Powers, particularly the developing countries,

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

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and decisions¹¹ contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to study questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including various implications of space communications, as well as those comments which may be brought to the attention of the Committee by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a result of their examination of problems that have arisen or that may arise from the use of outer space in the fields within their competence;

3. *Invites* those countries which have not yet become parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those agreements so that they may have the broadest possible effect;

4. *Reaffirms its belief*, as expressed in its resolution 1721 D (XVI) of 20 December 1961, that communication by means of satellites should be available to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis, and recommends that States parties to negotiations regarding international arrangements in the field of satellite communication should constantly bear this principle in mind so that its ultimate realization may not be impaired;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites on its first session¹² and its second session¹³ and requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its first 1970 session, to consider the agenda for the session of the Working Group to be held in 1970 which is to deal with the implications of direct broadcast satellites in social, cultural, legal and other areas;

6. *Welcomes* the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to promote more energetically the applications of space technology as set out in paragraph 15 of its report, and in paragraphs 22 to 31 of the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee;¹⁴

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General¹⁵ to provide the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at an early date with a report on the Secretariat arrangements in the field of outer space, bearing

⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21 (A/7621) and Supplement No. 21A (A/7621/Add.1).

⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21 (A/7621), annex II, section B.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21 (A/7621) and Supplement No. 21A (A/7621/Add.1).

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21 (A/7621), chapter II.

¹² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21A (A/7621/Add.1), annex III.

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex IV.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21 (A/7621), annex II.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21A (A/7621/Add.1), annex II.

in mind the need to achieve optimum co-ordination in the work of the Secretariat to promote co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space;

8. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for the appointment by the Secretary-General of a qualified individual with the full-time task of promoting the practical applications of space technology;¹⁶

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States to share with other interested Member States the space venture and the practical benefits which may be derived from their programmes in space technology;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States to keep the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space fully informed of their activities and invites all Member States to do so;

11. *Approves* sponsorship by the United Nations of the CELPA Mar del Plata Station¹⁷ in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and recommends that Member States should give consideration to the use of these facilities for appropriate space research activities;

12. *Approves* continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station and recommends that Member States should give consideration to the use of these facilities for appropriate space research activities;

13. *Notes with appreciation* that, in accordance with resolution 1721 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961, the Secretary-General continues to maintain a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information furnished by Member States;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Telecommunication Union and other interested specialized agencies, the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, as well as the broadcasting organizations of the type mentioned in paragraph 45 of the report of the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites on its second session, to prepare reports as suggested by the Working Group as basic documents for the work of that Group at its session in May 1970;

15. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to examine the particular problems which arise or which may arise from the use of outer space in the fields within their competence and which should in their opinion be brought to the attention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and to report thereon to the Committee for its consideration, as indicated in paragraph 2 above;

16. *Invites* the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency to furnish the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space;

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

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21 (A/7621), para. 12.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 21A (A/7621/Add.1), paras. 9-11.

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space,

Confirming the terms of reference assigned to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in General Assembly resolution 1721 E (XVI) of 20 December 1961,

Recalling that in its resolutions 1963 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963, 2130 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966 it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to prepare a draft agreement on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2345 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, in which it commended the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, it also called upon the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to complete urgently the preparation of the draft agreement on liability,

Recalling also its resolution 2453 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 in which it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to complete urgently the preparation of the draft agreement on liability,

Noting that various proposals have been submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and that a considerable number of provisions have been agreed upon in its Legal Sub-Committee,

1. *Regrets* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has not been able to complete the drafting of a liability convention, a task assigned to it by the General Assembly during the last six years;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts made by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twelfth session to complete the preparation of this draft with a view to its submission to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session;

3. *Notes* that a certain *rapprochement* of views was achieved in the negotiations on the draft convention on liability in 1969;

4. *Expresses its deep dissatisfaction* that efforts to complete the convention have not been successful and, at the same time, urges the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to complete the draft convention on liability in time for final consideration by the General Assembly during its twenty-fifth session;

5. *Emphasizes* that the convention is intended to establish international rules and procedures concerning liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space and to ensure, in particular, prompt and equitable compensation for damage.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2602 (XXIV). Question of general and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2456 D (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Noting with satisfaction that, on 17 November 1969, the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America initiated bilateral negotiations on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Expressing the hope that these negotiations will bring about early and positive results which would pave the way for further efforts in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced of the necessity for creating the most favourable conditions for the achievement of that aim,

Appeals to the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to agree, as an urgent preliminary measure, on a moratorium on further testing and deployment of new offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1660 (XVI) of 28 November 1961 on the question of disarmament,

Recalling further its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on the same question by which it endorsed the agreement reached on the composition of a Disarmament Committee, the membership of which was as follows: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America,

Bearing in mind that in the debates of the First Committee during the twenty-third session attention was drawn to the convenience of enlarging the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in order to make it more representative of the international community,

Noting that the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have reached agreement on the inclusion of eight additional members, which have already been participating in the deliberations of the Committee,¹⁸

Recognizing that all States have a deep interest in disarmament negotiations,

1. *Endorses* the agreement that has been reached on the title¹⁹ and on the following composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia;

2. *Welcomes* the eight new members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

3. *Expresses its conviction* that, to effect any change in the composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament specified in paragraph 1 above,

¹⁸ See *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1969*, document DC/232, paras. 10 and 11.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 12.

the procedure followed at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly should be observed;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance and provide the necessary services to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

C

The General Assembly,

Noting with grave concern that among the possible effects of radiological warfare could be the destruction of mankind,

Aware that radiological warfare may be conducted both by maximizing the radioactive effects of nuclear explosions and through the use of radioactive agents independently of nuclear explosions,

1. *Invites* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to consider, without prejudice to existing priorities, effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare conducted independently of nuclear explosions;

2. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament consider, in the context of nuclear arms control negotiations, the need for effective methods of control of nuclear weapons that maximize radioactive effects;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session of the results of its consideration of this subject.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

D

The General Assembly,

Noting that continued scientific and technological advancement creates new opportunities for the application of science and technology both for peaceful and for military purposes,

Noting the rapid development of laser technology, which is becoming increasingly important in many civilian and military fields,

Concerned at the possible military applications of laser technology,

Recommends that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament give consideration, without prejudice to existing priorities, to the implications of the possible military applications of laser technology.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

E

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, in which it considered that the question of general and complete disarmament was the most important one facing the world today,

Reaffirming further the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, by which it welcomed the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations sub-

mitted on 20 September 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,²⁰ and reaffirming the recommendation that further disarmament negotiations be based on those principles,

Recalling its resolution 2454 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, whereby it requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to make renewed efforts towards achieving substantial progress in reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and to continue its urgent efforts to negotiate collateral measures of disarmament,

Convinced that the process of disarmament would be encouraged and stimulated by the entry into force at the earliest possible stage and the strengthening of multilateral international instruments in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that the participation of all nuclear Powers in the efforts to contain the nuclear arms race and to reduce and eliminate all armaments is indispensable for a full measure of success in these efforts,

Convinced that peace and security in the world, like development, are indivisible, and recognizing the universal responsibilities and obligations in this regard,

Further convinced of the need to pursue negotiations in good faith 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,

Having received the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,²¹

Bearing in mind the grave dangers involved in the development of new nuclear weapons through a spiralling nuclear arms race,

Believing that the diversion of enormous resources and energy, human and material, from peaceful economic and social pursuits to an unproductive and wasteful arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, places a great burden on both the developing and the developed countries,

Believing that the security and the economic and social well-being of all countries would be enhanced as progress is made towards the goal of general and complete disarmament,

Reaffirming its resolution 2499 A (XXIV) of 31 October 1969, and in particular paragraph 9, in which the General Assembly endorsed the call of the Secretary-General for the proclamation of a Disarmament Decade, and paragraph 17, in which the Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider the possibility of signing or ratifying the multilateral international instruments in the field of disarmament,

1. *Declares* the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade;

2. *Calls upon* Governments to intensify without delay their concerted and concentrated efforts for effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament and the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction, and for a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19, document A/4879.

²¹ *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1969*, document DC/232.

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to resume its work as early as possible, bearing in mind that the ultimate goal is general and complete disarmament;

4. *Further requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, while continuing intensive negotiations with a view to reaching the widest possible agreement on collateral measures, to work out at the same time a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* to this effect to draw the attention of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to all pertinent proposals and suggestions formulated during the debates on disarmament, referring to the Conference all documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee relating to the items on disarmament;

6. *Recommends further* that consideration be given to channelling a substantial part of the resources freed by measures in the field of disarmament to promote the economic development of developing countries and, in particular, their scientific and technological progress;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Governments to publicize the Disarmament Decade by all appropriate means at their disposal in order to acquaint public opinion with its purposes and objectives and with the negotiations and developments related thereto;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate facilities and assistance with a view to furthering the fullest implementation of the present resolution.

1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.

F

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of mankind in the reservation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament²² and noting with appreciation the work of that Committee in the elaboration of a draft treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

Noting the suggestions and proposals relating to the draft Treaty annexed to the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,²³ which were made during the course of the discussion of this matter in the First Committee, as well as the suggestions made during the special session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction,²⁴

Considering that the prevention of a nuclear arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor serves the interests of maintaining world peace, reducing international tensions and strengthening friendly relations among States,

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Ibid.*, annex A.

²⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/7622/Add.1)*.

Convinced that the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof would constitute a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race,

1. *Welcomes* the submission to the General Assembly at its present session of the draft Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, annexed to the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and the various proposals and suggestions made in regard to the draft Treaty;

2. *Calls upon* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to take into account all the proposals and suggestions that have been made at the present session of the General Assembly and to continue its work on this subject so that the text of a draft treaty can be submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2603 (XXIV). Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

The General Assembly,

Considering that chemical and biological methods of warfare have always been viewed with horror and been justly condemned by the international community,

Considering that these methods of warfare are inherently reprehensible because their effects are often uncontrollable and unpredictable and may be injurious without distinction to combatants and non-combatants, and because any use of such methods would entail a serious risk of escalation,

Recalling that successive international instruments have prohibited or sought to prevent the use of such methods of warfare,

Noting specifically in this regard that:

(a) The majority of States then in existence adhered to 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 1925,²⁵

(b) Since then, further States have become parties to that Protocol,

(c) Still other States have declared that they will abide by its principles and objectives,

(d) These principles and objectives have commanded broad respect in the practice of States,

(e) The General Assembly, without any dissenting vote, has called for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol,²⁶

Recognizing therefore, in the light of all the above circumstances, that the Geneva Protocol embodies the generally recognized rules of international law prohibiting the use in international armed conflicts of all biological and chemical methods of warfare, regardless of any technical developments,

Mindful of the report of the Secretary-General, prepared with the assistance of the Group of Consultant

²⁵ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

²⁶ See resolution 2162 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966, para. 1.

Experts appointed by him under General Assembly resolution 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, and entitled *Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use*,²⁷

Considering that this report and the foreword to it by the Secretary-General add further urgency for an affirmation of these rules and for dispelling, for the future, any uncertainty as to their scope and, by such affirmation, to assure the effectiveness of the rules and to enable all States to demonstrate their determination to comply with them,

Declares as contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law, as embodied in 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, the use in international armed conflicts of:

(a) Any chemical agents of warfare—chemical substances, whether gaseous, liquid or solid—which might be employed because of their direct toxic effects on man, animals or plants;

(b) Any biological agents of warfare—living organisms, whatever their nature, or infective material derived from them—which are intended to cause disease or death in man, animals or plants, and which depend for their effects on their ability to multiply in the person, animal or plant attacked.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use*,²⁷

Noting the conclusions of the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained in the foreword to the report,

Noting also the discussion of the report of the Secretary-General at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and during the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly,

Mindful of the conclusion of the report that the prospects for general and complete disarmament under effective international control and hence for peace throughout the world would brighten significantly if the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) agents intended for purposes of war were to end and if they were eliminated from all military arsenals,

Recognizing the importance 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 1925,²⁸

Conscious of the need to maintain inviolate the Geneva Protocol and to ensure its universal applicability,

Emphasizing the urgency of the need for achieving the earliest elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

²⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.I.24.

²⁸ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

I

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2162 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966 and calls anew 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;

2. *Invites* all States which have not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol in the course of 1970 in commemoration of the forty-fifth anniversary of its signing and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations;

II

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General as an authoritative statement on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the effects of their possible use, and expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the consultant experts who assisted him;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publicize the report in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable, making use of the facilities of the United Nations Office of Public Information;

3. *Recommends* to all Governments the wide distribution of the report so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents, and invites the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and national and international non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known;

4. *Recommends* the report of the Secretary-General to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament as a basis for its further consideration of the elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons;

III

1. *Takes note* of the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of such Weapons submitted to the General Assembly by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics²⁹ and of the draft Convention for the Prohibition of Biological Methods of Warfare submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,³⁰ as well as other proposals;

2. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on the prohibitions and other measures referred to in the draft conventions mentioned in the preceding paragraph and other relevant proposals;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on progress on all aspects of the problem of the elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

²⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 29, 30, 31 and 104, document A/7655.

³⁰ See *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1969*, document DC/232, annex C, section 20.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2604 (XXIV). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

A

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests,

Recalling its resolutions 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Recalling further that the above-mentioned resolutions expressed the hope that States would contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data,

Having considered the report of 3 November 1969 submitted by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,³¹ and in particular those portions of it concerned with facilitating the achievement of a comprehensive test ban through the international exchange of seismic data, as well as other relevant proposals made in the Conference,

Noting the joint memoranda on a comprehensive test ban treaty submitted on 15 September 1965,³² 17 August 1966³³ and 26 August 1968³⁴ by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic, which have been annexed to reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, and all of which have suggested that the improvement of the international exchange of seismic data would facilitate the solution of the problem of verifying a comprehensive test ban,

Having studied the proposal submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament concerning the provision of information by Governments in connexion with the creation of a world-wide exchange of seismological data to facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive test ban,³⁵

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the request for information annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Invites* those Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General in providing the information requested as soon as possible but not later than 1 May 1970;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate forthwith, upon receipt, all responses to those Governments mentioned in paragraph 1 above and to mem-

³¹ *Ibid.*, document DC/232.

³² *Ibid.*, *Supplement for January to December 1965*, document DC/227, annex 1, section F.

³³ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for 1966*, document DC/228, annex 1, section O.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for 1967 and 1968*, document DC/231, annex I, section 10.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplement for 1969*, document DC/232, annex C, section 15.

bers of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to assist the Conference in its further consideration of the achievement of a comprehensive test ban.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

ANNEX

Request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Government of concerning the provision of certain information in the context of the creation of a world-wide exchange of seismological data which would facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive test ban

In order to assist in clarifying what resources would be available for the eventual establishment of an effective world-wide exchange of seismological information which would facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive test ban, the Secretary-General of the United Nations requests the Government of to supply to him, for transmission to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, a list of all its seismic stations from which it would be prepared to supply records on the basis of guaranteed availability and to provide certain information about each station as set out below:

A. CONVENTIONAL SEISMOGRAPH STATIONS

1. Name of station and name and address of the operating organization;
2. Co-ordinates of station, including elevation;
3. Instrumentation and components recorded together with speed of recording (this should include operational magnification at one-second periods for short-period and broad-band seismographs and at 15 or 20 seconds for long-period instruments. A complete response curve in absolute units should also be provided).

The Government of is also requested to give information on the geological description of the station foundation and indicate if fully annotated records will be provided, including the precision of the time. It would also be useful to know the time window within which the Government of would be prepared to supply original records or good quality copies, and if the latter, the form of the copies (for example, 16, 35 or 70 millimetre film, Xerox copies, etc.). It would be useful if it could be indicated whether the intention is to deposit copies of all records in a seismological centre which makes its data available to everyone, or whether the Government of wishes to guarantee the data only on a bilateral demand.

B. ARRAY STATIONS

1. Name of station and the name and address of the operating organization;
2. Co-ordinates of station and array points, including elevation;
3. A general account of the instrumentation geometry of the array;
4. Instrumentation and components recorded, including magnetic tape specifications (this should include the operational magnification at one-second periods for short-period or broad-band instrumentation and at 15 or 20 seconds for long-period instruments. A response curve in absolute units should be provided for each instrument);
5. A list of components which record on a parallel visual basis.

As under part A above, in the interest of obtaining maximum usefulness from an international exchange of data, the Government of is requested to give information on the geological foundation of the array stations, together with complete technical information on the recording medium, the precision of time-keeping, etc. It would also be useful to know the time window within which the Govern-

ment of would be prepared to supply the original records or, as applicable, photographic copy, magnetic tape copy or good quality microfilm. In the event that the Government of does not envisage depositing copies of all array data automatically in a seismological centre which makes its data available to everyone, it would be useful if the Government of could indicate how long an original magnetic tape recording could be made available for individual demands before the tapes are erased and re-used.

In view of the urgency in making progress in the direction of a solution for a comprehensive test ban, the Secretary-General would greatly appreciate it if the information requested above could be forwarded to him with the least possible delay for transmission to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,³⁶

Recalling its resolutions 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Noting with regret 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 1963,³⁷

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

Taking into account that several concrete suggestions have recently been set forth in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament as to possible provisions for a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,

1. *Urges* all States which have not done so to adhere without further delay 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. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of urgency, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the proposals already made in the Conference as to the contents of such a treaty, as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly, and to submit a special report to the Assembly on the results of its deliberations.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2605 (XXIV). Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2456 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, in which it invited the specialized agen-

³⁶ *Ibid.*, document DC/232.

³⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

cies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international bodies concerned to report to the Secretary-General on the action taken by them in connexion with the recommendations contained in the respective resolutions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,³⁸

Recalling also that in the same resolution it requested the Secretary-General to appoint a group of experts to prepare a full report on all possible contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries,

Appreciating the importance of ensuring the implementation of the proposals of the Conference through appropriate action by the international bodies and Governments concerned, in order to promote better international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the interest of a more harmonized development of relations among the nuclear-weapon and the non-nuclear-weapon States,

Having reviewed the comprehensive report submitted by the Secretary-General³⁹ on the basis of the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the specialized agencies concerned on the steps they have taken to implement the results of the Conference,

Noting with appreciation that:

(a) The International Atomic Energy Agency has had under way or has initiated several activities that are directly responsive to several resolutions adopted by the Conference,

(b) The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at its thirteenth regular session, commended the intention of the Agency's Board of Governors to continue the study of article VI of the Agency's Statute as an urgent matter and requested the Board to make every effort to present a draft amendment in sufficient time to permit its consideration by the General Conference of the Agency at its fourteenth session,⁴⁰

(c) The question of a fund of special fissionable materials was considered by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirteenth regular session and that some States members of the Agency that produce special fissionable materials indicated their willingness, in principle, to consider making further contributions to the already existing fund when it was necessary,⁴¹

Noting also the comments received from the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which deal with the question of current arrangements for financing nuclear projects,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries,⁴²

Aware of the potential contribution that atomic energy will make in fostering technical and economic progress throughout the world,

Observing that at its thirteenth regular session the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency adopted resolution GC(XIII)/RES/256 on 29 September 1969, in which it requested the Director-General of the Agency to make a comprehensive study of the likely capital and foreign exchange requirements for nuclear projects in developing countries during the next decade, and of ways and means to secure financing for such projects from international and other sources on favourable terms, particularly in the form of grants or long-term loans at low interest, and to make suggestions concerning a constructive role which the Agency could play in this regard,

Mindful of the fact that a meaningful evaluation of projects in this field of atomic energy will depend not only on an assessment of their individual economic merit, but also on the long-term contribution such projects will make in a country's technological and economic development,

1. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the interested specialized agencies to take further appropriate action on the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States in planning and carrying out their activities;

2. *Commends with appreciation* the Secretary-General's report on the contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries;

3. *Draws the attention* of the international sources of finance to the recommendation contained in the aforementioned report,⁴³ which expressed the hope that they would review the positions taken on the prospects, criteria and conditions for financing major nuclear installations, bearing in mind not only the immediate benefits from initial projects but also the long-term contributions that such projects could make to developing countries;

4. *Recommends* to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the various international and regional financing institutions, including the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to co-operate in finding ways and means of financing meritorious nuclear projects, bearing in mind not only the short-range but also the long-range contribution such projects may make to economic and technical development;

5. *Draws the attention* of the States members of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the appeals which have been made by the Director-General of the Agency to increase the funds available to the Agency for multilateral assistance in the nuclear field;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the action taken so far by the International Atomic Energy Agency regarding the fund of special fissionable materials and requests the Agency to continue its efforts to ensure the supply to member States, when required, and on a regular and long-term basis, of such materials, including materials for power reactors;

7. *Invites* the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international bodies concerned to report to the Secretary-General on further action taken by them concerning the recommendations contained in the resolutions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States which were transmitted to them

³⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session*, agenda item 96, document A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 17.

³⁹ A/7677 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

⁴⁰ See A/7677/Add.2, chapter III, resolution GC(XIII)/RES/261.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, chapter IV.

⁴² A/7568.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 262.

by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2456 A (XXIII);

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report, based on the information supplied by those concerned, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the said resolutions for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

9. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to place on the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling that by its resolution 2456 C (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and with the co-operation of the latter and of those specialized agencies that he might consider pertinent, a report on the establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control,⁴⁴ prepared in compliance with the aforementioned resolution,

Noting that over the past year the International Atomic Energy Agency has been studying, with the active participation of many member States, the role that the Agency may play in this field, and that the report of the Board of Governors of the Agency, reproduced in the Secretary-General's report,⁴⁵ was endorsed without objection by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirteenth regular session,⁴⁶

Noting further that the conclusions of the report of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency state, *inter alia*, that the Agency's prospective responsibilities in the field of peaceful nuclear explosions fall within its statutory objectives and functions to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world,

Aware that the prospective responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in this field will have to be defined on an evolutionary basis, taking into account the still experimental state of the technology,

Recognizing that the International Atomic Energy Agency has certain programmes under way, such as the convening of expert groups, designed to assure a wider appreciation of the status of this technology, and that certain nuclear-weapon States have furnished the Agency with useful information on the status of their experimental programmes in this field,

⁴⁴ A/7678 and Add.1-4.

⁴⁵ A/7678, chapter III.

⁴⁶ See A/7678/Add.2, chapter II, resolution GC(XIII)/RES/258.

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the studies recently made by the Secretary-General and the International Atomic Energy Agency on this subject;

2. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to communicate any further views they may have on this subject to the International Atomic Energy Agency so that the Agency may take these comments into account in its further studies;

3. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States to continue to make available to the International Atomic Energy Agency full and current information concerning the technology of applying nuclear explosions to peaceful uses for the benefit of all its members;

4. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to keep the development of this technology under continuing review and in particular to take steps to assure the widest exchange of information concerning developments in this field, including the benefits that may be derived from nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes;

5. *Suggests* that the International Atomic Energy Agency continue to give particular attention over the next year to the convening of further technical meetings to discuss the scientific and technical aspects of this technology and that the Agency initiate studies on the character of the international observation in which it might engage pursuant to article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed on 1 July 1968;

6. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 October 1970, a special report on the progress of its further studies and activities in this field to be considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

7. *Notes* that the nature and contents of the special international agreement or agreements to be concluded pursuant to the provisions of article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, will remain open for appropriate consideration and will be the subject of further consultations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Establishment within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control".

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2606 (XXIV). The strengthening of international security

The General Assembly,

Having in mind its responsibilities in the matter of international peace and security under Articles 11 and 12 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security is conferred by the Charter on the Security Council and that Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter envisages the possibility of convening periodic meetings of the Council in the exercise of that responsibility,

Believing that international security is dependent upon the development of a world legal order based on justice and the strict observance by all States without exception of the principles of the United Nations,

Having considered the item entitled "The strengthening of international security", included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly as an important and urgent matter,

Noting that the constructive and extended debate on this item has emphasized the great importance which Member States attach to the strengthening of international security,

Deeply concerned at the continuance of the arms race, which diverts substantial human and material resources from the urgent social and economic needs of the vast majority of mankind and in itself constitutes a continuing threat to peace and security,

Desiring that the twenty-fifth year of the Organization's existence should be marked by new initiatives to promote peace, security, disarmament and economic and social progress for all mankind,

Convinced of the urgent need to make the United Nations more effective as an instrument for maintaining international peace and security,

Recognizing that recommendations regarding the primary purpose of the United Nations must reflect the interests of the international community as a whole,

1. *Believes* that, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the General Assembly should consider appropriate recommendations on the strengthening of international security;

2. *Invites* Member States to study the proposals and statements made during the consideration of the item entitled "The strengthening of international security";

3. *Requests* Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and proposals on this subject not later than 1 May 1970 and also of any measures they take for the purpose of strengthening international security;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of measures for the strengthening of international security";

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session concerning the communications he has received pursuant to paragraph 3 above.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

* * *

Other decisions

Question of general and complete disarmament

(Item 29)

At its 1836th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 9 of the report of the First Committee.⁴⁷

Question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind

(Item 32)

At its 1833rd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 12 of the report of the First Committee.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/7902.*

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 32, document A/7834.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

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2496 (XXIV). 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 Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on 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 nineteenth session;¹

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

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

4. *Notes* the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its twentieth session in September 1970 and to submit an additional report to the General Assembly;

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7613 and Corr.1).*

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

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

7. *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.

*1791st plenary meeting,
28 October 1969.*

2506 (XXIV). The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

A

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa² and the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,³

Bearing in mind its resolutions calling on the Government of South Africa to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for their opposition to *apartheid*,

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 25 (A/7625/Rev.1).

³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, document A/7715, annex.

Noting with grave concern that the Government of South Africa has continued to persecute the opponents of *apartheid*, that detainees are subjected to brutal treatment and that several such persons have died following this inhuman treatment,

Convinced that such actions further aggravate the deteriorating situation in South Africa,

1. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council calling for an end to the oppression and persecution of all persons opposing the policies of *apartheid*;

2. *Further condemns* the Government of South Africa for its repressive acts against the political movement of the oppressed people of South Africa and, in particular, for its enactment of the Terrorism Act, 1967;

3. *Urges* all States and organizations to exert every appropriate effort to secure the unconditional release of all political prisoners and persons subjected to restrictions for opposing *apartheid*;

4. *Reiterates* that freedom fighters who are taken prisoner in the course of their legitimate struggle for liberation should be extended humane treatment in accordance with the humanitarian principles laid down in the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949;⁴

5. *Expresses* solidarity with all those persecuted in South Africa for their opposition to *apartheid*.

1816th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the question of *apartheid*,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,⁵

Noting with concern that the Government of South Africa continues to intensify and extend beyond the borders of South Africa its inhuman and aggressive policies of *apartheid* and that these policies have resulted in violent conflict,

Noting further that the Government of South Africa, in collaboration with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the Government of Portugal, continues to defy the United Nations and denies the peoples of southern Africa their inalienable right to self-determination, equality and independence,

Convinced that the policies and actions of the Government of South Africa are contrary to the obligations of a Member State and constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Noting with regret that the collaboration between the Government of South Africa and its main trading partners and certain financial and economic interests has encouraged that Government to pursue its policies of *apartheid*, thereby nullifying all efforts made so far by the United Nations to solve the problems,

Recognizing the obligations of the United Nations to take urgent and effective measures to resolve the

situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Noting with interest the Manifesto on Southern Africa,⁶ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixth ordinary session,

Noting that the Security Council has not considered the problem of *apartheid* since 1964,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2396 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 and its other resolutions on the question of *apartheid*;

2. *Reiterates* its condemnation of the policies of *apartheid* practised by the Government of South Africa as a crime against humanity;

3. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the exercise of their inalienable right of self-determination, and thus to attain majority rule based on universal suffrage;

4. *Urges* all States and organizations to provide increased assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa against the policies of *apartheid*, in the light of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;

5. *Invites* all States, in recognition of their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and in support of the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa:

(a) To desist from collaborating with the Government of South Africa, by taking steps to prohibit financial and economic interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

(b) To prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa and to deny all facilities to air flights and shipping services to and from South Africa;

(c) To refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

(d) To take appropriate measures to dissuade the main trading partners of South Africa and economic and financial interests from collaborating with the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

6. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and scrupulously the provisions of the Security Council resolutions concerning the embargo on the supplying of arms and other military equipment to the Government of South Africa;

7. *Calls upon* all States to desist from providing the Government of South Africa with technical and other assistance for the manufacture of arms, ammunition and military vehicles;

8. *Calls upon* all organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations to refrain from extending facilities to banks and other financial institutions which provide assistance to the Government of South Africa and to companies registered in South Africa;

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/7625/Rev.1)*.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 106, document A/7754.

9. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, and recommends the Council to resume urgently the consideration of the question of *apartheid* with a view to adopting effective measures, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter, to eliminate the threat to international peace and security posed by the situation;

10. *Urges* all specialized agencies and other international organizations to withhold the benefits of international co-operation from the Government of South Africa so long as it persists in its policies of *apartheid*;

11. *Invites* all States and organizations to observe with appropriate ceremonies the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March 1970—the tenth anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre—in solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa, and to make special contributions on that day in support of the struggle against *apartheid*;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee:

(a) To take additional steps to promote assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa against the policies of *apartheid*, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

(b) To hold consultations with representatives of this movement on various aspects of the question;

(c) To take further steps, including the holding of joint meetings with other appropriate organs of the United Nations, to increase its co-operation and coordinate its efforts with such organs;

(d) To continue its co-operation with the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned with the problems of southern Africa;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to intensify dissemination of information on the problems of the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, in the light of the recommendations set forth in paragraphs 155 to 160 of the report of the Special Committee.

1816th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.

2535 (XXIV). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

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, 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, 2341 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

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 1968 to 30 June 1969,⁷

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 Assembly 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* 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;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof;

5. *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;

6. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect 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;

7. *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.

1827th plenary meeting,
10 December 1969.

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees has arisen from the denial of their inalienable rights under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Gravely concerned that the denial of their rights has been aggravated by the reported acts of collective punishment, arbitrary detention, curfews, destruction of homes and property, deportation and other repressive

⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614).

acts against the refugees and other inhabitants of the occupied territories,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and its resolution 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 calling upon the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities,

Desirous of giving effect to its resolutions for relieving the plight of the displaced persons and the refugees,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine;

2. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the grave situation resulting from Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories and Israel's refusal to implement the above resolutions;

3. *Requests* the Security Council to take effective measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the implementation of these resolutions.

*1827th plenary meeting,
10 December 1969.*

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Taking note of 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 1968 to 30 June 1969,⁸

Bearing in mind also the letter dated 24 July 1969 from the Secretary-General addressed to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies,⁹

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII) and 2452 C (XXIII);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 36, document A/7577.

the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

*1827th plenary meeting,
10 December 1969.*

2576 (XXIV). Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 and 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Having received and examined the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations of 3 November 1969,¹⁰

1. *Takes note* of the progress already achieved by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations in carrying out the mandate entrusted to it;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to continue its work and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes pursuant to Council resolutions, as well as a progress report on such work as the Special Committee may be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations;

3. *Transmits* to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations the records of the debates at the present session on the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects", with the request that the suggestions and proposals contained therein be taken into account.

*1833rd plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda item 35, document A/7742.

* * *

Other decisions

Appointment to fill a vacancy in the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

(Item 35)

The President of the General Assembly appointed DENMARK to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of SWEDEN¹¹ from the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, document A/7632.

At its 1838th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of that appointment.

As a result, the Special Committee will be composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, HUNGARY, INDIA, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, POLAND, ROMANIA, SIERRA LEONE, SPAIN, THAILAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA.

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2503 (XXIV). Preferential or free entry of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries to the developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling in its entirety resolution 21 (II) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of 26 March 1968,¹ in which the Conference recognized the unanimous agreement in favour of the early establishment of a mutually acceptable system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences, established a Special Committee on Preferences and requested that the Special Committee draw up its final report to the Trade and Development Board, stating that the aim should be to settle the details of the arrangements in the course of 1969 with a view to seeking legislative authority and the required waiver in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as soon as possible thereafter,

Recalling further the hope expressed by many countries in the above-mentioned resolution that the arrangements would enter into effect early in 1970,

Sharing the concern expressed by the Trade and Development Board in its resolution 61 (IX) of 12 September 1969² that the aim, set forth in Conference resolution 21 (II), of settling the details of the arrangements in the course of 1969 is not likely to be fulfilled,

Recognizing that agreement on a system of generalized, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences constitutes a significant step taken by the international community to achieve practical results in the field of trade and development,

Taking note of the request contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 61 (IX) that the Special Committee on Preferences submit its final report to the Board at a special session to be held early in 1970,

1. *Believes* that the early implementation of an effective and mutually acceptable system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences will be a concrete example of effective international action, within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to promote trade expansion and accelerate the economic development of developing countries, and that it will constitute a vital element in the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

¹ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 38.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/7616)*, p. 209.

2. *Welcomes* the agreement of the developed market economy countries, members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit substantive documentation to the Conference not later than 15 November 1969³ and requests that this include, to the extent possible, specific and concrete information;

3. *Urges* all States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to engage in constructive consultations in the Special Committee on Preferences with a view to submitting a final report which will enable the Trade and Development Board, at its special session, to arrive at satisfactory solutions regarding the arrangements, according to the time-table agreed upon at the first part of the ninth session of the Board, and to bear in mind the hope expressed by many countries in Conference resolution 21 (II) that the arrangements should come into effect early in 1970.

*1811th plenary meeting,
14 November 1969.*

2509 (XXIV). United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its past resolutions relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, particularly resolution 2388 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968, and the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the same subject,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;⁴

2. *Recognizes* the importance of the Institute's training and research activities in enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the pursuit of its twin objectives, namely, the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development;

3. *Notes and supports* the case presented by the Executive Director and endorsed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for fresh financial support for the Institute, which begins its second five-year pledging period in January 1970.

*1817th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

³ See *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 4A (TD/B/262/Rev.1)*, para. 21 (ii).

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/7615)*.

2510 (XXIV). Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Decides to include Barbados in list C of the annex to its resolution 2152 (XXI).

*1817th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

* * *

As a result of the above resolution, the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board will be as follows:

A. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (a), OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2152 (XXI)

Afghanistan	Maldives
Algeria	Mali
Botswana	Mauritania
Burma	Mauritius
Burundi	Mongolia
Cambodia	Morocco
Cameroon	Nepal
Central African Republic	Niger
Ceylon	Nigeria
Chad	Pakistan
China	People's Republic of the Congo
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Philippines
Dahomey	Republic of Korea
Equatorial Guinea	Republic of Viet-Nam
Ethiopia	Rwanda
Gabon	Saudi Arabia
Gambia	Senegal
Ghana	Sierra Leone
Guinea	Singapore
India	Somalia
Indonesia	South Africa
Iran	Southern Yemen
Iraq	Sudan
Israel	Swaziland
Ivory Coast	Syria
Jordan	Thailand
Kenya	Togo
Kuwait	Tunisia
Laos	Uganda
Lebanon	United Arab Republic
Lesotho	United Republic of Tanzania
Liberia	Upper Volta
Libya	Western Samoa
Madagascar	Yemen
Malawi	Yugoslavia
Malaysia	Zambia

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

Australia	Iceland
Austria	Ireland
Belgium	Italy
Canada	Japan
Cyprus	Liechtenstein
Denmark	Luxembourg
Federal Republic of Germany	Malta
Finland	Monaco
France	Netherlands
Greece	New Zealand
Holy See	Norway
	Portugal

San Marino
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

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

Argentina	Guyana
Barbados	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

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	

2511 (XXIV). Regular programme of technical assistance for industrial development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2298 (XXII) of 12 December 1967,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1434 (XLVII) of 25 July 1969 and Industrial Development Board resolution 23 (III) of 14 May 1969,⁵

Considering that, in accordance with its resolutions 2089 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization was established as an autonomous organization within the United Nations,

Mindful of the need to maintain and strengthen the role of the Industrial Development Board in respect of action in the field of industrial development,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2298 (XXII);

2. *Decides* to maintain the separate section in part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget for the needs of technical assistance in industrial development.

*1817th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

2512 (XXIV). 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 seventh and eighth sessions.⁶

*1817th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 17 (A/7617 and Corr.1), p. 225.

⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, document E/4609; ibid.*, document E/4706.

2513 (XXIV). Procedures for implementation of new arrangements for regional and inter-regional projects under the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its eighth session⁷ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1432 (XLVII) of 25 July 1969 concerning the revised programming procedures for regional and interregional projects for the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling its resolution 2279 (XXII) of 4 December 1967 concerning the new programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of the Programme,

Approves the procedures recommended by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme for regional and interregional projects under the Technical Assistance component of the Programme beginning with the year 1971.⁸

*1817th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

2514 (XXIV). Programming and budgetary procedures for the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter X, section B, of the report of the Economic and Social Council,⁹ dealing with technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Having reviewed the notes by the Secretary-General on operational activities for development undertaken by him¹⁰ and on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,¹¹

Having noted Economic and Social Council resolution 1434 (XLVII) of 25 July 1969 recommending revised programming and budgetary procedures for the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation,

Keeping in mind resolution 2511 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969 on the regular programme of technical assistance for industrial development, in which the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 2298 (XXII) of 12 December 1967 providing for programming and budgetary procedures for the regular programme of technical assistance in the field of industrial development,

Approves the application of the programming and budgetary procedures contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1434 (XLVII) to the United Nations technical co-operation activities other than industrial development, which is provided for under part V (Technical programmes) of the United Nations budget.

*1817th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, document E/4706.

⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 68.

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1).*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 45, document A/7704.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 38, document A/7705.

2525 (XXIV). United Nations Capital Development Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2186 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 and 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967,

Recalling further its resolution 2410 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968, in which it decided to continue the provisional arrangements for the operation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund and to review at its twenty-fourth session the whole question of institutional arrangements,

Noting the decision whereby the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, at its eighth session, requested the Administrator of the Programme to continue on a broader basis his consultations with Governments and international organizations and explore wider possibilities for making the Fund operational,¹²

Recognizing that the results of the Second United Nations Development Decade will depend to a large extent on the volume, nature and conditions of the transfer of financial resources from the developed countries,

Recalling that the percentage of financial transfers to the developing countries does not reach the generally accepted level except in a very few cases,

Recalling the hopes expressed in the various international bodies concerning the access, in favourable conditions, of developing countries to the international capital market and the need to bring about and promote a substantial and advantageous mobilization of external financial resources in the interests of development,

1. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to undertake, within the context of the objectives of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, an exploratory study with a view to broadening the functions of the Fund so as to normalize, stimulate and develop its activities and make it operational and effective, in order to enable all Member States to give it their support;

2. *Decides*, meanwhile, to preserve the original functions of the United Nations Capital Development Fund until 31 December 1970, in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII).

*1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.*

2526 (XXIV). A day for peace

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its determination to encourage economic and social progress and thus contribute to the establishment of better living conditions in all countries,

Noting with concern the increasing gap between the levels of living in developed countries and those in less developed countries,

Recalling its resolutions 724 A (VIII) of 7 December 1953, 1837 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 2092 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2171 (XXI) of 6 December 1966 and 2387 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968 on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament,

¹² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, document E/4706, para. 286.*

Recognizing the importance of disarmament measures as one of the means of releasing additional resources for economic and social progress throughout the world, and in particular in the developing countries,

1. *Invites* Member States to designate each year a "peace day" devoted to the study of the effects that any disarmament measures might have on economic and social development;

2. *Requests* Member States to consider on that occasion, in the event that effective disarmament measures do release additional resources, the possibility of using those resources in the light of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

3. *Suggests* to Member States that, when making reports pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 2092 (XX), 2171 (XXI) and 2387 (XXIII), they add such comments as they may deem appropriate on the expected results of their studies in connexion with a "peace day".

1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.

2527 (XXIV). Target for pledges to the World Food Programme for the period 1971-1972

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the continuation of the World Food Programme, according to which the Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 4 of its resolution 2290 (XXII) of 8 December 1967 on the review of the World Food Programme which stated that, subject to the review mentioned above, the following pledging conference should be convened, at the latest, early in 1970, at which time Governments would be invited to pledge contributions for 1971 and 1972, with a view to reaching whatever target might be recommended by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Noting that the review of the Programme was undertaken by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its fifteenth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1443 (XLVII) of 1 August 1969, as well as the recommendations contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Committee,¹³

Recognizing the value of multilateral food aid as implemented by the World Food Programme since its inception and the necessity for continuing its action both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. *Establishes* for the two years 1971 and 1972 a target for voluntary contributions of \$300 million, of which not less than one third should be in cash and services, and expresses the hope that such resources will be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the World Food Programme to operate at a higher level;

¹³ E/4696.

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target;

3. *Urges* Governments which have pledged contributions of commodities or services for the period 1969-1970 to make every possible effort to carry over and make available for the period 1971-1972 any portion of such pledges that may remain unused at the end of 1970, and to indicate their readiness to effect such a carry-over when announcing pledges at the next pledging conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene for this purpose the fourth pledging conference at United Nations Headquarters early in 1970;

5. *Decides* that the following pledging conference, subject to the review provided for in General Assembly resolution 2095 (XX), should be convened, at the latest, early in 1972, at which time Governments should be invited to pledge contributions for 1973 and 1974, with a view to reaching whatever target may then be recommended by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.

2528 (XXIV). The role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1824 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 2090 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2259 (XXII) of 3 November 1967 on the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries,

Considering that the further industrialization of the developing countries is an indispensable condition for the successful attainment of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing that the training of suitable national technical personnel is one of the most important prerequisites for industrialization,

Bearing in mind that the estimates made by the Secretary-General in 1964¹⁴ of national technical personnel required by the developing countries for their industrialization should be specified in the light of the results already achieved in the training of national technical personnel in the developing countries and of the goals set for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind also the need for the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the training of national technical personnel at the international, regional and subregional levels to correspond to the national plans and requirements of the developing countries in this sphere,

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, documents E/3901/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2.

Considering further the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries,¹⁵

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and in consultation with the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other international organs and organizations belonging to the United Nations system, to prepare a report containing specific recommendations on the training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries, taking into account the results achieved during the First United Nations Development Decade and the aims established for the Second United Nations Development Decade, for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session;

2. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in consultation and co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations belonging to the United Nations system, to intensify its efforts for the training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries.

1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.

2529 (XXIV). Establishment of an intergovernmental tourism organization

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General¹⁶ transmitting the report of the Intergovernmental Conference on Tourism, held at Sofia in May 1969, and the resolution adopted at that Conference on the creation of an intergovernmental tourism organization,

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General¹⁷ called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1449 (XLVII) of 7 August 1969,

Taking into account resolution XXI/5 of 5 November 1969 adopted by the General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations at its twenty-first session,¹⁸ held at Dublin from 28 October to 5 November 1969, on the adaptation of the Union to its present and future responsibilities,

Acknowledging the vital contribution that international tourism is making to the economic, social, cultural and educational progress of mankind and in safeguarding world peace,

Taking into account the important role that tourism can play in the national economy, particularly in that of the developing countries,

Considering the active interest taken by the United Nations, its organs and specialized agencies in various fields related to tourism, and the continuing need for co-ordination of their activities in these fields,

¹⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 43, document A/7595/Add.1.

¹⁶ E/4653/Add.1 and Corr.1.

¹⁷ E/4750 and Corr.1.

¹⁸ See E/4750/Add.1.

Conscious of the leading role that the Union has hitherto played in the field of tourism and the technical ability and experience that it has built up,

Recognizing, nevertheless, that the operational capacity of the Union in the field of tourism has been limited by its status as a non-governmental organization,

Taking note of the determination, reaffirmed by the General Assembly of the Union in its resolution XXI/5, to set up as promptly as possible and by the most appropriate means a tourism organization of an intergovernmental character,

Further taking note that in that resolution the Union recognized that the procedure indicated by the Intergovernmental Conference on Tourism for the creation of an intergovernmental tourism organization within the United Nations does not necessarily constitute the only means of establishing the best organization for world tourism,

1. Believes that a formula that would allow agreement to be reached more readily among Governments for the establishment of an international tourism organization of an intergovernmental character, particularly to assist the developing countries, would be:

(a) The conversion of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations into an intergovernmental organization through a revision of its statutes;

(b) The establishment of operational links between the United Nations and the transformed Union by means of a formal agreement;

2. Takes note of the recommendation contained in resolution XXI/5 of the General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations requesting the President of the Union to entrust a working group with the preparation of its draft revised statutes, bearing in mind the principles laid down by the General Assembly of the Union at its twentieth session, held in Tokyo in October 1967, and by the Intergovernmental Conference on Tourism, held at Sofia in May 1969, and to convene an extraordinary General Assembly of the Union to draw up and adopt the statutes of an intergovernmental organization;

3. Recommends those States whose national official tourist organizations are members of the Union to take joint action at its forthcoming extraordinary General Assembly to amend the statutes of the Union in order to give the organization an intergovernmental character;

4. Invites States whose national official tourist organizations are members of the Union to approve and adopt, in accordance with their respective internal procedures, the procedure outlined in paragraph 3 above for the creation of an international tourism organization of an intergovernmental character and, accordingly, to give the necessary instructions and powers to their representatives to the Union;

5. Decides that, once the statutes of the Union have been changed:

(a) An agreement between the United Nations and the Union should be concluded which would establish close co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the transformed Union, define the modalities of such co-operation and relationships and recognize the decisive and central role that the Union is to play in the field of world tourism in co-operation with the existing machinery within the United Nations;

(b) The Union should function as an executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme and participate in the activities of the Programme in order to assist in the preparation and implementation of technical assistance and pre-investment projects in the field of tourism, financed by the Programme, and consideration should be given to enabling the Union to function as a participating and executing agency of the Programme;

(c) Necessary procedures should be elaborated to enable the Union to submit, for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council, recommendations and proposals relating to international agreements to be drawn up in the field of tourism;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Secretary-General of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, to prepare a report containing concrete proposals on measures to be taken for the full implementation of the provisions mentioned in paragraph 5 above, for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session.

*1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.*

2560 (XXIV). Marine science

The General Assembly,

Recalling the considerations set forth in its resolution 2172 (XXI) of 6 December 1966,

Having noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Marine science and technology: survey and proposals",¹⁹ submitted in response to resolution 2172 (XXI),

Noting also the note by the Secretary-General on the establishment of an intersecretariat committee,²⁰ which arose out of the suggestion of the Secretary-General in his report on marine science and technology,

Recognizing the growing awareness of the importance of the oceans to the progress of mankind,

Aware of the need to obtain more information concerning the oceans and their resources,

Recalling the request in its resolution 2414 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 that the Secretary-General present a comprehensive outline of the scope of a long-term and expanded programme of oceanic exploration and research, of which the international decade of ocean exploration will be an important element, taking into account the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in co-operation with other interested international organizations,

Recalling also the request in its resolution 2467 D (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission intensify its activities in the scientific field, co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the comprehensive outline and report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on progress made in the implementation of that resolution,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1470 (XLVII) of 17 November 1969 by which the Council

¹⁹ E/4487 and Corr.1-6 and Add.1 and 2.

²⁰ A/C.2/247.

transmitted the comprehensive outline to the General Assembly,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the comprehensive outline of the scope of a long-term and expanded programme of oceanic exploration and research, of which the international decade of ocean exploration will be an important element, forwarded by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Secretary-General and annexed to a note by the Secretary-General on this subject;²¹

2. *Reaffirms* its conviction that any exploration or research carried out under the long-term and expanded programme shall be exclusively scientific in nature and that all such activities falling under the national jurisdiction of a State shall be subject to the previous consent of such State, in accordance with international law;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to keep that programme up to date and consider its implementation in appropriate stages, in co-operation with other interested organizations, in particular the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization;

4. *Urges* Member States to co-operate with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission in the implementation of that programme in appropriate stages;

5. *Commends* the close working relations that have developed between the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, including the establishment of the Intersecretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes relating to Oceanography, which consists of representatives of the latter organizations, to further, in consultation with the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the common aspects of the work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and those organizations;

6. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the organizations mentioned in paragraph 5 above to continue to work closely together for the furtherance of their common objectives, within their own terms of reference;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council on the progress made in the updating and implementation of that programme.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2561 (XXIV). Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Taking into account its previous resolutions with regard to the role of public administration in economic and social development, especially resolutions 723 (VIII) of 23 October 1953, 1024 (XI) of 21 Decem-

²¹ A/7750.

ber 1956, 1256 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, 1530 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1199 (XLII) of 24 May 1967, examined and noted with appreciation the report of the meeting of experts on the United Nations programme in public administration held in January 1967²² and requested the Secretary-General to elaborate, in close collaboration with the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned, more specific objectives and programmes in public administration for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting that a good administration in such fields as planning, agriculture, public enterprises, transportation, co-operative organization, education, health, housing and local administration can serve as a major instrument for promoting economic and social development and for introducing needed advances in science and technology,

Considering, accordingly, that measures to increase the capability and effectiveness of public administration are fundamental in the formulation and implementation of plans and programmes for economic and social development,

Appreciating the importance of the public administration programmes pursued by the United Nations system of organizations for meeting the needs of countries in this area,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the statement of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session²³ that he intended to propose new objectives and programmes in public administration once the General Assembly had agreed upon the guidelines for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Recommends* that Member States should give due attention to public administration in their plans and programmes for national development and that they should take into account, in their programmes of international co-operation, the requirements of the developing countries in the field of public administration;

3. *Takes note* of the technical assistance which has been extended by the United Nations Development Programme to this sector and invites it to continue to give sympathetic consideration, within its programmes, to requests for assistance from developing countries in the field of public administration;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the co-operation of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned with public administration, with a view to developing a co-ordinated programme for international activities in this area, including those which the regional economic commissions, through their public administration units, should carry out to meet the needs of the countries concerned;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of experts on the United Nations programme in public administration which, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1199 (XLII), is to be convened early in 1971 to review that programme, to examine his proposals in public administration for the Second

United Nations Development Decade and to make recommendations thereon for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session and for transmittal, as part of the Council's report, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2562 (XXIV). Tax reform planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1271 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967 entitled "Tax reform planning",

Noting with appreciation that the developing countries have intensified their efforts to mobilize their own resources and that during the 1960s their domestic savings financed approximately 85 per cent of their total investment in economic and social development,

Recognizing the importance of the existing positive experience and available information in the field of taxation for the drawing up and fulfilment of national development plans during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Believing that an effective tax reform programme and its implementation are necessary for the mobilization of domestic resources and for bringing about a more equitable distribution of income in developing countries,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with interested organizations of the United Nations system and taking into account the work that has already been done in this field, to prepare, on a selective basis, a comprehensive study of the taxation systems in developing countries, including those applicable to domestic as well as foreign capital, with a view to evaluating their effects on and contribution to the mobilization of resources and the distribution of income, and to submit the study to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, to continue to respond actively to requests from interested Member States for advice and help on matters concerning tax reform.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2563 (XXIV). The role of the regional economic commissions in the field of development planning during the Second United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Convinced that economic and social development planning should receive special attention within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Aware that the organizations of the United Nations system have a significant role to play in this field through technical co-operation activities,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1442 (XLVII) of 31 July 1969 and the views expressed at the forty-seventh session of the Council concerning the role of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in this field during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

²² E/4296.

²³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, 1603rd meeting, para. 39.*

Noting the interest in this question as embodied in numerous resolutions of the regional economic commissions,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to intensify their efforts to meet more satisfactorily the requirements of Member States in development planning, plan implementation, public administration and management, especially by organizing, wherever possible and appropriate, continuing advisory services in these fields, in particular with a view to action to facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to examine at the earliest opportunity the various means of organizing and financing such services, which should begin to operate as soon as possible, and to this end to secure the close co-operation of bodies likely to be interested, including the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session on the progress made towards the implementation of the present resolution and on the plans drawn up for the future.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2564 (XXIV). Special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2402 (XXIII) of 13 December 1968, in which it took note of the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its second session,²⁴

Recalling further paragraph 6 of the same resolution, in which it drew the attention of the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the tasks that remained unfinished, particularly those pertaining to the problems facing the least developed among the developing countries,

Reaffirming its support for resolution 24 (II) of 26 March 1968,²⁵ concerning the least developed among the developing countries, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1447 (XLVII) of 5 August 1969 concerning the Second United Nations Development Decade, in which the Council expressed its concern over the delay of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in making its contribution to that Decade,

Taking fully into account resolution 63 (IX) of 22 September 1969,²⁶ adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its ninth session, on the problems of the least developed among the developing countries and the need for urgent action by the United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development and the General Assembly,

1. *Affirms* the need to alleviate the problems of the least developed among the developing countries with a view to enabling them to draw full benefits from the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the heads of the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Development Planning, the group of experts appointed under resolution 63 (IX) of the Trade and Development Board and any other appropriate consultants, to carry out a comprehensive examination of the special problems of the least developed among the developing countries and to recommend special measures, within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade, for dealing with those problems.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2565 (XXIV). International monetary reform

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2208 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 entitled "International monetary reform" in which, *inter alia*, it recognized the need for a reform of the international monetary system,

Recalling also its resolution 2461 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, in which it called upon the Governments of the States members of the International Monetary Fund to take the necessary steps for the early ratification and activation of the special drawing rights facility,

Noting with interest the recent decision of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund to request the Executive Directors of the Fund to proceed promptly with the consideration of the adjustment of the quotas of members of the Fund and to submit an appropriate proposal to the Board of Governors not later than 31 December 1969,

Being aware that the International Monetary Fund is studying at present the possibility of the improvement of the adjustment process of balance-of-payments disequilibria, including the use of limited exchange rate flexibility,

1. *Welcomes* the recent decision of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund to allocate to participant members of the Fund \$9,500 million in special drawing rights for a basic period of three years starting 1 January 1970;

2. *Invites* the Governments of the States members of the International Monetary Fund to consider at an early date, after the activation of special drawing rights, the possibility of the establishment of a link between the allocation of this new reserve asset and the provision of additional development financing to developing countries;

3. *Calls upon* the aforementioned Governments, as they consider the adjustment of quotas, to take into account the fact that developing countries are exceptionally vulnerable to balance-of-payments fluctuations, that they have only limited flexibility in adjusting imports and that they do not generally have access to alternative short-term credit facilities, and therefore to approve an adjustment that would give these countries a larger share in total quotas of the International Monetary Fund;

²⁴ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. 1 and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14).

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 54.

²⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/7616)*, p. 268.

4. *Further calls upon* those Governments, in their consideration of the improvement of the adjustment process of balance-of-payments disequilibria, to give due weight to the interests of developing countries, including the need to ensure that measures adopted do not have any adverse influence on the export prospects or terms of trade of these countries.

1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.

2566 (XXIV). Promoting effective measures for the prevention and control of marine pollution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2414 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968, in which it requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, *inter alia*, on the progress achieved by Member States and organizations concerned in promoting the adoption of effective international agreements on the prevention and control of marine pollution as might be necessary,

Recalling also its resolution 2467 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 on the prevention of marine pollution which might result from exploration and exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor,

Noting that a joint group of experts on the scientific aspects of marine pollution has been established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to give advice to those agencies on that subject,

Taking into account the "Comprehensive outline of the scope of the long-term and expanded programme of oceanic exploration and research",²⁷ providing for a series of scientific studies which would review the state of the ocean and its resources as regards pollution and forecast long-term trends to assist Governments individually and collectively to take the steps required to counteract its effects,

Bearing in mind arrangements made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for a technical conference on marine pollution and its effects on living resources and fishing, to be held in Rome in December 1970,

Recalling its resolution 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968 on the convening in 1972 of a United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the report of the Secretary-General on problems of the human environment²⁸ which, *inter alia*, stresses the problems relating to marine pollution,

Noting resolution A.176 (VI) on marine pollution, adopted by the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization on 21 October 1969, calling for an international conference in 1973 for the purpose of preparing a suitable international agreement for placing restraints on the contamination of the sea, land and air by ships and other vessels or equipment operating in the marine environment,

Considering that, in spite of the sustained efforts being made at present, many aspects of marine pollu-

tion have not yet been dealt with or are not being fully covered, and that additional agreements on this subject may be required,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations concerned, to complement reports and studies under preparation, with special reference to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, by:

(a) A review of harmful chemical substances, radioactive materials and other noxious agents and waste which may dangerously affect man's health and his economic and cultural activities in the marine environment and coastal areas;

(b) A review of national activities and activities of specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations dealing with prevention and control of marine pollution, including suggestions for more comprehensive action and improved co-ordination in this field;

(c) Seeking the views of Member States on the desirability and feasibility of an international treaty or treaties on the subject;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, as appropriate in the framework of the preparations for the Conference.

1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.

2567 (XXIV). Mobilization of public opinion

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1357 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 on the mobilization of public opinion in developed and developing countries regarding the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind that the mobilization of public opinion in both developed and developing countries in support of the objectives and policies of the Second United Nations Development Decade is an essential component of the international development strategy,

Recognizing that the more advanced countries need to continue and intensify their endeavour to deepen public understanding of the interdependent nature of the development efforts during the Second United Nations Development Decade and of the necessity to assist the developing countries in accelerating their economic and social progress, and that the developing countries need to make people at all levels aware of the benefits and sacrifices involved and to enlist their full participation in achieving the objectives of the Decade,

Convinced that activities designed to mobilize public opinion in both developed and developing countries should be increased, improved and further co-ordinated, and that measures towards this end should be initiated immediately since public and parliamentary support is necessary for all global development efforts, including the promotion of the policy measures to be undertaken as part of the international development strategy,

1. *Endorses* in particular the following concepts suggested in the report dated 14 August 1969 of the

²⁷ A/7750, annex.
²⁸ E/4667.

Centre for Economic and Social Information of the Office of Public Information:²⁹

(a) Successful information programmes in support of development may require the use of modern techniques, mass media and specialized personnel, in many cases will have to be unprecedented in approach, scope, diversity and initiative, and must encourage full understanding of the relevance, complexity and urgency, as well as the long-term nature, of the problems and processes of development;

(b) The mobilization of public opinion has to be the responsibility mainly of national bodies;

(c) The formulation of concrete aims by the competent authorities can make a significant contribution to the mobilization of public opinion;

(d) The role of the organizations of the United Nations system will be to assist the national information media and meet their varying needs, in particular by supplying adequate and appropriate basic information from which those media may draw both substance and inspiration for their work;

(e) Information from international sources will have to be aimed primarily at strengthening the sense of interdependence and partnership implicit in the concept of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Further endorses* in general the activities now being undertaken in support of the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and notes with interest the proposals for future action outlined in the report of the Centre for Economic and Social Information of the Office of Public Information;

3. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General, in order to further the aims of Economic and Social Council resolution 1357 (XLV), that appropriate consultations at the technical level be pursued as soon as possible with representatives of the specialized agencies and other organizations dealing with the preparation and dissemination of information material, in order to explore the best means of co-ordinating and focusing the activities in support of the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in categories I and II and on the Roster, as to how those organizations could support the economic and social goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade, particularly through the mobilization of public opinion;

5. *Urges* Governments to give consideration, in the light of their individual circumstances, to the establishment of new national bodies designed to mobilize public opinion, or to the strengthening of existing ones, and, as a long-term measure, to give increasing development orientation to educational curricula.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2568 (XXIV). Proposed amendment to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

The General Assembly

Defers sine die consideration of the proposed amendment to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

²⁹ A/AC.141/L.11.

recommended by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1374 (XLV) of 2 August 1968.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2569 (XXIV). Special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2086 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the transit trade of land-locked countries,

Recalling further resolution 11 (II) of 23 March 1968, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session, concerning the special problems of the land-locked countries,³⁰

Taking note of resolution 50 (VIII) of 4 February 1969, adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its eighth session,³¹ by which the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was invited to convene a group of experts to carry out a comprehensive examination of the special problems involved in the promotion of the trade and economic development of the land-locked developing countries,

1. *Welcomes* the agreement reached in the Trade and Development Board whereby specific measures in favour of land-locked developing countries will be elaborated in the context of the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the international development strategy;

2. *Requests* the Board to consider, on the basis, *inter alia*, of the report to be submitted by the group of experts, the adoption of practical measures for the implementation of all the provisions of resolution 11 (II) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

3. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations, particularly the developed countries, to make an active contribution to the elaboration of those specific measures;

4. *Further urges* all Member States which were invited to become parties to the 1965 Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States³² that have not yet done so to investigate the possibilities of ratifying or acceding to that Convention and to make it effective at the earliest possible date.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2570 (XXIV). United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2402 (XXIII) of 13 December 1968, in which it drew the attention of the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the tasks which remained

³⁰ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. 1 and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 30.

³¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/7616)*, p. 72.

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 597 (1961), No. 8641.

unfinished and to the large number of important issues remitted by the Conference to its continuing machinery for further consideration and action, and urged the Trade and Development Board at its forthcoming sessions, in considering the issues remitted to it by the Conference, to seek the widest possible measure of agreement on concrete and practical action or recommendations, as appropriate,

Recalling further that at its twenty-third session the General Assembly requested the Trade and Development Board to continue its efforts to reach the maximum degree of agreement on the issues which were remitted to it by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session and which were of basic importance for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the 1970s,³³

Expressing its concern that most of the issues remitted to the continuing machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development after its second session are still outstanding, and that this has contributed to the delay in the completion of the work of the Conference relating to the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the recommendation made by the Conference to its member States at the second session to devise and explore earnestly ways and means of assisting the continuing machinery of the Conference to discharge the responsibility placed upon it after its second session,

Recalling the improvements brought about in the institutional machinery and methods of work of the Conference in terms of decision 45 (VII), adopted by the Trade and Development Board on 21 September 1968,³⁴ and as further elaborated in paragraphs 4 and 5 of General Assembly resolution 2402 (XXIII),

Having considered the report of the Trade and Development Board for the period from 24 September 1968 to 23 September 1969,³⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board for the period from 24 September 1968 to 23 September 1969;

2. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to seek to resolve the outstanding issues remitted to it by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at the second session in the fields of commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures, financing and invisibles, including the question of international legislation on shipping;

3. *Further requests* the Trade and Development Board to accelerate in particular the work already undertaken in the specific fields which determine the participation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the international development strategy, so that it may make a timely and significant contribution to the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

4. *Suggests* to the Trade and Development Board that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session should consider ways and means of implementing the measures agreed upon within the continuing machinery and seek new areas of agreement in the dynamic context of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to expedite his consultations with interested Governments with a view to reconvening the United Nations Cocoa Conference in order to conclude an international agreement on this commodity as early as possible in 1970;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that some of the improvements introduced in the institutional machinery and methods of work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development have been utilized, particularly by means of the decisions of the Trade and Development Board, to hold a special session on preferences³⁶ and to call an intergovernmental group on trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries;³⁷

7. *Considers* that the Trade and Development Board, while making a fuller and more effective utilization of the improved machinery and methods of work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with decision 45 (VII) of the Board and General Assembly resolution 2402 (XXIII), should at the same time keep the question of further improvements in the institutional machinery of the Conference constantly under review and from time to time make such suggestions as may enable the continuing machinery to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to it.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2571 (XXIV). International development strategy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2218 B (XXI) of 19 December 1966 and 2305 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 by which it initiated measures for proclaiming the 1970s as the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Further recalling its resolution 2411 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 whereby it established the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade, charged with the responsibility of preparing a draft of an international development strategy for the 1970s, and requested it to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session a preliminary draft of the strategy,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1447 (XLVII) of 5 August 1969 regarding the work done so far on the formulation of an international development strategy,

Recalling the Charter of Algiers,³⁸ in particular part two entitled "Programme of action", regarded by the developing countries as constituting important elements of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Taking into account the results achieved by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session and the task referred to the continuing machinery of the Conference in connexion with measures which the international community should take in the field of trade and development,

³⁶ *Ibid.*, resolution 61 (IX), p. 209.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, resolution 53 (VIII), p. 73.

³⁸ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2. *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 431.

³³ See resolution 2411 (XXIII).

³⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7214)*, p. 93.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/7616)*.

Having considered the progress report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on the preparation of a preliminary draft of an international development strategy,³⁹

Deeply concerned that very little progress was made by the Trade and Development Board at its resumed eighth session and at the second part of its ninth session in finalizing the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for the economic development of developing countries rests on them and also that a fuller mobilization and more effective utilization of the domestic resources of those countries to achieve an accelerated rate of growth requires concomitant, effective and sustained international action,

Considering that the success of the international development strategy will depend upon the commitments by developed and developing countries alike to the adoption of specific policy measures to implement the strategy,

Gravely concerned that, in spite of the efforts made during the First United Nations Development Decade, the levels of living of millions of people in the developing parts of the world are still pitifully low,

Recognizing that there is an urgent need for strengthening the political will, particularly in the area of international co-operation, to carry on effectively with the task of development,

Reaffirming the common responsibility and resolve of the international community to work continuously to bring about a substantial improvement in the lot of mankind by accelerating economic and social progress in developing countries, thus contributing to world peace,

1. Expresses its concern that it has not been possible for the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to prepare a preliminary draft of an international development strategy as envisaged in paragraphs 3 and 8 of General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII);

2. Notes, however, that it has so far been possible, *inter alia*, to agree that:

(a) The five main components of the strategy should be a preambular declaration, a specification of objectives, policy measures to fulfil those objectives, review and appraisal of both objectives and policies, and mobilization of public opinion;

(b) The main objective for the Second United Nations Development Decade should be to promote sustained economic growth, especially in developing countries, to ensure a higher standard of living consistent with human dignity, to bring about sustained improvements in the well-being of the individual and to facilitate the process of narrowing the gap between the developed and developing countries;

(c) There is a need for establishing a target for the over-all growth rate for gross product in real terms of the developing countries during the Second United Nations Development Decade, as a broad indication of the scope of international co-operative efforts to be made within the framework of the international development strategy;

³⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/7699.

(d) It is important to reach agreement on quantitative targets for a few major variables, consistent with the over-all target and, to the extent possible, each consistent with the other, as well as to define certain broad social objectives;

(e) Arrangements should be made to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the policies that are not consistent with the attainment of those objectives and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed;

(f) Existing arrangements for the review and appraisal of the progress towards achieving goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade should be fully and effectively utilized, strengthened as required, and complemented by new arrangements, as appropriate, at the national, regional, other multinational and global levels, and such arrangements should involve both developed and developing countries;

3. Notes with concern the lack of progress in reaching agreement on policy measures for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, which is of paramount importance for the formulation of the strategy;

4. Urges Governments to take political decisions for the adoption of specific and concrete policy measures for the successful completion of the preparation and the implementation of the international development strategy;

5. Recognizes that there is an express need for the progressive integration of social and economic goals and policies in the process of the formulation of the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

6. Instructs the Preparatory Committee to finalize its work in accordance with the time-table laid down in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) and, at its forthcoming sessions, to concentrate particularly on objectives and policy measures;

7. Endorses the decision of the Trade and Development Board, at the second part of its ninth session,⁴⁰ to complete the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the Second United Nations Development Decade at the third part of that session, so as to enable the Preparatory Committee to complete its work in these areas as well as to make progress in other areas;

8. Calls upon all other organizations of the United Nations system to make available, as soon as possible, the contributions to the strategy expected of them, so as to enable the Preparatory Committee to consider them at its fifth session;

9. Draws the attention of the Governments and the organizations concerned to the recommendations made by the Committee for Development Planning in its report on its fourth and fifth sessions;⁴¹

10. Considers that the procedures for the proclamation of the Second United Nations Development Decade

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/7616), p. 269.

⁴¹ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, document E/4682.

should be so devised as to ensure the maximum possible impact on world public opinion in support of all development efforts, particularly of the objectives and policies for the Decade.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2572 (XXIV). International Education Year

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴² prepared with the assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2412 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1436 (XLVII) of 31 July 1969.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2573 (XXIV). International university

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's remarks concerning the idea of an international university made in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization,⁴³

Welcoming the initiative taken by the Secretary-General,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and in consultation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and any other agency or organization he deems necessary and taking into account the views expressed at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, a comprehensive expert study on the feasibility of an international university, including a clear definition of its goals and objectives as well as recommendations as to how it might be organized and financed;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the report on the study will be available early in the International Education Year and in time to be submitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

*1832nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1969.*

2577 (XXIV). Report of the Industrial Development Board

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its third session,⁴⁴

Noting in particular the Board's recommendations concerning the programme of work of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for 1970 relating to the field activities and supporting activities of that organization,⁴⁵

⁴² E/4707 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2.

⁴³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/7601/Add.1)*, paras. 196 and 197.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 17 (A/7617 and Corr.1).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, chapter VI.

Recalling the recommendations of the International Symposium on Industrial Development, held at Athens in 1967,⁴⁶

Recalling further its resolution 2178 (XXI) of 9 December 1966 in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Industrial Development Board to study in due course the recommendations of the Symposium and to take appropriate follow-up action,

Believing that an appropriate review and assessment of the progress achieved in the implementation of the aforementioned recommendations of the Board, as well as those of the Symposium, could provide sufficient information and impetus for devising effective ways and means of attaining the speedy implementation of those recommendations with a view to responding adequately to the urgent needs and problems of the developing countries in their efforts to accelerate their industrialization,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its third session;

2. *Invites* the Industrial Development Board, with the co-operation of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to consider the possibility of including in the Board's annual reports:

(a) A summary of the progress achieved in the implementation of all the substantive recommendations and resolutions of the Board and of the International Symposium on Industrial Development, as well as practical measures and policies for attaining their early implementation, as appropriate;

(b) An up-dated listing of the titles of all projects and activities undertaken by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in each country and region, with estimated cost, source of financing, nature and duration by man-months of each project, and titles of all seminars, expert group meetings, workshops, publications of research and studies;

(c) An outline of the future work programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

3. *Suggests* that the reports of the Industrial Development Board be made as concise and substantial as possible, taking into account the additional information called for in paragraph 2 above.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2578 (XXIV). Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2089 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Having in mind Industrial Development Board resolution 22 (III) of 13 May 1969,⁴⁷ in which the Board requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to consult the

⁴⁶ See United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *Report of the International Symposium on Industrial Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.B.7).

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/7617 and Corr.1)*, annex VII.

Governments of member States on the possibility of convening a special international conference on industrialization,

Considering the answers received so far,⁴⁸

Taking into account Industrial Development Board resolution 24 (III) of 14 May 1969,⁴⁷ in which the Board decided that high priority should be given to the work of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in connexion with accelerating industrial development in the developing countries, particularly in the less developed among them, within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Suggests that a special international conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, at the highest possible level of governmental representation, be held at an appropriate time, ensuring that this conference and the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are not held in the same year, within a framework which will reduce the expenditures for holding the conference to a minimum;

2. Requests the Industrial Development Board to consider the suggestion in paragraph 1 above and, if necessary, to propose the venue, date and duration of the special conference and to formulate its provisional agenda and its basic objectives, including the longer-range orientation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, its organizational structure and the question of financing;

3. Further requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to prepare a report on the above-mentioned subjects for consideration by the Industrial Development Board at its fourth session.

1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.

2579 (XXIV). Final report of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2188 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 regarding the enlargement of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council with the purpose of undertaking a review of the operational and research activities of the United Nations family of organizations in the field of economic and social development,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1367 (XLV) of 2 August 1968,

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 of the United Nations,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1467 (XLVII) of 31 October 1969,

Noting with appreciation the work completed by the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with the co-operation of the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other United Nations organs and related bodies,

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, documents A/7693 and Add.1.

Having examined the final report of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,⁴⁹

Conscious of the urgent need to ensure the optimum utilization of the resources of the United Nations system of organizations, in particular by concentrating attention on co-ordinated efforts in areas of high priority in the context of the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Reaffirms the following objectives set out in its resolution 2188 (XXI), which should guide the organizations in the United Nations system in carrying out their research and operational activities in the field of economic and social development:

(a) The maximum concentration of resources, at present and increasing levels, on programmes of direct relevance to Member States;

(b) 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;

(c) The minimum burden on the administrative resources of Member States and of members of the organizations in the United Nations system;

(d) The evolution of an integrated system of long-term planning on a programme basis;

(e) The institution of systematic procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of operational and research activities;

2. Welcomes the final report of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in particular the document entitled *Assistance for Economic and Social Development Available from the United Nations System: A Handbook of Criteria and Procedures*,⁵⁰ and expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for preparing the 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;⁵¹

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational meetings in January 1970, to reconstitute its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in accordance with the recommendation of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;⁵²

4. Further requests the Economic and Social Council, as soon as possible thereafter, to examine and to keep under continuing review the machinery for co-ordination and programme review and to introduce improvements or modifications which may appear necessary in the light of the experience gained and of relevant developments within the United Nations system of organizations;

5. Decides to review at its twenty-sixth session the arrangements made by the Economic and Social Council in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 4 above;

6. Endorses the arrangements for co-operation between the reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Joint Inspection Unit outlined

⁴⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, document E/4748/Rev.1.

⁵⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.I.23 and corrigendum.

⁵¹ E/4744 (vol. I), E/4744 (vol. I)/Add.1 and Corr.1, E/4744 (vol. II) and Corr.1 and 3.

⁵² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, document E/4748/Rev.1, chapter III, recommendation A.

in the final report of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;⁵³

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate and effective secretarial assistance to the reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and keep it informed of relevant developments within the United Nations system of organizations;

8. *Notes in particular* the recommendation of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination concerning the use of computers in the United Nations system of organizations⁵⁴ and requests the Secretary-General to submit, in 1971, the report suggested in paragraph 40 of the final report of the Enlarged Committee;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system, to include as part of the report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session, as requested in its resolution 1454 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969, an examination of the existing Secretariat machinery for providing scientific and technical advice in the United Nations system and to prepare recommendations for its reorganization in a way which will enable it to contribute most effectively to the selection of priorities and to the planning and programming of United Nations activities designed to meet the growing and changing needs of the United Nations system, of the international community and of Member States;

10. *Welcomes* the practice recently initiated by the Secretary-General of holding top-echelon meetings of staff concerned with economic and social affairs within the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the semi-autonomous organs, and urges the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination any matters discussed in these meetings which may be of interest to it;

11. *Welcomes* the practice of joint meetings between the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and urges that these meetings should be continued, bearing in mind that they have proved their value in facilitating understanding and co-operation among those dealing with interagency issues at the intergovernmental and executive levels, respectively;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to bring to the attention of all organizations in the United Nations system the recommendation of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for strengthening the present arrangements for co-ordination by the adoption of more effective procedures for prior consultations on work programmes;⁵⁵

13. *Notes* the recommendation of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on co-ordination at the national level⁵⁶ and requests the Secretary-General to draw to the attention of the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination the recommendation contained in paragraph 80 of the final report of the Enlarged Committee;

14. *Notes with interest* the other matters considered by the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in its final report⁵⁷ and agrees that these proposals should be reviewed by the reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2580 (XXIV). Co-ordination of marine activities

The General Assembly,

Having considered the final report of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,⁵⁸

Noting that the Enlarged Committee was unable in the time available to give thorough consideration to a proposal for more systematic co-ordination of continuing activities of the organizations in the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans,

Aware of the complexity of the co-ordination of existing international activities with regard to marine science and its applications, and that the field of marine science is only one aspect of the existing activities of the organizations in the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans,

Noting that use by States of the marine environment is rapidly becoming intensified and diversified,

Noting with appreciation the work done in this field by the organizations in the United Nations system,

Concerned that present international machinery may not permit a prompt, effective and flexible response to existing and emerging needs of Member States,

Recognizing that, in order to avoid the overlapping and duplication of programmes and gaps in competence, a full review of the existing activities of the organizations in the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans may be urgently required,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational meetings in January 1970, to consider instructing the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, after reconstitution, to examine the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans in the light of present and emerging needs of Member States, with a view to making the Committee's recommendations available to the Council at its forty-ninth session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in the fulfilment of this task;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental bodies concerned to extend their full co-operation and assistance to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2581 (XXIV). United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

The General Assembly,

In pursuance of its decision in resolution 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968 to convene in 1972 a

⁵³ *Ibid.*, document E/4748/Rev.1, paras. 27 and 28.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, document E/4748/Rev.1, chapter III, recommendation B.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, recommendation E.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, recommendation F.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, document E/4748/Rev.1, chapter IV.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, document E/4748/Rev.1.

United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and to begin immediately preparations for the Conference,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁹ called for in the above-mentioned resolution,

Having considered the relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council,⁶⁰

Taking into account the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council in the matter,

Having taken cognizance of the note by the Secretary-General of 21 October 1969,⁶¹

Reaffirming the importance and urgency of the problems of the human environment and underlining the necessity for complete preparatory arrangements for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972 to become operative as soon as possible,

Recognizing the important work on the problems of the human environment that is at present being undertaken and planned by the organizations in the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and national Governments,

1. *Endorses* in general the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General regarding the purposes and objectives of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;⁶²

2. *Affirms* that it should be the main purpose of the Conference to serve as a practical means to encourage, and to provide guidelines for, action by Governments and international organizations designed to protect and improve the human environment and to remedy and prevent its impairment, by means of international co-operation, bearing in mind the particular importance of enabling developing countries to forestall the occurrence of such problems;

3. *Entrusts* the Secretary-General with over-all responsibility for organizing and preparing for the Conference, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debates of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session and of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session;

4. *Establishes* a Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment—consisting of highly qualified representatives nominated by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Singapore, Sweden, Togo, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zambia—to advise the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to set up immediately a small conference secretariat by drawing, with the agreement of the specialized agencies concerned, particularly upon regular staff of the United Nations system, and to appoint at the appropriate time a Secretary-General of the Conference;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to pursue the consultations on the preparations for the Conference, undertaken by him in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2398 (XXIII), to take account of the results of other international conferences, such as the conference on the problems of environment organized by the Economic Commission for Europe and scheduled to take place at Prague in 1971, and to draw on contributions from appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations;

7. *Invites* the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to collaborate closely with the Secretary-General in the preparations for the Conference and to assist, as appropriate, in the work of the Preparatory Committee;

8. *Invites* the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to lend every possible assistance in the preparations for the Conference;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Preparatory Committee, to take the necessary steps, as part of the preparations for the Conference, to bring to public attention the nature and importance of the problems of the human environment;

10. *Believes it essential* that all participating countries should be enabled to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference and in the Conference itself, and requests the Secretary-General to investigate what concrete steps could be taken to this end;

11. *Notes* the outline of the range of the possible financial implications for the United Nations of the holding of the Conference presented in the report of the Secretary-General⁶³ and in his note⁶⁴ and requests him, in the light of the views expressed during the debates of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session and of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, to make all efforts to reduce the costs of the Conference;

12. *Decides* that the Conference should be of two weeks' duration and requests the Secretary-General to take full account of this fact in preparing for the Conference;

13. *Believes* that, for the Conference to achieve its objectives, it is essential that its agenda be selective, its organizational structure simple and efficient, and that the documentation be kept within reasonable limits;

14. *Accepts with appreciation* the invitation of the Government of Sweden to hold the Conference in Sweden,⁶⁵ in June 1972;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a brief progress report, through the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session, to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

16. *Decides* to consider the progress of the preparatory work of the Conference and to take the necessary further decisions at its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

⁵⁹ E/4667.

⁶⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1), chapter V, section D.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21, document A/7707.

⁶² See E/4667, paras. 82-92.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, paras. 139-143.

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21, document A/7707, paras. 5-8.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/7514.

*Other decisions***Reports of the Economic and Social Council***(Item 12)*

At its 1832nd plenary meeting, on 13 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁶⁶ took note of the progress report by the Secretariat⁶⁷ and the note by the Secretary-General⁶⁸ concerning the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁶⁶ took note of the summary of the fifth report on progress in land reform,⁶⁹ prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation.

Problems of the human environment*(Item 21)*

At its 1834th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁷⁰ decided that any interested Member State not appointed to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment might designate highly qualified representatives to act as accredited observers at sessions of the Committee, with the right to participate in its discussions.

Composition of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade*(Item 40)*

In paragraph 1 of resolution 2411 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to enlarge its Economic Committee by twenty-seven States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to be designated annually, until the preparatory work had been completed, by the President of the General Assembly, keeping in view the composition of the Council, equitable geographical distribution and the need to ensure the maximum degree of continuity. In paragraph 2 of that resolution, the General Assembly decided that the enlarged Economic Committee would be the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

The Economic Committee consists of the full membership of the Economic and Social Council for 1970: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA,⁷¹ CEYLON, CHAD, FRANCE, GHANA, GREECE, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, PERU, SUDAN, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,⁷² UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UPPER VOLTA, URUGUAY and YUGOSLAVIA.

At the 1838th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1969, the President of the General Assembly announced that, in pursuance of paragraph 1 of resolution 2411 (XXIII), she had designated the following additional States to replace those which had been designated at the twenty-third session: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,⁷³ CAMEROON, CHILE, COLOMBIA, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, GUATEMALA, IRAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBERIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PHILIPPINES, POLAND,⁷⁴ ROMANIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, THAILAND, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and VENEZUELA.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 12, document A/7854, para. 59.

⁶⁷ E/4644.

⁶⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/7675.

⁶⁹ E/4617 and Corr.1 and 2.

⁷⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21, document A/7866, para. 13.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37, document A/7491.

⁷² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1838th meeting, para. 24.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, para. 28.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 30.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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2497 (XXIV). Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development

The General Assembly,

Recalling, *inter alia*, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

Recognizing the important role and contribution of youth in the promotion of world peace, justice, social and economic progress and human rights, and in the realization of the goals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, and welcoming the views of youth on these subjects,

Recognizing further the importance of co-ordinating the activities and programmes relating to youth among the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned,

Noting the ideas relating to youth expressed by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization,¹

Noting further the impact of the unprecedented development of science and technology on the needs and aspirations of youth,

Taking into account the responsibility of the family in the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Desirous of devising new methods through which the enthusiasm and energy of youth might be more effectively directed towards the spiritual and material advancement of all peoples,

I

1. Reaffirms the provisions of its resolutions 2445 (XXIII) and 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on that subject² containing the replies of Governments concerning the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and invites Governments which have not yet done so to reply thereon before the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

3. Affirms that it is important to undertake all necessary measures to:

(a) Promote by all appropriate means the education of youth in the countries and territories still under colonial and foreign occupation with a view to expediting the process of decolonization, liberation and self-determination in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

(b) Ensure that education in the countries and territories referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above is undertaken in complete respect for the national, religious and language traditions of the indigenous population and that its nature is not altered to serve political purposes;

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/7601/Add.1).

² Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda items 62 and 92, document A/7662; A/7662/Add.1.

4. Appeals to youth to affirm solemnly its faith in international law and in the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations which aim at the realization of world peace, friendly relations and co-operation among States, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. Invites the attention of Governments to their responsibility for maintaining a policy consistent with the principles of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the effective struggle for peace and justice and for the elimination of colonialism, racism, *apartheid* and similar policies, thus safeguarding, *inter alia*, the faith of youth in these values;

6. Recommends to the Secretary-General that appropriate use should be made of the resources of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights for the achievement of the purposes of the present resolution and that in this respect regional seminars on youth should be organized as early as possible;

7. Recommends to Governments, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to ensure a greater involvement of youth in the activities relating to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the observance of the International Education Year;

II

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 relating to long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development and notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's preliminary report on that subject;³

2. Recommends that Governments, in formulating national youth policies, should ensure a more co-ordinated approach to meeting the needs and aspirations of youth;

3. Further recommends to Governments that, especially during the Second United Nations Development Decade, youth and youth organizations should be given an appropriate opportunity to participate in the preparation and implementation of national development plans and in programmes of international co-operation;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies engaged in various studies and programmes on the problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development to identify separately the problems and needs of youth in the developed and developing countries and suggest possible solutions accordingly;

5. Invites the attention of Governments, the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned to the need for ensuring to youth equal and increased opportunities of access to education at all levels and to employment;

6. Urges the early completion of the studies on youth being undertaken by the Secretary-General, in particular the study being prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) and those included in the work programmes of the specialized agencies concerned;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in connexion with the study referred to in paragraph 6 above, to consider further the ways and means through which the United Nations can best serve the objectives of the

³ A/C.3/613.

present resolution, in particular the measures to be taken to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly as early as possible.

1792nd plenary meeting,
28 October 1969.

2542 (XXIV). Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the pledge of Members of the United Nations under the Charter to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Reaffirming faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms and in the principles of peace, of the dignity and worth of the human person, and of social justice proclaimed in the Charter,

Recalling the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the standards already set for social progress in the constitutions, conventions, recommendations and resolutions of the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and of other organizations concerned,

Convinced that man can achieve complete fulfilment of his aspirations only within a just social order and that it is consequently of cardinal importance to accelerate social and economic progress everywhere, thus contributing to international peace and solidarity,

Convinced that international peace and security on the one hand, and social progress and economic development on the other, are closely interdependent and influence each other,

Persuaded that social development can be promoted by peaceful coexistence, friendly relations and co-operation among States with different social, economic or political systems,

Emphasizing the interdependence of economic and social development in the wider process of growth and change, as well as the importance of a strategy of integrated development which takes full account at all stages of its social aspects,

Regretting the inadequate progress achieved in the world social situation despite the efforts of States and the international community,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for the development of the developing countries rests on those countries themselves and acknowledging the pressing need to narrow and eventually close the gap in the

standards of living between economically more advanced and developing countries and, to that end, that Member States shall have the responsibility to pursue internal and external policies designed to promote social development throughout the world, and in particular to assist developing countries to accelerate their economic growth,

Recognizing the urgency of devoting to works of peace and social progress resources being expended on armaments and wasted on conflict and destruction,

Conscious of the contribution that science and technology can render towards meeting the needs common to all humanity,

Believing that the primary task of all States and international organizations is to eliminate from the life of society all evils and obstacles to social progress, particularly such evils as inequality, exploitation, war, colonialism and racism,

Desirous of promoting the progress of all mankind towards these goals and of overcoming all obstacles to their realization,

Solemnly proclaims this Declaration on Social Progress and Development and calls for national and international action for its use as a common basis for social development policies:

PART I

PRINCIPLES

Article 1

All peoples and all human beings, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, family or social status, or political or other conviction, shall have the right to live in dignity and freedom and to enjoy the fruits of social progress and should, on their part, contribute to it.

Article 2

Social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice, which requires:

(a) The immediate and final elimination of all forms of inequality, exploitation of peoples and individuals, colonialism and racism, including nazism and *apartheid*, and all other policies and ideologies opposed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

(b) The recognition and effective implementation of civil and political rights as well as of economic, social and cultural rights without any discrimination.

Article 3

The following are considered primary conditions of social progress and development:

(a) National independence based on the right of peoples to self-determination;

(b) The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

(c) Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

(d) Permanent sovereignty of each nation over its natural wealth and resources;

(e) The right and responsibility of each State and, as far as they are concerned, each nation and people to determine freely its own objectives of social development, to set its own priorities and to decide in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations the means and methods of their achievement without any external interference;

(f) Peaceful coexistence, peace, friendly relations and co-operation among States irrespective of differences in their social, economic or political systems.

Article 4

The family as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children and youth, should be assisted and protected so that it may fully assume its responsibilities within the community. Parents have the exclusive right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.

Article 5

Social progress and development require the full utilization of human resources, including, in particular:

(a) The encouragement of creative initiative under conditions of enlightened public opinion;

(b) The dissemination of national and international information for the purpose of making individuals aware of changes occurring in society as a whole;

(c) The active participation of all elements of society, individually or through associations, in defining and in achieving the common goals of development with full respect for the fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(d) The assurance to disadvantaged or marginal sectors of the population of equal opportunities for social and economic advancement in order to achieve an effectively integrated society.

Article 6

Social development requires the assurance to everyone of the right to work and the free choice of employment.

Social progress and development require the participation of all members of society in productive and socially useful labour and the establishment, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and with the principles of justice and the social function of property, of forms of ownership of land and of the means of production which preclude any kind of exploitation of man, ensure equal rights to property for all and create conditions leading to genuine equality among people.

Article 7

The rapid expansion of national income and wealth and their equitable distribution among all members of society are fundamental to all social progress, and they should therefore be in the forefront of the preoccupations of every State and Government.

The improvement in the position of the developing countries in international trade resulting, among other things, from the achievement of favourable terms of trade and of equitable and remunerative prices at which developing countries market their products is necessary in order to make it possible to increase national income and in order to advance social development.

Article 8

Each Government has the primary role and ultimate responsibility of ensuring the social progress and well-being of its people, of planning social development measures as part of comprehensive development plans, of encouraging and co-ordinating or integrating all national efforts towards this end and of introducing necessary changes in the social structure. In planning social development measures, the diversity of the needs of developing and developed areas, and of urban and rural areas, within each country, shall be taken into due account.

Article 9

Social progress and development are the common concerns of the international community, which shall supplement, by concerted international action, national efforts to raise the living standards of peoples.

Social progress and economic growth require recognition of the common interest of all nations in the exploration, conservation, use and exploitation, exclusively for peaceful purposes and in the interests of all mankind, of those areas of the environment such as outer space and the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

PART II

OBJECTIVES

Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, through the attainment of the following main goals:

Article 10

(a) The assurance at all levels of the right to work and the right of everyone to form trade unions and workers' associations and to bargain collectively; promotion of full productive employment and elimination of unemployment and under-employment; establishment of equitable and favourable conditions of work for all, including the improvement of health and safety conditions; assurance of just remuneration for labour without any discrimination as well as a sufficiently high minimum wage to ensure a decent standard of living; the protection of the consumer;

(b) The elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the guarantee of the right to proper nutrition;

(c) The elimination of poverty; the assurance of a steady improvement in levels of living and of a just and equitable distribution of income;

(d) The achievement of the highest standards of health and the provision of health protection for the entire population, if possible free of charge;

(e) The eradication of illiteracy and the assurance of the right to universal access to culture, to free compulsory education at the elementary level and to free education at all levels; the raising of the general level of life-long education;

(f) The provision for all, particularly persons in low-income groups and large families, of adequate housing and community services.

Social progress and development shall aim equally at the progressive attainment of the following main goals:

Article 11

(a) The provision of comprehensive social security schemes and social welfare services; the establishment and improvement of social security and insurance schemes for all persons who, because of illness, disability or old age, are temporarily or permanently unable to earn a living, with a view to ensuring a proper standard of living for such persons and for their families and dependants;

(b) The protection of the rights of the mother and child; concern for the upbringing and health of children; the provision of measures to safeguard the health and welfare of women and particularly of working mothers during pregnancy and the infancy of their children, as well as of mothers whose earnings are the sole source of livelihood for the family; the granting to women of pregnancy and maternity leave and allowances without loss of employment or wages;

(c) The protection of the rights and the assuring of the welfare of children, the aged and the disabled; the provision of protection for the physically or mentally disadvantaged;

(d) The education of youth in, and promotion among them of, the ideals of justice and peace, mutual respect and

understanding among peoples; the promotion of full participation of youth in the process of national development;

(e) The provision of social defence measures and the elimination of conditions leading to crime and delinquency, especially juvenile delinquency;

(f) The guarantee that all individuals, without discrimination of any kind, are made aware of their rights and obligations and receive the necessary aid in the exercise and safeguarding of their rights.

Social progress and development shall further aim at achieving the following main objectives:

Article 12

(a) The creation of conditions for rapid and sustained social and economic development, particularly in the developing countries; change in international economic relations; new and effective methods of international co-operation in which equality of opportunity should be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation;

(b) The elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation and all other practices and ideologies contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

(c) The elimination of all forms of foreign economic exploitation, particularly that practised by international monopolies, in order to enable the people of every country to enjoy in full the benefits of their national resources.

Social progress and development shall finally aim at the attainment of the following main goals:

Article 13

(a) Equitable sharing of scientific and technological advances by developed and developing countries, and a steady increase in the use of science and technology for the benefit of the social development of society;

(b) The establishment of a harmonious balance between scientific, technological and material progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity;

(c) The protection and improvement of the human environment.

PART III

MEANS AND METHODS

On the basis of the principles set forth in this Declaration, the achievement of the objectives of social progress and development requires the mobilization of the necessary resources by national and international action, with particular attention to such means and methods as:

Article 14

(a) Planning for social progress and development, as an integrated part of balanced over-all development planning;

(b) The establishment, where necessary, of national systems for framing and carrying out social policies and programmes, and the promotion by the countries concerned of planned regional development, taking into account differing regional conditions and needs, particularly the development of regions which are less favoured or under-developed by comparison with the rest of the country;

(c) The promotion of basic and applied social research, particularly comparative international research applied to the planning and execution of social development programmes.

Article 15

(a) The adoption of measures to ensure the effective participation, as appropriate, of all the elements of society

in the preparation and execution of national plans and programmes of economic and social development;

(b) The adoption of measures for an increasing rate of popular participation in the economic, social, cultural and political life of countries through national governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, co-operatives, rural associations, workers' and employers' organizations and women's and youth organizations, by such methods as national and regional plans for social and economic progress and community development, with a view to achieving a fully integrated national society, accelerating the process of social mobility and consolidating the democratic system;

(c) Mobilization of public opinion, at both national and international levels, in support of the principles and objectives of social progress and development;

(d) The dissemination of social information, at the national and the international level, to make people aware of changing circumstances in society as a whole, and to educate the consumer.

Article 16

(a) Maximum mobilization of all national resources and their rational and efficient utilization; promotion of increased and accelerated productive investment in social and economic fields and of employment; orientation of society towards the development process;

(b) Progressively increasing provision of the necessary budgetary and other resources required for financing the social aspects of development;

(c) Achievement of equitable distribution of national income, utilizing, *inter alia*, the fiscal system and government spending as an instrument for the equitable distribution and redistribution of income in order to promote social progress;

(d) The adoption of measures aimed at prevention of such an outflow of capital from developing countries as would be detrimental to their economic and social development.

Article 17

(a) The adoption of measures to accelerate the process of industrialization, especially in developing countries, with due regard for its social aspects, in the interests of the entire population; development of an adequate organizational and legal framework conducive to an uninterrupted and diversified growth of the industrial sector; measures to overcome the adverse social effects which may result from urban development and industrialization, including automation; maintenance of a proper balance between rural and urban development, and in particular, measures designed to ensure healthier living conditions, especially in large industrial centres;

(b) Integrated planning to meet the problems of urbanization and urban development;

(c) Comprehensive rural development schemes to raise the levels of living of the rural populations and to facilitate such urban-rural relationships and population distribution as will promote balanced national development and social progress;

(d) Measures for appropriate supervision of the utilization of land in the interests of society.

The achievement of the objectives of social progress and development equally requires the implementation of the following means and methods:

Article 18

(a) The adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures ensuring to everyone not only political and civil rights, but also the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights without any discrimination;

(b) The promotion of democratically based social and institutional reforms and motivation for change basic to

the elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation and conducive to high rates of economic and social progress, to include land reform, in which the ownership and use of land will be made to serve best the objectives of social justice and economic development;

(c) The adoption of measures to boost and diversify agricultural production through, *inter alia*, the implementation of democratic agrarian reforms, to ensure an adequate and well-balanced supply of food, its equitable distribution among the whole population and the improvement of nutritional standards;

(d) The adoption of measures to introduce, with the participation of the Government, low-cost housing programmes in both rural and urban areas;

(e) Development and expansion of the system of transportation and communications, particularly in developing countries.

Article 19

(a) The provision of free health services to the whole population and of adequate preventive and curative facilities and welfare medical services accessible to all;

(b) The enactment and establishment of legislative measures and administrative regulations with a view to the implementation of comprehensive programmes of social security schemes and social welfare services and to the improvement and co-ordination of existing services;

(c) The adoption of measures and the provision of social welfare services to migrant workers and their families, in conformity with the provisions of Convention No. 97 of the International Labour Organisation⁴ and other international instruments relating to migrant workers;

(d) The institution of appropriate measures for the rehabilitation of mentally or physically disabled persons, especially children and youth, so as to enable them to the fullest possible extent to be useful members of society—these measures shall include the provision of treatment and technical appliances, education, vocational and social guidance, training and selective placement, and other assistance required—and the creation of social conditions in which the handicapped are not discriminated against because of their disabilities.

Article 20

(a) The provision of full democratic freedoms to trade unions; freedom of association for all workers, including the right to bargain collectively and to strike, recognition of the right to form other organizations of working people; the provision for the growing participation of trade unions in economic and social development; effective participation of all members of trade unions in the deciding of economic and social issues which affect their interests;

(b) The improvement of health and safety conditions for workers, by means of appropriate technological and legislative measures and the provision of the material prerequisites for the implementation of those measures, including the limitation of working hours;

(c) The adoption of appropriate measures for the development of harmonious industrial relations.

Article 21

(a) The training of national personnel and cadres, including administrative, executive, professional and technical personnel needed for social development and for over-all development plans and policies;

(b) The adoption of measures to accelerate the extension and improvement of general, vocational and technical education and of training and retraining, which should be provided free at all levels;

(c) Raising the general level of education; development and expansion of national information media, and

their rational and full use towards continuing education of the whole population and towards encouraging its participation in social development activities; the constructive use of leisure, particularly that of children and adolescents;

(d) The formulation of national and international policies and measures to avoid the "brain drain" and obviate its adverse effects.

Article 22

(a) The development and co-ordination of policies and measures designed to strengthen the essential functions of the family as a basic unit of society;

(b) The formulation and establishment, as needed, of programmes in the field of population, within the framework of national demographic policies and as part of the welfare medical services, including education, training of personnel and the provision to families of the knowledge and means necessary to enable them to exercise their right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children;

(c) The establishment of appropriate child-care facilities in the interest of children and working parents.

The achievement of the objectives of social progress and development finally requires the implementation of the following means and methods:

Article 23

(a) The laying down of economic growth rate targets for the developing countries within the United Nations policy for development, high enough to lead to a substantial acceleration of their rates of growth;

(b) The provision of greater assistance on better terms; the implementation of the aid volume target of a minimum of 1 per cent of the gross national product at market prices of economically advanced countries; the general easing of the terms of lending to the developing countries through low interest rates on loans and long grace periods for the repayment of loans, and the assurance that the allocation of such loans will be based strictly on socio-economic criteria free of any political considerations;

(c) The provision of technical, financial and material assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, to the fullest possible extent and on favourable terms, and improved co-ordination of international assistance for the achievement of the social objectives of national development plans;

(d) The provision to the developing countries of technical, financial and material assistance and of favourable conditions to facilitate the direct exploitation of their national resources and natural wealth by those countries with a view to enabling the peoples of those countries to benefit fully from their national resources;

(e) The expansion of international trade based on principles of equality and non-discrimination, the rectification of the position of developing countries in international trade by equitable terms of trade, a general non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory system of preferences for the exports of developing countries to the developed countries, the establishment and implementation of general and comprehensive commodity agreements, and the financing of reasonable buffer stocks by international institutions.

Article 24

(a) Intensification of international co-operation with a view to ensuring the international exchange of information, knowledge and experience concerning social progress and development;

(b) The broadest possible international technical, scientific and cultural co-operation and reciprocal utilization of the experience of countries with different economic and social systems and different levels of development, on the basis of mutual advantage and strict observance of and respect for national sovereignty;

⁴ Convention concerning Migration for Employment (Revised 1949), International Labour Office, *Conventions and Recommendations, 1919-1949* (Geneva, 1949), p. 863.

(c) Increased utilization of science and technology for social and economic development; arrangements for the transfer and exchange of technology, including know-how and patents, to the developing countries.

Article 25

(a) The establishment of legal and administrative measures for the protection and improvement of the human environment at both national and international levels;

(b) The use and exploitation, in accordance with the appropriate international régimes, of the resources of areas of the environment such as outer space and the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, in order to supplement national resources available for the achievement of economic and social progress and development in every country, irrespective of its geographical location, special consideration being given to the interests and needs of the developing countries.

Article 26

Compensation for damages, be they social or economic in nature—including restitution and reparations—caused as a result of aggression and of illegal occupation of territory by the aggressor.

Article 27

(a) The achievement of general and complete disarmament and the channelling of the progressively released resources to be used for economic and social progress for the welfare of people everywhere and, in particular, for the benefit of developing countries;

(b) The adoption of measures contributing to disarmament, including, *inter alia*, the complete prohibition of tests of nuclear weapons, the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the prevention of the pollution of oceans and inland waters by nuclear wastes.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2543 (XXIV). Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The General Assembly,

Having adopted the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁵

Conscious of the importance of the Declaration for the formulation and implementation of national policies and measures and for undertaking joint and separate action to promote higher and improved standards of living, full employment and conditions conducive to rapid economic and social progress,

Strongly desirous of achieving the effective realization of the provisions of the Declaration,

1. *Recommends* that all Governments should take into consideration in their policies, plans and programmes the principles, objectives and means and methods of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;

2. *Decides* that the Declaration shall be taken into account in the formulation of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the Decade;

3. *Urges* all Governments to take into account the provisions of the Declaration in their bilateral and multilateral relations in the field of development;

⁵ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

4. *Recommends* that international organizations and agencies concerned with development should consider the Declaration as an important international document in the formulation of strategies and programmes designed to achieve social progress and development, and that it may be taken into consideration in the drafting of instruments that the United Nations may undertake in the field of social progress and development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange, in co-operation with Governments, the widest possible dissemination of the Declaration;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly, in a summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments—not included in other reports provided on a regular basis—and by the international organizations concerned for the realization of the provisions of the Declaration and for the implementation of the present resolution.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2544 (XXIV). Programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its firm resolve to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racial discrimination and racism, against which the conscience and sense of justice of mankind have long been aroused and which in our time represent a serious obstacle to further progress and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling its decisions and the decisions of other United Nations organs designed to combat racism and condemning the policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination as being incompatible with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constituting a crime against humanity, and recalling further its repeated appeals to the States concerned to take appropriate measures to eliminate racial discrimination, *apartheid*, nazism and other manifestations of racism,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶ which opens up new possibilities in the struggle against racism,

Considering that, in the interests of peace and the social progress of peoples and to ensure that all enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination on such grounds as race, colour, national or ethnic origin, new and still more vigorous and intensified efforts should be made, both at the international and the national levels, to achieve the rapid and total elimination of racial discrimination, including the policy of *apartheid*, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racial intolerance,

Referring to resolution XXIV entitled "International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,⁷ and

⁶ The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

⁷ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.

also General Assembly resolution 2446 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 entitled "Measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of *apartheid* in particular", in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a programme for the observance in 1971 of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. *Designates* the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Considers* that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be observed in the name of the ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and in the name of international solidarity with those struggling against racism;

3. *Approves* the programme for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination prepared by the Secretary-General⁸ and calls upon all States to co-operate in every possible way in its implementation;

4. *Urgently appeals* to all States to intensify and expand their efforts at the national and the international levels towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination, including the policy of *apartheid*, nazism and all of its contemporary forms, as well as other manifestations of racism;

5. *Invites* the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate and participate in the preparatory work and in the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a progress report on the preparations for the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination based on any information which he may receive from States, the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned.

1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.

2545 (XXIV). Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on measures to be taken against totalitarian ideologies such as nazism and racial intolerance,

Observing that on 1 September 1939 Hitlerite nazism began the Second World War, and recognizing the danger that the revival and development of nazism, which inflicted intolerable suffering on mankind, represent today,

Reaffirming that nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and similar totalitarian ideologies and practices, which are based on terror and racial intolerance, are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute a gross violation of human rights and funda-

mental freedoms which may jeopardize world peace and the security of peoples,

Expressing its profound concern at the further intensification of activities by groups and organizations which are carriers of the malignant ideologies and practices of nazism, including its present-day manifestations, racism and other similar ideologies and practices,

Profoundly disquieted by the fact that not all the States concerned are responding to its appeals, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to outlaw and prohibit nazi and racist organizations and groups and to make membership in them a criminal offence,

1. *Renews its strong condemnation* of racism, nazism, *apartheid* and all other totalitarian ideologies and practices;

2. *Urgently calls upon* those States concerned which have not yet done so to take immediate and effective measures, including legislative measures, with due regard to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for the complete prohibition of nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts;

3. *Calls upon* all States to take effective measures to inculcate the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in young people and in that way to protect them against any influence of nazism and similar ideologies and practices;

4. *Calls upon* all States and national and international organizations to set aside a day, to be observed each year on an appropriate date to be determined by each State and organization, in memory of the victims of the struggle against nazism and similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance;

5. *Recommends* Governments of all States to promote the publication and dissemination of material connected with United Nations efforts to combat nazism in the past and material publicizing the danger of the present revival of nazism in a number of countries;

6. *Requests* States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to submit to the Secretary-General, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, information on the measures they have adopted and are adopting under the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to retain on its agenda as a matter of priority the item concerning measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance.

1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.

2546 (XXIV). Respect for and implementation of human rights in occupied territories

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949⁹ and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the humanitarian resolutions regarding the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms

⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 55, document A/7649.

⁹ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

in the territories occupied by Israel, especially Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968, Commission on Human Rights resolutions 6 (XXIV) of 27 February 1968¹⁰ and 6 (XXV) of 4 March 1969,¹¹ and the relevant resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

Further recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 and 2443 (XXIII) and 2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Concerned that the provisions of these resolutions have not been implemented by the Israeli authorities,

Gravely alarmed by fresh reports of collective punishments, mass imprisonment, indiscriminate destruction of homes and other acts of oppression against the civilian population in the Arab territories occupied by Israel,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions relating to the violations of human rights in the territories occupied by Israel;

2. Expresses its grave concern at the continuing reports of violation of human rights in those territories;

3. Condemns such policies and practices as collective and area punishment, the destruction of homes and the deportation of the inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel;

4. Urgently calls upon the Government of Israel to desist forthwith from its reported repressive practices and policies towards the civilian population in the occupied territories and to comply with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations;

5. Requests the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,¹² established under General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII), to take cognizance of the provisions of the present resolution.

1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.

2547 (XXIV). Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation in southern Africa

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2396 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 by which it, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for all human rights, condemned the Government of South Africa for its cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of political prisoners and de-

clared that captured freedom fighters should be treated as prisoners of war under international law,

Further recalling paragraph 1 of its resolution 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination, freedom and independence, and also paragraph 12 of the same resolution, by which it called upon the Government of Portugal, in view of the armed conflict and inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949,¹³

Taking into account paragraph 1 of its resolution 2383 (XXIII) of 7 November 1968, by which it reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right, and also paragraph 13 of the same resolution, by which it called upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in view of the armed conflict prevailing in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949,

Recalling also its resolution 2403 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968 by which it, *inter alia*, reiterated its condemnation of the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia,

Noting the feeling of grave concern, expressed in its resolution 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, about the development in southern Africa of the *entente* between the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, which, *inter alia*, can only result in further suffering being inflicted upon political prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody as well as upon captured freedom fighters,

Further noting its resolution 2440 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 relating to the first report¹⁴ of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa established by resolution 2 (XXIII) of 6 March 1967 of the Commission on Human Rights,¹⁵

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1412 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969 regarding the infringements of trade-union rights in southern Africa,

Determined to promote immediate and urgent action with a view to restoring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

1. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle by the opponents of apartheid, racial discrimination and Portuguese colonialism in southern Africa to realize their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Again condemns the Government of South Africa for the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture meted out to political prisoners and detainees and to captured freedom fighters;

3. Further condemns the Government of South Africa for its refusal to permit an impartial inquiry into the deaths of political prisoners and detainees,

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1956), No. 972.

¹⁴ E/CN.4/950.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4322 and Corr.1)*, para. 268.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4475)*, chapter XVIII.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Forty-sixth Session*, document E/4621, chapter XVIII.

¹² The Committee is composed of the representatives of the following Member States: Ceylon, Somalia and Yugoslavia (see A/7495/Add.3).

and expresses sympathy and solidarity with the families of the deceased;

4. *Strongly censures* the Government of South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia, a Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and for the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of Namibian political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters;

5. *Further condemns* the Government of Portugal for its inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of the political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and São Tomé;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power, to reconsider its deplorable refusal to intervene in Southern Rhodesia by force and restore the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of Zimbabwe and in this manner, *inter alia*, automatically ameliorate the conditions of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Southern Rhodesia, as well as to ensure the application of the relevant Geneva Conventions of 1949 to the situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to observe the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949;

8. *Further calls upon* the Government of Portugal to observe the terms of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War¹⁶ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, both dated 12 August 1949;

9. *Urges* immediate action by the United Nations Council for Namibia to bring about the application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955,¹⁷ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, both dated 12 August 1949, in Namibia, a Territory under its direct responsibility;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to declare expressly applicable to Namibia, a Territory under the direct administration of the United Nations, the international standards on trade-union rights currently in force;

11. *Further requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to ensure the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1302 (XLIV) of 28 May 1968 in Namibia, and also to abolish the South West Africa Native Labour Association and enable freely constituted trade unions to be established as provided for in the relevant international instruments;

12. *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, in discharging the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly, in particular with respect to those Territories in southern Africa

with which it is concerned, to take fully into account the relevant provisions of the present resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, maintain and publicize an up-to-date register of persons subjected to imprisonment, detention, banishment and other restrictions, and of persons who have been victims of brutality, for their opposition to *apartheid* and racial discrimination, as well as of captured freedom fighters held in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and São Tomé;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to study the question of enlarging the scope of the Fund to cover all persons in the Territories of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to make a detailed study of the possibility of enlarging the scope of the Fund to cover all affected persons who are victims of Portuguese colonial practices in Africa;

16. *Appeals* to all Governments to contribute more generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and also to voluntary organizations active in providing relief and assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution by the Governments of South Africa, Portugal and the United Kingdom;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the action taken by the United Nations and its organs regarding paragraphs 9 to 16 above.

1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1415 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969,

Recalling its resolution 2144 A (XXI) of 26 October 1966, in which it invited 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,

Recalling also its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated South Africa's Mandate for South West Africa, now known as Namibia, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Taking into account, in particular, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights on the problem of *apartheid* and on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in southern Africa,

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

¹⁷ See *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.IV.4), annex I, A.

Alarmed by the evidence of gross and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Considering that the Governments and the illegal racist minority régimes in southern Africa continue to enjoy political, commercial, military, economic and cultural relations with many States, in disregard of previous resolutions of the General Assembly and specifically of paragraphs 5 and 6 of Assembly resolution 2439 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Further considering that the existence of such relations contributes to the perpetuation and intensification of the barbarous policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa,

Convinced that the gross and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in southern Africa are of serious international concern and require urgent and effective action by the United Nations,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations¹⁸ of the Special Rapporteur;¹⁹

2. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to repeal the various discriminatory laws cited in paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report²⁰ and to assist the United Nations in restoring the human rights of the inhabitants of Namibia by immediately putting an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia;

3. *Condemns* the racist Government of South Africa for its perpetuation and further intensification of the inhuman policy of *apartheid* in complete and flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and for its continuing affront and insult to the human conscience;

4. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for enacting the Development of Self-Government for Native Nations in South West Africa Act, 1968, and the Library Ordinance, section 19;

5. *Further condemns* the racist Government of South Africa for intensifying the policy of *apartheid* in Namibia, a Territory under United Nations administration and illegally occupied by that Government;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to rescind immediately the "banning orders" issued under the Suppression of Communism Act against the opponents of *apartheid*;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power in Southern Rhodesia, to repeal the illegal legislation referred to in paragraph 529 of the Special Rapporteur's report and enacted by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

8. *Deplores* the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom to suppress the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and thus to restore the fundamental human rights of the people of Zimbabwe;

9. *Regrets* the fact that the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding the termination of diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and other relations with the racist Government of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia are still not being observed by several Member States;

10. *Calls upon* all those Governments which still maintain diplomatic, commercial, military, cultural and

other relations with the racist Government of South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to set up a unit of United Nations Radio in Africa to produce and broadcast radio programmes to the peoples of southern Africa;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the knowledge of competent organs of the United Nations as soon as possible the proposal to establish a judicial committee for Namibia;²¹

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek and circulate the views of Member States on the establishment of a judicial committee for Namibia;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to give the widest possible publicity to the evils of these policies and to the actions of the racist Government of South Africa, of the illegal racist régime established in Namibia and of the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, through the non-governmental organizations, trade unions, religious institutions and student and other organizations as well as libraries and schools;

15. *Urges* Member States to give extensive and continuing publicity to the report and to the above policies and practices through their national publicity media;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the action taken by the racist Government of South Africa and the Government of the United Kingdom to give effect to paragraphs 2, 6 and 7 above;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of paragraph 11 above.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2582 (XXIV). United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly,

Having considered the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council dealing with the United Nations Children's Fund,²²

Sharing with the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund its sense of urgency regarding the large unmet health, nutrition, education and social welfare needs of the approximately one thousand million children under fifteen years of age living in developing countries,

Bearing in mind that assistance in the physical and mental development of these children is not only a matter for immediate humanitarian concern, but is also of central importance to the whole process of development,

Noting with appreciation the close co-operation existing between the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations of the United Nations system, both at their respective headquarters and in the field,

¹⁸ E/CN.4/979/Add.5.

¹⁹ Appointed by the Commission on Human Rights under its resolutions 7 (XXIII) and 3 (XXIV).

²⁰ E/CN.4/979 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-8.

²¹ E/CN.4/979/Add.3.

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1), chapter XI, section B.*

in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes and projects,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Children's Fund continues to remain alert and responsive to the emergency needs of children and mothers,

1. *Recognizes* the important role that the United Nations Children's Fund is in a position to play in helping to achieve the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, having regard to the decisive contribution that the present generation of children could make towards the future achievement of the economic, social and cultural progress of the developing countries;

2. *Endorses* the policies and programmes of the United Nations Children's Fund to aid countries to protect and prepare the younger generation within the larger context of national development;

3. *Commends*, in this connexion:

(a) The emphasis that the United Nations Children's Fund is placing on the "country approach", whereby aid is given on the basis of the priorities of the developing countries concerned;

(b) The increased attention being given by the United Nations Children's Fund to the promotion of integrated services for children within comprehensive social and economic development schemes;

(c) The growing support being provided by the United Nations Children's Fund in the training of national personnel of the developing countries, particularly within their own environment and at the middle and lower levels;

4. *Recognizes* that the United Nations Children's Fund would be in a position to meet more of the vast unsatisfied needs of children and young people if more resources were available to it;

5. *Appeals* to States Members of the United Nations and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2583 (XXIV). Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 170 (II) of 31 October 1947 on the extradition and punishment of war criminals, its resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946 affirming the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, and the judgement of the Tribunal, and its resolutions 2338 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2391 (XXIII) of 26 November 1968 on the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity,

Recalling also the Declarations of 13 January 1942²³ and 30 October 1943,²⁴ and the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, providing for the extradition and punishment of

²³ *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 144 (1952), p. 1072 (Declaration of St. James's).

²⁴ *U.S. Department of State Bulletin* (Washington, D.C.), vol. IX, No. 228, p. 310 (Moscow Declaration on German Atrocities).

war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity,

Convinced that the thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity, constitute an important element in the prevention of such crimes, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the encouragement of confidence, the furtherance of co-operation among peoples and the promotion of international peace and security,

Noting that a number of States have already signed the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,

1. *Calls upon* all the States concerned to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, as defined in article I of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought to trial or punished;

2. *Invites* States concerned which have not yet signed or ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Expresses the hope* that States which were unable to vote for the adoption of the Convention will refrain from action running counter to its main purposes;

4. *Again calls upon* States which have not yet become parties to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to do so as soon as possible;

5. *Draws attention* to the special need for international action in order to ensure the prosecution and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

6. *Requests* all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to submit to the Secretary-General information on the measures taken by them in implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to give priority at its twenty-fifth session to the question of further measures to ensure the extradition and punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2584 (XXIV). Adoption of an international instrument for the control of psychotropic substances not yet under international control

The General Assembly,

Considering the responsibilities exercised by the United Nations in regard to the prohibition of the use of narcotic drugs and similar substances by virtue of Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned at the increasing and improper use of psychotropic substances not yet under inter-

national control, especially those of the amphetamine type which tend to stimulate the central nervous system,

Convinced that these non-medical practices, and in particular their rapid increase, constitute a great danger for the international community as a whole,

Considering that immediate and effective action to combat this threat to the health of people everywhere requires the necessary co-operation of Governments,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs issued in 1966,²⁵ 1967,²⁶ 1968²⁷ and 1969²⁸ and the work of the World Health Organization,

Recalling its resolution 2433 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1293 (XLIV) and 1294 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 and 1401 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969, and World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 18.47 of 20 May 1965, WHA 20.42 and WHA 20.43 of 25 May 1967 and WHA 21.42 of 23 May 1968 urging controls on psychotropic substances not yet under international control,

Noting with satisfaction the considerable amount of work achieved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council in the preparation of an international instrument for the control of psychotropic substances not yet under international control,

Noting further the decision of the Economic and Social Council to call a special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,²⁹ and also the fact that this session will be held from 12 to 30 January 1970 at Geneva,

Requests the Economic and Social Council to call upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its special session to proceed without delay to complete the draft protocol for the control of psychotropic substances not yet under international control.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2585 (XXIV). Advisory services in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Noting the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to the advisory services in the field of human rights,³⁰

Taking note of the international Seminar on Special Problems Relating to Human Rights in Developing

²⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/6303); Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4140).*

²⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/6703); Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4294).*

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7203); Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/4455).*

²⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1); Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, document E/4606/Rev.1.*

²⁹ Resolution 1402 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1), chapter IX, section L.*

Countries, held at Nicosia from 26 June to 9 July 1969, the regional Seminar on the Effects of Scientific and Technological Developments on the Status of Women, held at Iasi from 5 to 18 August 1969, and the regional Seminar on the Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with special reference to Africa, held at Cairo from 2 to 15 September 1969,

Welcoming the interest shown by Governments in the United Nations activities concerning seminars in the field of human rights,

Acknowledging the important role of regional and international seminars in the promotion of human rights,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Cyprus, Romania and the United Arab Republic for their offers to act as the host countries for the seminars, their co-operation with the United Nations, which ensured the success of these seminars, and for the generous hospitality extended to all participants;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his assistants for the able organization of the seminars held in 1969;

3. *Invites* the competent United Nations organs, the specialized agencies concerned and the regional inter-governmental organizations to take into account, as appropriate, the discussions and recommendations of the seminars mentioned above;

4. *Expresses the hope* that the United Nations, in co-operation with Governments, will continue to promote its activities in this field.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2586 (XXIV). Promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms during the Second United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2027 (XX) of 18 November 1965 relating to the need, during the United Nations Development Decade, to devote special attention at both national and international levels to progress in the field of human rights, and to encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling further resolution XVII on economic development and human rights, adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights on 12 May 1968,³¹

1. *Considers* that, in the elaboration of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the final aim must be the attainment of a rapid and sustained rate of economic and social development, especially in developing countries, and also the well-being, freedom and dignity of all human beings, and the enjoyment of all the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and guaranteed by the two International Covenants on Human Rights;

2. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade to take

³¹ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 14.

these considerations into full account and to include them in an appropriate form in its report on the Decade.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2587 (XXIV). Commission on the Status of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 48 (IV) of 29 March 1947, in which the functions of the Commission on the Status of Women are defined as follows:

(a) To prepare recommendations and reports to the Economic and Social Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields,

(b) To make recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights with the object of implementing the principle that men and women shall have equal rights, and to develop proposals to give effect to such recommendations,

Recalling further its resolution 532 A (VI) of 4 February 1952, in which it resolved to request the Economic and Social Council to continue to convene the Commission on the Status of Women for one session each year and the Council's decision of 15 August 1964³² to continue to convene the Commission on an annual basis,

Appreciating the importance of resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights, adopted on 12 May 1968,³³ which lays down guidelines for the future work of the Commission on the Status of Women, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1133 (XLI) of 26 July 1966 on the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, in which the Secretary-General was requested to draw up a questionnaire on the role which women could play in the economic and social development of their countries,

Believing that the work of the Commission on the Status of Women has reached a decisive stage, particularly with respect to the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the preparation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Believing further that the achievement of the Commission's aims demands a sustained effort at the present time, and more especially during the next few years,

Urges the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969³⁴ so that the Commission on the Status of Women may continue to meet

³² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/3970)*, p. 35, "Review of the pattern of conferences and calendar of conferences and meetings for 1965", sub-para. (d).

³³ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 10.

³⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735)*, p. 18, "Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council", sub-para. (c).

annually, preferably three months after the General Assembly.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2588 (XXIV). Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights and the relevant resolutions thereon,

Recalling also its resolution 2442 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the International Conference on Human Rights,

Noting the Secretary-General's reports on the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights³⁵ and on measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights,³⁶

Convinced that the International Conference on Human Rights provided an impetus to positive action towards achieving the full realization of human rights and the elimination of violations and denials of those rights,

Noting with satisfaction the measures that have been taken and the progress that has been achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned,

1. Expresses its appreciation to Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations genuinely concerned with human rights which have contributed to the observance of the International Year for Human Rights;

2. Further expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his effective co-ordination of the measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and for the informative reports which he has submitted thereon to the General Assembly;

3. Expresses the hope that the measures and activities undertaken on the occasion of the International Year for Human Rights by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations genuinely concerned with human rights will be continued, developed and enlarged, and that the initiatives which have emerged from the observance of the International Year for Human Rights will serve as guidelines for action-oriented programmes designed to ensure that the work accomplished in 1968 shall be pursued;

4. Invites Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned to continue to give effect, as appropriate, to the recommendations of the International Conference on Human Rights, bearing in mind the

³⁵ A/7661.

³⁶ A/7666 and Add.1 and 2.

importance of achieving full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights of 11 May 1968, entitled "The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights",³⁷ in which the Conference, *inter alia*, condemned the racist régimes in southern Africa for their policies and defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations,

Further recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolutions relating to decolonization, especially in southern Africa,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and its purposes and principles, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and particularly the right to self-determination,

Considering that the subjugation of peoples is a serious violation of the main objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly relating to the occupation of territory, the granting of independence and the right to self-determination,

Concerned at the increasing conflict arising from the non-implementation of these resolutions,

Concerned also at the continued violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and the human rights and fundamental freedoms of their peoples,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of all peoples under colonial and foreign rule to liberation and self-determination;

2. *Confirms* the principles contained in resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights, which supports the liberation movements in southern Africa and elsewhere in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments concerned to abide by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to decolonization, territorial integrity and the right to self-determination;

4. *Notes* the efforts of the Security Council to implement these resolutions;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts 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, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and other organs of the United Nations to secure the implementation of these resolutions;

³⁷ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 9.

6. *Appeals* to all States and organizations to provide appropriate assistance to peoples struggling for their freedom and independence;

7. *Decides* to review at its twenty-fifth session the progress in the implementation of resolution VIII of the International Conference on Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject.

*1834th plenary meeting,
15 December 1969.*

2594 (XXIV). Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees³⁸ and having heard his statement,³⁹

Noting with appreciation the results obtained by the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian task of international protection of refugees within his mandate,

Noting further the progress achieved in the search for permanent solutions to the problems of refugees who are the High Commissioner's concern, and the constant efforts being made by the High Commissioner, in co-operation with United Nations bodies and voluntary agencies, to promote the voluntary repatriation, the integration in countries of asylum or the resettlement in other countries of those refugees,

Recognizing the importance of the intermediary role of the High Commissioner in his relations with Governments and the constructive character of his humanitarian action,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing role of government financing of the High Commissioner's assistance programme owing to the growing number of contributing countries and to the substantial increase in certain contributions,

Expressing its appreciation of the adoption, under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity, of the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, on 10 September 1969, as well as of the accession of an increasing number of countries to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951⁴⁰ and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967,⁴¹ and expressing the hope that the present trend of increasing accessions to the Convention and the Protocol will continue,

1. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to provide international protection and assistance to refugees who are his concern, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those relating to the new groups of refugees in Africa, and with the directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

2. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to achieve, by closer co-operation with the

³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/7612) and Supplement No. 12A (A/7612/Add.1).*

³⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Third Committee, 1728th meeting.*

⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189 (1954), No. 2545.
⁴¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 11A (A/6311/Rev.1/Add.1)*, part one, para. 2.

specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations system, a speedy and satisfactory solution to the refugee problems;

3. *Urges* Governments to continue to lend their support to the High Commissioner's humanitarian task, particularly by providing the necessary means to enable the financial targets, established with the approval of the Executive Committee, to be reached.

1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.

2595 (XXIV). Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2062 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2333 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2437 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 relating to the creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1237 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 on the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Human Rights and the amendments submitted thereto by the United Republic of Tanzania,⁴² and Council resolution 1238 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 on the question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery,

Noting also the views expressed in the current general debate on that question,

Considering that there has not been sufficient time at its twenty-fourth session to complete the consideration of this matter,

1. *Decides* to give the highest priority to the consideration of this item with a view to the possibility of concluding such consideration at its twenty-fifth session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session with an analytical study relating to Economic and Social Council resolution 1237 (XLII) and the amendments thereto, and Council resolution 1238 (XLII) on this subject.

1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.

2596 (XXIV). Freedom of information

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 in which, *inter alia*, it decided to hasten the conclusion, among other instruments, of a convention on freedom of information,

Recalling further its resolution 2448 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 by which it decided, pending completion of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, to give priority at its twenty-fourth session to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information,

Regretting that, despite this decision, it has not been possible to do so owing to the heavy programme of work at the twenty-fourth session,

1. *Decides* to give priority to the consideration of this item at its twenty-fifth session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session with all the relevant information available concerning the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information and the draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.

2597 (XXIV). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 by which it recognized, *inter alia*, the necessity of applying the basic humanitarian principles in all armed conflicts,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General,⁴³

Noting also the relevant resolutions concerning human rights in armed conflicts adopted at the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

Considering that there has not been time at its twenty-fourth session for consideration of the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts",

Recognizing that the study requested in resolution 2444 (XXIII) should be continued with a view to including further data and developments, thus facilitating the presentation of concrete recommendations for the full protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and for the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study initiated under General Assembly resolution 2444 (XXIII), giving special attention to the need for protection of the rights of civilians and combatants in conflicts which arise from the struggles of peoples under colonial and foreign rule for liberation and self-determination and to the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult and co-operate closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross in regard to the studies being undertaken by the Committee on this question;

3. *Requests* Member States to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the continuation of the study requested in paragraph 1 above;

4. *Decides* to transmit the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Economic and Social Council for their comments to be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* to give the highest priority to this question at its twenty-fifth session;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit a further report on this subject to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.

⁴² *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 61, document A/6699, annex III.

⁴³ A/7720.

2598 (XXIV). Housing, building and planning

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the continued deterioration of human settlements and the imperative need of mobilizing national and international resources for their improvement,

Recognizing further the importance of the housing, building and planning sector in economic and social development and the desirability of according it an appropriate role in the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the report and recommendations of the Interregional Seminar on Rural Housing and Community Facilities, held at Maracay, Venezuela, from 2 to 19 April 1967,⁴⁴ which suggested that greater attention should be given to rural housing and environmental services in the work undertaken by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, since this was one of the greatest problems confronting the developing countries in the housing sector,

Recalling its resolution 2036 (XX) of 7 December 1965 which concerns, in part, the preparation of biennial progress reports on the measures taken by Member States towards the solution of their housing, building and planning problems,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1299 (XLIV) of 28 May 1968, in which the Council suggested certain changes in the reporting requirements specified in General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX),

Taking into consideration the note by the Secretary-General,⁴⁵

Adhering to the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, in so far as reduction of the volume of documentation is concerned, as endorsed in General Assembly resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1299 (XLIV) and decides that the biennial reporting requirements specified in General Assembly

⁴⁴ ST/TAO/SER.C/103.

⁴⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 50, document A/7679.

resolution 2036 (XX) be replaced by a quinquennial housing survey of an analytical and comparative character;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare as soon as possible, and certainly by 1975, a comprehensive housing survey, in accordance with resolution 2036 (XX), which will place equal emphasis on the rural and urban sectors of housing, especially considering the needs and problems of the developing countries and taking into account the results of the 1970 round of population and housing censuses;

3. Urges that, in the preparation of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, due attention be given to the problems in the field of housing, building and planning, in view of the increasingly adverse impact that inadequate housing and community facilities are having upon social and economic development in rural and urban settlements;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, on the basis of available material, including data on housing collected by the International Labour Organisation, a report ascertaining the problems and priorities confronting Member States in the field of housing, building and planning, and in particular giving information on trends in building and financing costs and the need for low-income housing, rural housing, community facilities and environmental improvements, together with his conclusions and recommendations on these matters;

5. Decides to consider the question of housing, building and planning as a matter of high priority during its twenty-fifth session.

*1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2599 (XXIV). Question of the elderly and the aged

The General Assembly,

Regretting that it has been unable to examine at its twenty-fourth session the question of the elderly and the aged owing to the heavy programme of work,

Decides to give priority and adequate consideration to this question at its twenty-fifth session.

*1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

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Other decisions**Reports of the Economic and Social Council****(Item 12)**

At its 1834th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of the decisions of the Third Committee as set forth in paragraphs 41 to 45 of its report.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 12, document A/7840.

Town twinning as a means of international co-operation**(Item 51)**

At its 1835th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁴⁷ decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Town twinning as a means of international co-operation" and to give it priority at the twenty-fifth session.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance**(Item 52)**

At its 1835th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁴⁸ decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" to its twenty-fifth session.

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**(Item 58)**

At its 1835th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁴⁹ took note of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁰ and requested him to submit at the twenty-fifth session another report, which would be considered as a separate agenda item.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 51, document A/7906, para. 4.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 52, document A/7886, para. 3.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 58, document A/7908, para. 4.

⁵⁰ A/7682 and Add.1.

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2592 (XXIV)	Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, 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 (A/7896)	23	16 December 1969	74
2593 (XXIV)	Question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (A/7896)	23	16 December 1969	75
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	Question of Fiji	66	12 December 1969	75

2498 (XXIV). Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Bearing in mind the particular responsibilities of the United Nations towards Namibia,

Recalling Security Council resolution 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968, in particular the last preambular paragraph in which the Council took cognizance of its special responsibility towards the people and the Territory of Namibia,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, in particular paragraph 5 in which the Council called upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and in any case before 4 October 1969,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General¹ submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 269 (1969) concerning the situation in Namibia,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, in

¹ S/9463 and Add.1.

conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle against the foreign occupation of their country;

2. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its administration from Namibia and, in particular, for its defiance of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 269 (1969);

3. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the deteriorating situation which has arisen as a result of the refusal of South African authorities to comply with Council resolution 269 (1969).

*1797th plenary meeting,
31 October 1969.*

2507 (XXIV). Question of Territories under Portuguese administration

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Territories under Portuguese domination,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,²

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

Recalling also all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, as well as those 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 and by the Security Council on the question,

Expressing its deep concern over the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to recognize the inalienable right of the African peoples under its domination to self-determination and independence and to co-operate with the United Nations in seeking solutions that would bring colonialism rapidly to an end,

Deeply disturbed by the continued and intensified activities of economic, financial and other interests which impede the realization by the African peoples of those Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Deploring the aid which the Government of Portugal continues to receive from its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and from other countries, which enables it to pursue its military operations against the African population of those Territories,

Recalling the Manifesto on Southern Africa,³ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixth ordinary session,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and of other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle by the peoples of those Territories for their independence and freedom;

3. *Condemns* the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council;

4. *Condemns* Portugal's policy of using the Territories under its domination for violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent African States, as in the recent case in the Republic of Guinea;

5. *Condemns* the colonial war which is being waged by the Government of Portugal against the peoples of the Territories under its domination;

6. *Condemns* the collaboration between Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, which is designed to perpetuate colonialism and oppression in southern Africa;

7. *Condemns* the intervention of South African forces against the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination;

8. *Deplores* the policy of the Government of Portugal, which violates the economic and political rights of the indigenous population by the arbitrary eviction of the African population and the settlement of immigrants in the Territories, and calls upon Portugal to cease those practices immediately;

9. *Deplores* the activities of the financial interests which obstruct the struggle of the peoples under Portuguese domination for self-determination, freedom and independence and which strengthen the military efforts of Portugal;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to adopt immediate measures for the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in the Territories under its domination;

11. *Calls upon* all States, the specialized agencies and all the international organizations concerned to increase, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, their moral and material assistance to the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination who are struggling for their freedom and independence;

12. *Recommends* that the Security Council, with a view to the immediate implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in the Territories under Portuguese domination, should take effective steps in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in view of the determination of the international community to put an end to colonialism and racial discrimination in Africa;

13. *Urges* all States, and particularly the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to withhold or desist from giving further military and other assistance to Portugal which enables it to pursue the colonial war in the Territories under its domination;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2431 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and in consultation with the specialized agencies and the host Governments, to develop and expand training programmes for the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese domination, taking into account their needs for qualified administrative, technical and professional personnel to assume responsibility for the public administration and the economic and social development of their own countries;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

16. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declara-

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 1827th and 1828th meetings.*

³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 106, document A/7754.*

tion on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territories under review.

*1816th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

2508 (XXIV). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having heard the statement of the petitioner,⁴

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

Recalling further all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly and 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,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and particularly its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 and 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, in which the Council determined that the situation constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia resulting from the introduction by the illegal racist minority régime of new measures aimed at entrenching itself as well as repressing the African people in violation of resolution 1514 (XV), and about the continued presence of South African forces in the Territory,

Deeply concerned also about the persistent threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States resulting from the existing situation in Southern Rhodesia and the presence of South African forces in the Territory,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Declares* illegal all measures taken by the racist minority régime to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their legitimate rights and to entrench its policies of *apartheid* in Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Condemns* the failure and refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule in accordance with all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Condemns* the intervention of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia, which constitutes an act of aggression against the people and territorial integrity of Zimbabwe, and calls upon the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to ensure the immediate expulsion of all South African forces from Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Condemns* the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and other Governments which continue to have political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, thereby violating their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Condemns* the policies of those States which make it possible for their nationals to emigrate to Southern Rhodesia in violation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968);

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, in fulfilment of its responsibility as the administering Power, to take effective measures, including the use of force, to put an immediate end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer all powers to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure the immediate release of the African nationalists who are in detention and to prevent further assassination and imprisonment of African nationalists in Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Calls upon* all States which continue to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia to bring them to an immediate end;

10. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned to extend all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, in view of the armed conflict in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War⁵ and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,⁶ both dated 12 August 1949;

12. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation arising from the intensification of suppressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe and from armed attacks perpetrated against neighbouring States in violation of international peace and security;

13. *Reaffirms* its conviction that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia unless they are comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa and Portugal;

14. *Further draws the attention* of the Security Council to the urgent necessity of applying the following measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter:

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 1822nd meeting.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

(a) The scope of the sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime should be widened to include all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter;

(b) Sanctions should be imposed on South Africa and Portugal, the Governments of which have blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council;

15. *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 to keep the situation in the Territory under review;

16. *Calls upon* the administering Power to report to the Special Committee on its action in the implementation of the present resolution.

*1816th plenary meeting,
21 November 1969.*

2517 (XXIV). Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, 2498 (XXIV) of 31 October 1969 and its other relevant resolutions on the question of Namibia, as well as Security Council resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, in particular paragraph 5 in which the Council called upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and in any case before 4 October 1969,

Deeply concerned about the situation in Namibia, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security and which has been further aggravated by South Africa's occupation of the Territory and that country's defiant refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Considering that the basic condition required, on the one hand, to enable the Namibian people to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and, on the other hand, to enable the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities towards Namibia is the application of effective measures to bring to an end immediately the illegal presence of South Africa in the Territory,

Gravely concerned that the refusal of South Africa to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly seriously undermines and encroaches on the authority of the United Nations,

Mindful of the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁷

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle against the foreign occupation of their territory;

2. *Expresses* solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle against foreign occupation and requests all States to provide increased moral and material assistance to them;

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/7624/Rev.1).

3. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its administration from the Territory and for its policies and actions designed to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, thus persistently violating the principles and obligations of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the need for taking appropriate measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter to solve the grave situation that has arisen as a result of South Africa's refusal to withdraw its administration from Namibia;

5. *Commends* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to all States and to the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and other competent organs of the United Nations, as well as to the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, for appropriate action, acting in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to discharge, by every available means, the functions entrusted to it in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to the United Nations Council for Namibia to discharge its duties and functions;

8. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in carrying out the tasks entrusted to it.

*1819th plenary meeting,
1 December 1969.*

2518 (XXIV). Petitions concerning Namibia

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to Namibia, including in particular those set out in General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and 2403 (XXIII) and 2404 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968,

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 during 1969 ten petitions concerning Namibia, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and within the context of the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting further that these petitions relate, *inter alia*, to the general situation and recent developments concerning Namibia, to the refusal by South Africa to implement General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) and, in particular, to the continued implementation by South Africa of the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission,⁸ including the partitioning of the Territory into "self-governing homelands" and the removal of Africans from their ancestral lands,

⁸ Commission of Enquiry into South West Africa Affairs, established in 1962 by the Government of South Africa under the chairmanship of Mr. F. H. Odendaal.

1. *Notes* 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 taken these petitions into account in its consideration of the situation in Namibia within the context of the implementation of the Declaration;

2. *Notes further* that those petitions which raised matters of concern to the United Nations Council for Namibia have been brought to the latter's attention by the Secretariat and have been taken into consideration by the Council in the performance of the functions assigned to it by the General Assembly in resolutions 2248 (S-V), 2325 (XXII) and 2403 (XXIII);

3. *Draws the attention* of the petitioners concerned to the report on the Territory submitted by the Special Committee⁹ and to the resolutions on the question of Namibia adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, as well as to the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia.¹⁰

1819th plenary meeting,
1 December 1969.

2554 (XXIV). 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, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the 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, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined 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 this question,¹¹

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular the eighth preambular paragraph thereof, and its resolution 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968,

Convinced that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and which obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the people in these Territories and is therefore in-

compatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the administering Powers have the obligation to ensure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the population and the natural resources of these Territories against abuses, in accordance with Chapters XI and XII of the Charter,

1. *Approves* 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 this question;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of these resources in their best interest in the light of the eighth preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Affirms* that foreign economic and other interests operating in colonial Territories which are exploiting those Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of these Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Declares* that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the obligations it has assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations and impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Condemns* the exploitation of the colonial Territories and peoples and the methods practised in the Territories under colonial domination by those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are designed to perpetuate colonial rule;

6. *Deplores* the attitude of the colonial Powers and States concerned which have not taken any action to implement the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions;

7. *Requests* the administering Powers and States concerned whose companies and nationals are engaged in such activities to take immediate measures to put an end to all practices which exploit the Territories and peoples under colonial rule, in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967 and 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, in particular by preventing new investments, especially in southern Africa, which run counter to the objectives of the above-mentioned resolutions;

8. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to cease forthwith the supply of funds or other forms of economic and technical assistance to colonial Powers which use such assistance to repress the national liberation movements;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use all the facilities at his disposal to render assistance to the Special Committee in the pursuit of this study.

1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1), chapter VII.*

¹⁰ *Ibid., Supplement No. 24 (A/7624/Rev.1).*

¹¹ *Ibid., Supplement No. 23A (A/7623/Rev.1/Add.1).*

2555 (XXIV). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

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 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967 and 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Taking into account the relevant reports submitted by the Secretary-General,¹² the Economic and Social Council¹³ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹⁴ concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting that some of the specialized agencies have taken steps, including the establishment of relationship agreements or other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity, designed to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, and have initiated procedures aimed at facilitating the formulation of joint or complementary projects beneficial to those refugees,

Noting with regret that some of the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Mindful of the urgent need of the peoples and the national liberation movements of several colonial Territories for assistance from the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition, in their struggle to attain freedom and independence,

Recognizing the need for further and more effective measures to be taken for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant General Assembly resolutions by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Considering that by virtue of the Charter, in particular Chapters IX and X, the United Nations shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies,

1. *Reiterates* its appeal to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the international institutions associated with the United Nations to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the achievement of the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;

¹² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda items 69 and 12, document A/7725.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1), chapter XIII, section C.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1), chapter V.

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and the international institutions which have co-operated with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

3. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, as well as the various programmes within the United Nations system, should take measures individually and in collaboration with one another to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees;

4. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned, as well as the various programmes within the United Nations system, should give all possible assistance to the peoples struggling to liberate themselves from colonial rule and in particular to work out, within the scope of their respective activities and in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the oppressed peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration;

5. *Recommends* that, in order to assist in the full and speedy implementation of paragraphs 3 and 4 above, all the organizations concerned should establish relationship and other special arrangements with the Organization of African Unity, and should introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures;

6. *Urges* all the specialized agencies and international institutions, and in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all the necessary steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

7. *Recommends* that all the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, particularly the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, should work out, within the scope of their respective activities, measures aimed at discontinuing any collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

8. *Requests* all States, through action in the specialized agencies and international institutions of which they are members, to facilitate the full and speedy implementation of the present resolution and other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

9. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, in order to facilitate the efforts of Member States to comply fully with paragraph 8 above, should examine, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective secretariats, all the problems which they might encounter in their efforts to give effect to the present resolution and to other General Assembly resolutions;

10. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation 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, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

(b) To obtain and transmit to the Special Committee for its consideration information on the action taken by the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.

2556 (XXIV). Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2423 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories¹⁵ under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have made scholarships available to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2423 (XXIII) with respect to the granting of scholarships to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

4. *Invites* the administering Powers concerned to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of offers by Member States of study and training facilities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *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.

1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda items 63, 70 and 71, document A/7744.

2557 (XXIV). United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 by which 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 were consolidated and integrated, and its resolution 2431 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 by which, *inter alia*, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish an advisory committee of Member States to assist him, among other things, in strengthening and expanding the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁶

Recalling paragraph 14 of its resolution 2507 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969 concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, in which it invited the Secretary-General to develop and expand training programmes for the inhabitants of those Territories, and the relevant section of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,¹⁷

Noting that, although the financial situation has improved during 1969, available funds are still far from adequate to meet the objectives of the Programme,

Welcoming the establishment of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa¹⁸ in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2431 (XXIII),

Strongly convinced that the provision of assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories concerned is essential and that it is therefore desirable further to strengthen and expand the Programme,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have contributed to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Appeals anew* to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa within the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2431 (XXIII), to take all possible measures for the promotion of adequate contributions to the Programme;

4. *Decides* that, as a further transitional measure, provision shall be made, under section 12 of the regular budget for the financial year 1970, for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure the continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions;

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/7735.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/7624/Rev.1), paras. 49-56.

¹⁸ The Advisory Committee is composed of representatives of the following Member States: Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, India, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zambia (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 63, 70 and 71, document A/7496).

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the progress of the Programme.

*1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.*

2558 (XXIV). 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 such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 2422 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 by which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII) in accordance with the procedures approved by the Assembly in its resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

Recalling further the provisions of paragraph 5 of its resolution 2422 (XXIII), in which it once again urged the administering Powers concerned 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 developments in the Territories concerned,

Having examined 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,¹⁹

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the item,²⁰

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. *Regrets* that, despite the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories still have not seen fit to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter, have transmitted insufficient information or have transmitted information too late;

3. *Condemns* the Government of Portugal for its continued refusal to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with regard to the colonial Territories under its domination, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning those Territories;

4. *Deeply deplores* the persistent refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to transmit such information on Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia;

5. *Considers*, having regard to the statement made by the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory of St. Vincent,²¹ that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that St. Vincent has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the Government of the United Kingdom should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

6. *Once again urges* the administering Powers concerned 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 developments in the Territories concerned;

7. *Reiterates* its request that the administering Powers concerned transmit such information as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

*1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.*

2559 (XXIV). Question of Oman

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Oman.

Having heard the statement of the petitioner,²²

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions,

Concerned about the situation in the Territory of Oman,

Deploping the refusal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions concerning the Territory,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2238 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2302 (XXII) of 12 December 1967 and 2424 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Oman to self-determination and to the natural resources of their Territory, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

3. *Urges* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement fully General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;

4. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should study, within the scope of their activities and in co-operation with the regional organization concerned and through it, the possibilities of extending assistance to meet the educational, technical and health requirements of the people of the Territory;

¹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1), chapter XXXIII.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda items 63, 70 and 71, document A/7753.*

²¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 1853rd meeting, para. 62.*

²² *Ibid.*, 1861st meeting.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify, in consultation 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, the wide dissemination of information about conditions in the Territory;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow developments in the Territory and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

*1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.*

2590 (XXIV). Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling further its resolutions 2227 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2348 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2427 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968,

Having considered the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 20 June 1968 to 19 June 1969²³ and the relevant 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,²⁴

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,²⁵

Taking into account the observations of the Special Committee and the Trusteeship Council regarding developments in Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea,

Taking into account the views expressed by the Special Committee urging the administering Power to reconsider its position concerning visiting missions and allow a sub-committee to visit Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the United Nations to render all help to the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea in their efforts freely to decide their own future,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946;

2. *Reaffirms further* its previous resolutions regarding Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea;

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take all necessary steps to transfer full powers in the executive and legislative branches of government to elected representatives of the people, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories;

4. *Requests* the administering Power to intensify and accelerate the education and technical and administrative training of the indigenous peoples of the Territories;

²³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/7604).

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1), chapter XX.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 1859th meeting.

5. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to include in its periodic visiting missions to the Trust Territory of New Guinea non-members of the Trusteeship Council, in consultation 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 and the Administering Authority, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Calls upon* the Administering Authority to cooperate fully with the visiting mission and to provide it with all the necessary facilities and assistance in the performance of its tasks;

7. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

*1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2591 (XXIV). Question of 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 Territory of the so-called Spanish Sahara,²⁶

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

Recalling also the decision concerning the Territories under Spanish administration 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,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2354 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2428 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the so-called 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 Territory of the so-called Spanish Sahara;

3. *Regrets* that it has not yet been possible for the consultations to take place which the administering Power was to conduct in connexion with the holding of a referendum in the so-called Spanish Sahara;

4. *Again invites* the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of the so-called 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:

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1), chapter X.

(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 comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly on the activities of foreign economic and other interests operating in colonial countries and Territories and to refrain from any action likely to delay the process of the decolonization of the so-called Spanish Sahara;

(d) To provide all the necessary facilities to a United Nations mission so that it may be able to participate 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 the special mission provided for in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2229 (XXI) and to expedite its dispatch to the so-called Spanish Sahara for the purpose of recommending practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and in particular for determining the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of the referendum and submitting a report to the Secretary-General for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the situation in the Territory of the so-called Spanish Sahara and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.

2592 (XXIV). Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, 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, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, 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,²⁷

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of

²⁷ *Ibid.*, chapters IX, XV to XVIII, XX, XXI and XXIII to XXX.

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other relevant resolutions,

Deeply concerned at the policy of some of the administering Powers in establishing and maintaining military bases in some of the Territories under their administration, in contravention of the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Deploring the attitude of those administering Powers which continue to refuse to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories under their administration,

Reaffirming the vital importance of visiting missions as a means of securing adequate and first-hand information regarding political, economic and social conditions in the Territories and the views, wishes and aspirations of the people in those Territories,

Conscious that these Territories require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of the objectives 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 the geographical location and economic conditions 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 in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Expresses its conviction* that the questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to these Territories;

5. *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 resolution 1514 (XV);

6. *Strongly urges* the administering Powers to reconsider their attitude towards the receiving of visiting missions to the above-mentioned Territories and to permit access by such visiting missions to Territories under their administration;

7. *Decides* that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.

2593 (XXIV). Question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent

The General Assembly,

Having examined the relevant 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 Peoples²⁸ and the relevant resolutions of that Committee,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other relevant resolutions,

²⁸ *Ibid.*, chapter XXIII.

Decides to transmit, for the close 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, the records of the Fourth Committee covering the debate on this question, and in particular the draft resolution submitted by Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago,²⁹ and requests the Special Committee to consider the views expressed during the debate and in that draft resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

*1835th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

²⁹ A/C.4/L.958/Rev.1; see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/7896, paras. 18, 19 and 24.*

*
* *

Other decisions

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

(Item 23)

At its 1835th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,³⁰ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having regard to its resolution 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and to the consensuses which it approved on 20 December 1966 and 19 December 1967 concerning the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), takes note of the communications dated 21 November 1969 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina³¹ and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland³² to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

"In this connexion, the General Assembly, bearing in mind 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,³³ takes note with satisfaction of the progress achieved in the negotiations mentioned in the notes presented on 21 November 1969, and urges the parties, bearing particularly in mind resolution 2065 (XX) and the consensuses of 20 December 1966 and 19 December 1967, to continue their efforts to reach, as soon as possible, a definitive solution of the dispute as envisaged in the notes referred to, and to keep the Special Committee and the General Assembly duly informed during the coming year about the development of the negotiations on this colonial situation, the elimination of which is of interest to the United Nations within the context of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960."

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,³⁴ took note of the retrocession of Ifni, on 30 June 1969, to the Government of Morocco.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,³⁵ decided to postpone the consideration of the questions of French Somaliland and Gibraltar to its twenty-fifth session.

Question of Fiji

(Item 66)

At its 1831st plenary meeting, on 12 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,³⁶ decided to postpone the consideration of the question of Fiji to its twenty-fifth session.

³⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/7896, para. 28.*

³¹ *Ibid.*, document A/7785.

³² *Ibid.*, document A/7786.

³³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1), chapter XXXI.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/7896, para. 29.*

³⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 30.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 66, document A/7856, para. 6.

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2493 (XXIV). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**A***The General Assembly*

Appoints the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a period beginning on 16 November 1969 and ending on 31 December 1971:

Mr. Emile de Curton.

*1791st plenary meeting,
28 October 1969.*

B*The General Assembly*

Appoints the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1970:

Mr. Jan P. Bannier,
Mr. Albert F. Bender,
Mr. V. K. Palamarchuk,
Mr. José Piñera.

*1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.*

* * *

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. Albert F. BENDER (United States of America), Mr. Paulo Lopes CORRÊA (Brazil), Mr. Emile de CURTON (France), Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY (Iran), Mr. V. K. PALAMARCHUK (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. José PIÑERA (Chile), Mr. John I. M. RHODES (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Mohamed RIAD (United Arab Republic), Mr. Salim A. SALEEM (Iraq), Mr. E. Olu SANU (Nigeria) and Mr. Dragos SERBANESCU (Romania).

2494 (XXIV). Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors*The General Assembly*

Appoints the Comptroller and Auditor-General of

Pakistan as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1970.

*1791st plenary meeting,
28 October 1969.*

* * *

As a result of the above appointment, the Board of Auditors will be composed as follows: the Auditor-General of CANADA, the Auditor-General of COLOMBIA and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of PAKISTAN.

2495 (XXIV). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal**A***The General Assembly*

Appoints the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1970:

Mr. Francisco Forteza,
Mr. Zenon Rossides.

*1791st plenary meeting,
28 October 1969.*

B*The General Assembly*

Appoints the following person as a member of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1970:

Mr. Vincent Mutuale.

*1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.*

* * *

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. Francisco FORTEZA (Uruguay), Mr. Vincent MUTUALE (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Mr. Francis T. P. PLIMPTON (United States of America), Mr. Zenon ROSSIDES (Cyprus) and Mr. R. VENKATARAMAN (India).

2515 (XXIV). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions**A***The General Assembly*

Appoints the following person as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a period beginning on the date of the present resolution and ending on 31 December 1970:

Mr. Seymour M. Finger.

*1818th plenary meeting,
25 November 1969.*

B*The General Assembly*

Appoints the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1970:

Mr. Amjad Ali,

Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón,

Mr. Maurice Viaud,

Mr. A. V. Zakharov.

*1818th plenary meeting,
25 November 1969.*

* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the Committee on Contributions will be composed as follows: Mr. Amjad ALI (Pakistan), Mr. FAKHREDDINE Mohamed (Sudan), Mr. Seymour M. FINGER (United States of America), Mr. Théodore IDZUMBUIR (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Mr. F. Nouredin KIA (Iran), Mr. Santiago MEYER PICÓN (Mexico), Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI (Poland), Mr. John I. M. RHODES (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. David SILVEIRA DA MOTA (Brazil), Mr. Maurice VIAUD (France), Mr. A. V. ZAKHAROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. Abele ZODDA (Italy).

2522 (XXIV). Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1968 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 1968 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 second report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.²

*1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.*

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/7607).*

² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 72, document A/7636, paras. 1-8.

B

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Development Programme for the financial year ended 31 December 1968 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-fourth session.⁴

*1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.*

C

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 1968 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;⁵

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-fourth session.⁶

*1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.*

D

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 1968 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 second report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.⁸

*1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.*

E

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7A (A/7607/ Add.1 and Corr.1).*

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 72, document A/7636, paras. 9-11.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7E (A/7607/ Add.2).*

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 72, document A/7636, paras. 12-14.

⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7C (A/7607/ Add.3).*

⁸ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 72, document A/7636, paras. 15-17.

for the financial year ended 31 December 1968 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;⁹

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-fourth session.¹⁰

1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.

F

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 1968 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;¹¹

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-fourth session.¹²

1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.

2523 (XXIV). Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The General Assembly

Appoints the following person as a member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1970:

Mr. Albert F. Bender.

1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.

*
* *

As result of the above appointment, the members and alternate members elected by the General Assembly to the United Nations Staff Pension Committee will be the following:

MEMBERS

Mr. Albert F. BENDER (*United States of America*)

Mr. John I. M. RHODES (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*)

Mr. Guillermo VALDÉS (*Chile*)

ALTERNATE MEMBERS

Mr. Alfred J. CAHEN (*Belgium*)

Mr. John R. KELSO (*Australia*)

Mr. Harry L. MORRIS (*Liberia*)

⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7D (A/7607/Add.4).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 72, document A/7636, paras. 18 and 19.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7E (A/7607/Add.5 and Corr.1).

¹² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 72, document A/7636, paras. 20-22.

2524 (XXIV). Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for 1969,¹³ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,¹⁴

I

RATE OF ACCUMULATION OF BENEFITS

Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1970:

(a) The standard annual rate for a retirement benefit shall be obtained by multiplying the number of years of the participant's contributory service, not exceeding thirty, by 1/50 of his final average remuneration;

(b) The minimum annual rate for a retirement benefit shall be obtained by multiplying the number of years of the participant's contributory service, not exceeding ten, by the smaller of \$180 or 1/30 of his final average remuneration;

(c) Benefits which accrued before 1 January 1970 shall be recalculated in accordance with (a) and (b) above and shall accrue in such recalculated amounts with effect from that date, save that no additional entitlement shall accrue in respect of any benefit, a part or the whole of which was commuted into a lump sum, except in so far as a part remains which is payable in the form of a periodic benefit, and in respect of that part in the proportion which it bears to the benefit as originally calculated;

II

ADJUSTMENT OF BENEFITS IN RESPECT OF COST-OF-LIVING CHANGES

Decides to continue until 31 December 1972 the system of adjustment of benefits contained in its resolution 2122 (XX) of 21 December 1965;

III

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Decides that the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be amended, with effect from 1 January 1970, as set forth in annex V to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1969 and paragraph 5 of the report of the Fifth Committee;¹⁵

IV

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Approves expenses totalling \$612,020 for the administration of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as estimated for 1970 in annex VII to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1969.

1823rd plenary meeting,
5 December 1969.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/7609).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 84, document A/7791.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/7824.

2537 (XXIV). Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

A

The General Assembly

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the first eighteen months of its operations, from 1 January 1968 to 30 June 1969, as transmitted by the Secretary-General.¹⁶

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

B

The General Assembly,

Noting the views set forth by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its first report,¹⁷ as well as the concern expressed in statements by the Secretary-General¹⁸ and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹⁹ about the need to avoid a duplication of effort and a waste of resources in the activities of control and investigative bodies and of organs concerned with administrative and co-ordination questions,

Noting also the views expressed in the Fifth Committee in this respect,²⁰

Desiring to know the number of staff engaged in these activities and the amount of financial resources being expended by these bodies and organs in relation to the benefits in economy,

Desiring also to ensure adequate co-ordination of the activities of these bodies and organs in a framework where the appropriate degree of independence of each such body and organ is preserved,

Conscious of the need to establish and maintain a proper and considered relationship between the machinery for control and investigation, on the one hand, and the institutional machinery and functions, on the other hand,

Taking into account the need to strengthen and improve the whole machinery of the United Nations system for control and investigation of administrative and financial activities in the interests of economy and greater efficiency,

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare a report setting forth:

- (i) The bodies and organs established for purposes of administrative and budgetary control, investigation and co-ordination, with dates of inception for each;
- (ii) The terms of reference of each such body and organ;
- (iii) The annual expenditures for the financial years 1965 to 1969 inclusive for each body and

organ concerned, in absolute terms and as an aggregate percentage of the total budget for the year;

(iv) The estimated outlay of manpower for the preparation of data for the testimony before or consultation with each such body and organ;

(b) To invite, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the executive heads of the specialized agencies to supply the same information for inclusion in this report;

(c) To submit this report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Expresses the hope that the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations in 1970 will be the occasion for new efforts to resolve the administrative, budgetary and financial problems of the United Nations in the context of renewed dedication and solemn commitment to the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

C

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the review of the administrative and management procedures concerning the programme and the budget of the International Telecommunication Union;²¹

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit that report, through the consultative machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to the legislative organ and the executive head of the International Telecommunication Union.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2538 (XXIV). Publications and documentation of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 593 (VI) of 4 February 1952, 789 (VIII) of 9 December 1953, 1202 (XII) and 1203 (XII) of 13 December 1957, 1272 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, 1851 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, 1987 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966, 2239 (XXI) and 2247 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968,

Reiterating its concern at the growing volume of the publications and documentation of the United Nations, which Governments are finding increasingly difficult to use effectively,

Convinced that, by freeing resources currently being utilized in excessive documentation and in activities that may have wholly or largely outlived their usefulness, the United Nations would be better able to implement programmes of real value to the Governments of Member States,

²¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 81, document A/7765.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 81, document A/C.5/1241.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/7608 and Corr.1).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 74, document A/C.5/1233.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1234.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee, 1321st, 1324th to 1327th, 1329th and 1332nd meetings.

Convinced that a substantial reduction in the volume of documentation would enable the Secretary-General better to comply with statutory requirements for the preparation and simultaneous distribution within the required time-limits of documents in the working languages of the various United Nations organs,

1. *Appeals* to all United Nations organs, bodies and committees to consider ways of reducing documentation, and in particular the possibility of adopting a form of records less voluminous and less costly than that currently being used;

2. *Takes note* of the recommendations and suggestions for reductions in the volume of documentation contained in the reports of the Secretary-General,²² in reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²³ in chapter VII, section B, of the report of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Secretariat,²⁴ in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit²⁵ and in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat for the Economic and Social Council,²⁶ notes that many of them have been or are being implemented already, and requests the Secretary-General, in the light of his own comments and those of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on them, to implement as quickly as possible those recommendations and suggestions that fall within his competence and authority and to continue his efforts to reduce documentation;

3. *Notes* that the Economic and Social Council has already achieved a certain measure of success in reducing documentation, as described in paragraphs 615 to 631 of its report for the period from 3 August 1968 to 8 August 1969,²⁷ and that the Trade and Development Board has examined proposals for improving the machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,²⁸ and urges both bodies to continue their efforts to reduce the volume of documentation, without impairing effective positive action on worth-while programmes;

4. *Requests* the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board to consider, when establishing a new subsidiary body, conference or committee, whether or not it should have summary records of its proceedings;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a list of the resolutions of the Assembly and its subsidiary organs that call for periodic reports, with an indication of the number of pages of each of these documents, and invites the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit any recommendations it might wish to offer for shortening, discontinuing or issuing less frequently such reports;

²² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 81, document A/6675; *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, documents A/7579, A/C.5/1247 and A/C.5/1257.

²³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75, document A/7400; *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 82, document A/7789.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 74 (A/7359), annex.

²⁵ A/7576 and Corr.1, annex.

²⁶ E/L.1249 and Add.1 and 2.

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1)*.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 16 (A/7616)*, part three, chapter VI.

6. *Requests* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Joint Inspection Unit to watch out for activities that give rise to documentation which in their opinion is excessive or of doubtful value, and to include in their reports recommendations for shortening, discontinuing or issuing less frequently such documentation;

7. *Approves* the decision 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 that the proceedings of its meetings should be verbatim records in provisional form only, to which addenda and/or corrigenda might be issued, and to dispense with summary records;

8. *Reaffirms* paragraph 1 (a) (ii) of its resolution 593 (VI), by which it invited the Governments of Member States to restrict both the number and the volume of the documents submitted for processing to what is strictly required by resolutions and other statutory decisions of a United Nations organ, or is clearly relevant to agenda items under discussion, and appeals to the Governments of Member States to exercise restraint in submitting lengthy documents to be distributed as documents of the United Nations;

9. *Notes* that the traditional system of commissioning background papers for international conferences sometimes gives rise to a great deal of documentation, and requests the Secretary-General to draw to the attention of bodies concerned with organizing such conferences the desirability of giving careful consideration to employing whenever possible annotated agenda, lists of headings for discussion, and the like, instead of background papers, or in conjunction with a reduced number of such papers;

10. *Decides* that:

(a) No United Nations body or organ shall have both verbatim and summary records;

(b) Verbatim or summary records shall not be provided for a newly established subsidiary body of the General Assembly—rule 60 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly notwithstanding—or for a special meeting or conference, unless they are specifically authorized in the enabling resolution;

(c) Verbatim records shall not include the texts of routine exchanges of views about the date and place of the next meeting, congratulations, expressions of condolence and the like, but shall merely report them briefly, except that in special circumstances the organ or body concerned may decide otherwise;

(d) In the case of verbatim records, the versions in languages other than the original shall be prepared in accordance with the following principles:

(i) Translations into and from Russian shall be used;

(ii) Translations into and from Chinese shall be used;

(iii) Otherwise—that is, as between English and French, English and Spanish, and French and Spanish—transcriptions of the simultaneous interpretations, which shall be checked editorially and revised, if necessary, to guard against serious errors, shall be used;

(e) Speeches or statements by representatives, by the Secretary-General or his representative, or by persons presenting reports on behalf of committees or

other bodies, may be reproduced *in extenso* in summary records or as official documents only if they serve as bases for discussion, provided that the relevant decision is taken by the body concerned after a statement of the financial implications has been submitted in accordance with regulation 13.1 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

(f) Each report on the administrative and financial implications of a proposal for a non-recurrent report to be submitted in accordance with financial regulation 13.1 shall be prepared in accordance with the following rules:

- (i) It shall set forth the nature of the document, the possible number of pages, and the type and number of copies to be printed;
- (ii) It shall state how much time will be required to reproduce the requested document in all the working languages;
- (iii) It shall indicate whether there is any previous publication on the same subject in the organizations in the United Nations system which would duplicate or substantially overlap the proposed publication;
- (iv) Where, in the light of discussion, delegations consider a particular report so useful that it should be printed and bound, the report on administrative and financial implications shall state the cost incurred in preparing the mimeographed version, including drafting costs, and the estimated cost of the proposed new edition;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to widen the existing practice of soliciting bids for external printing of publications of the United Nations from all Member States;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a short document setting forth in clear terms the policies laid down by the General Assembly regarding the control and limitation of documentation and to make this document available to members prior to each session of a council, board, commission, committee or other body;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in his report:

(a) Any reasons he might have for not implementing the recommendations and suggestions referred to in paragraph 2 above;

(b) The information requested in paragraph 5 above;

(c) Any complementary recommendations that he might deem appropriate.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2539 (XXIV). Composition of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2480 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report on the composition of the Secretariat,²⁹

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 83, document A/7745.

Reaffirming the need for an equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat as between regions, and within each region, in particular at the level of senior posts, and the need for a better linguistic balance in the Secretariat,

Desirous that the principles and factors enunciated in its resolution 1852 (XVII) of 19 December 1962 be adequately reflected in the existing system of desirable ranges,

Recognizing that long-term service is conducive to greater efficiency in certain posts entailing complex duties and responsibilities,

I

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to achieve a better geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat at all levels, bearing in mind the requirements of the Charter of the United Nations of efficiency, competence and integrity;

2. *Renews* its invitation to the Secretary-General to give preference to nationals from countries not yet represented or inadequately represented, either in the Secretariat as a whole or specifically at the senior level, in particular with respect to appointments to higher posts;

3. *Requests* that the information included in the reports of the Secretary-General relating to geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Development Programme and the staff of the United Nations Children's Fund should reflect the position at the regional as well as the country level;

4. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to prepare a long-term plan of recruitment as a means of accelerating the achievement of an equitable geographical distribution of the staff;³⁰

II

Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to achieve a better linguistic balance within the Secretariat.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2540 (XXIV). Amendments to the Staff Rules of the United Nations

The General Assembly

Takes note of the changes made by the Secretary-General in the Staff Rules in the year ending on 31 August 1969, as set forth in his note to the Fifth Committee.³¹

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

2541 (XXIV). International salary system

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of that part of the report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board on its seventeenth session which is concerned with the principles underlying the international salary system;³²

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the progress made by the Board in the examination of the matters mentioned therein.

*1829th plenary meeting,
11 December 1969.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 28 (d).

³¹ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1239.

³² *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1240, annex.

2607 (XXIV). Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1969

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1969

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1969:

1. The amount of \$US 154,915,250 appropriated by its resolution 2482 A (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 shall be increased by \$US 2,052,050 as follows:

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appropriated by resolution 2482 A (XXIII)</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised appropriation</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	1,333,450	30,650	1,364,100
2. Special meetings and conferences	1,594,400	117,100	1,711,500
TOTAL, PART I	2,927,850	147,750	3,075,600
<i>Part II. Staff costs and related expenses</i>			
3. Salaries and wages	68,495,300	828,700	69,324,000
4. Common staff costs	16,362,000	(103,000)	16,259,000
5. Travel of staff	2,182,600	254,400	2,437,000
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	140,000	—	140,000
TOTAL, PART II	87,179,900	980,100	88,160,000
<i>Part III. Premises, equipment, supplies and services</i>			
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	5,352,100	—	5,352,100
8. Permanent equipment	769,200	155,000	924,200
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	4,765,000	77,000	4,842,000
10. General expenses	6,073,800	191,000	6,264,800
11. Printing	1,692,000	66,400	1,758,400
TOTAL, PART III	18,652,100	489,400	19,141,500
<i>Part IV. Special expenses</i>			
12. Special expenses	9,215,500	63,200	9,278,700
TOTAL, PART IV	9,215,500	63,200	9,278,700
<i>Part V. Technical programmes</i>			
13. Economic development, social development and public administration	5,113,600	—	5,113,600
14. Industrial development	1,500,000	—	1,500,000
15. Human rights advisory services	220,000	—	220,000
16. Narcotic drugs control	75,000	—	75,000
TOTAL, PART V	6,908,600	—	6,908,600

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appropriated by resolution 2482 A (XXIII)</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised appropriation</i>
		<i>(US dollars)</i>	
<i>Part VI. Special missions</i>			
17. Special missions	6,786,700	763,100	7,549,800
TOTAL, PART VI	<u>6,786,700</u>	<u>763,100</u>	<u>7,549,800</u>
<i>Part VII. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>			
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	3,829,200	94,000	3,923,200
TOTAL, PART VII	<u>3,829,200</u>	<u>94,000</u>	<u>3,923,200</u>
<i>Part VIII. International Court of Justice</i>			
19. International Court of Justice	1,396,000	193,200	1,589,200
TOTAL, PART VIII	<u>1,396,000</u>	<u>193,200</u>	<u>1,589,200</u>
<i>Part IX. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>			
20. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	8,326,200	(417,000)	7,909,200
TOTAL, PART IX	<u>8,326,200</u>	<u>(417,000)</u>	<u>7,909,200</u>
<i>Part X. United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>			
21. United Nations Industrial Development Organization ...	9,693,200	(261,700)	9,431,500
TOTAL, PART X	<u>9,693,200</u>	<u>(261,700)</u>	<u>9,431,500</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>154,915,250</u></u>	<u><u>2,052,050</u></u>	<u><u>156,967,300</u></u>

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the 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 \$243,300 relating to the International Narcotics Control Board, shall be administered as a unit;

5. The provisions under sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, in a total amount of \$776,800 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 \$19,000 is appropriated from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1969

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1969:

1. The estimates of income approved by its resolution 2482 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 shall be revised as follows:

<i>Income section</i>	<i>Estimate approved by resolution 2482 B (XXIII)</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised estimate</i>
	(US dollars)		
<i>Part I. Income from staff assessment</i>			
1. Income from staff assessment	17,985,000	(465,000)	17,520,000
TOTAL, PART I	<u>17,985,000</u>	<u>(465,000)</u>	<u>17,520,000</u>
<i>Part II. Other income</i>			
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,704,790	205,210	2,910,000
3. General income	3,298,250	63,500	3,361,750
4. Revenue-producing activities	3,232,200	(522,000)	2,710,200
TOTAL, PART II	<u>9,235,240</u>	<u>(253,290)</u>	<u>8,981,950</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>27,220,240</u></u>	<u><u>(718,290)</u></u>	<u><u>26,501,950</u></u>

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 revenue-producing activities not provided for under the budget appropriations shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2608 (XXIV). Assistance in cases of natural disaster

The General Assembly

Decides that, with reference to the authority granted to the Secretary-General under the terms of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, the maximum amount shall be increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000 for 1969.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2609 (XXIV). 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, 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2239 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968,

Noting that Governments are finding it increasingly difficult to provide effective representation at an ever-increasing number of conferences and committee meetings, which in turn give rise to excessive documentation,

Believing that the ability of the United Nations to engage in programmes of value to the Governments

and peoples of Member States might be enhanced if there were fewer meetings and if such meetings were better prepared,

Recalling that, by the terms of resolution 2239 (XXI), the Committee on Conferences was established on an experimental basis subject to review by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, and its members were appointed for a three-year period ending 31 December 1969,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1460 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969 relating to the calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and human rights fields,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on Conferences;³³

2. *Expresses regret* that, for the reasons set forth in the report of the Committee on Conferences, the efforts of the Committee to bring about a more orderly and manageable calendar of conferences have not produced satisfactory results;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* of the services rendered by the Committee on Conferences, and in particular of the measure of success that it has achieved in reducing documentation;

4. *Decides* to reconsider at its twenty-fifth session the questions of the membership and terms of reference

³³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/7626 and Corr.1 and 2).

of the Committee on Conferences, and in the meantime not to reconstitute the membership of the Committee;

5. *Approves* the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1970 contained in annex I to the report of the Committee on Conferences, amended to provide as follows:

(a) The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction shall hold its summer session at Geneva from 3 to 28 August 1970;

(b) The Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression shall resume its work in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2330 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, at Geneva, in the second half of 1970;

(c) The Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States may meet at Geneva or any other suitable place for which the Secretary-General receives an invitation, at a time in the first half of 1970 to be determined in consultation with the Secretary-General;

(d) The Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space shall meet in New York in May 1970;

(e) The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations shall hold its sessions in New York at times to be determined in consultation with the Secretary-General;

(f) The Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment shall hold its meetings in New York at a time to be determined in consultation with the Secretary-General;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To complete the study provided for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1460 (XLVII) by widening its field of application to the whole area of conferences and meetings held by subsidiary organs of the General Assembly;

(b) To incorporate in this study, taking into account views expressed in and suggestions presented to the General Assembly as well as other relevant considerations, proposals concerning the calendar of conferences for 1971 and the following years, which would allow for the most rational and economic use possible of the administrative premises and staff assigned to conference and meeting services both at Headquarters in New York and at the United Nations Office at Geneva;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1460 (XLVII), to present the study referred to in paragraph 6 above to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

8. *Decides* that no meetings other than those covered by the calendar of conferences for 1970 shall be convened, except for emergency meetings;

9. *Reaffirms*, for application in 1970—without restricting the right of the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the General Assembly in the light of the study referred to in paragraph 6 above—the general principle that, in drawing up the schedule of conferences and meetings for 1971, United Nations bodies shall plan to meet at their respective established headquarters, with the following exceptions:

(a) The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme may, in accordance with its rules of procedure, hold one of its sessions at Geneva;

(b) The sessions of the International Law Commission shall be held at Geneva;

(c) The sessions of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law may be held, subject to the provision in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, alternately in New York and at Geneva;

(d) The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, as well as the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, may meet at Geneva if the exigencies of their work so require;

(e) The regular summer session of the Economic and Social Council may be held at Geneva provided that the closing date falls at least six weeks before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly;

(f) One Headquarters-based functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, to be determined by the Council, may meet at Geneva during the period from January to April;

(g) Sessions of not more than three other Headquarters-based functional commissions or committees of the Economic and Social Council may, by decision of the Council taken after consultation with the Secretary-General, be held at Geneva during the period from September to December without overlap;

(h) In addition, a session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs may, in exceptional circumstances and by decision of the Economic and Social Council taken after consultation with the Secretary-General, be held in New York; in that event, one other functional commission of the Council may meet at Geneva in its place;

(i) The regular sessions of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as meetings of their subsidiary bodies, may be held away from their headquarters when the commission concerned so decides, subject, in the case of regular sessions of the commissions, to the approval of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly;

10. *Decides* that United Nations bodies may hold sessions away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation for a session to be held within its territory has agreed to defray, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent, the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved;

11. *Decides* that, as a general rule, not more than one major special conference shall be scheduled in any one year;

12. *Urges* all organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations to plan their future conferences and meetings in accordance with the following recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies:

“(i) Priorities should be established for fixing the areas and programmes of meetings and conferences on a long-term basis;

- “(ii) The availability of human and physical resources necessary for servicing conferences should be determined and taken into account;
- “(iii) The financial ability of the organizations and of member States to meet the requirements necessary to hold conferences should be determined and taken into account;
- “(iv) An adequate interval of time should be allowed between conferences of the same body or of a similar nature”;³⁴

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a calendar of conferences for 1971 and preliminary calendars of conferences for 1972 and 1973;

14. *Notes* that the Economic and Social Council has already achieved a certain measure of success in reducing the number of meetings of its subsidiary bodies, as described in paragraphs 615 to 629 of its report for the period 3 August 1968 to 8 August 1969,³⁵ and that the Trade and Development Board has examined proposals for improving the machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,³⁶ and urges both bodies to continue their efforts to reduce the number of meetings of their subsidiary bodies without impairing effective positive action on worth-while programmes;

15. *Takes note* of the comments of the Joint Inspection Unit in paragraph 198 of its report³⁷ on the need for improving the United Nations meetings system, and requests it to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, through the appropriate channel, setting forth its views on possible improvements in the system used by the United Nations in handling and processing documents before, during and after meetings, including sessions of the General Assembly, and in the organization of the proceedings at such meetings.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2610 (XXIV). Audit reports relating to expenditure by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly

Takes note of the audit reports relating to expenditure during the year ended 31 December 1968 by the participating and executing agencies of funds allocated from the Technical Assistance Account of the United Nations Development Programme³⁸ and from the Special Fund Account of the United Nations Development Programme,³⁹ and of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon.⁴⁰

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/6343, para. 104 (k).

³⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1).

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 16 (A/7616), part three, chapter VI.

³⁷ A/7576 and Corr.1, annex.

³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/7627).*

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 28 (A/7628).

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 79, documents A/7883 and A/7884.

2611 (XXIV). Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on general co-ordination matters⁴¹ and on the administrative budgets for 1970 of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;⁴²

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to refer the report on general co-ordination matters 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, as well as to the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information;

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 on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in chapter III of its report on their administrative budgets for 1970.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2612 (XXIV). United Nations International School

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General⁴³ 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,⁴⁴

Recalling its resolutions 1102 (XI) of 27 February 1957, 1297 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, 1439 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1591 (XV) of 20 December 1960, 1727 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1853 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, 1982 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, 2123 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2176 (XXI) of 9 December 1966, 2358 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2477 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, in which it, *inter alia*, recognized the role of the United Nations International School as a factor in the recruitment and retention of international staff, affirmed that the provision of adequate accommodation for the School is in the Organization's best interest and expressed the belief that the School's financial solvency should be assured,

Noting the decision of the Board of Trustees to proceed with the construction of new school premises at the East 25th Street site, based on grants for this purpose,

Noting with appreciation that the Ford Foundation has authorized a supplementary grant of \$4 million to the construction fund for the new premises, provided that substantial progress is made in raising a development fund of \$5 million,

Noting the opinion of the Secretary-General and the Board of Trustees that a development fund of \$5 mil-

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 80, document A/7805.

⁴² *Ibid.*, document A/7818.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 85, document A/7583.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/7814.

lion is required for the financial viability of the new school as well as for keeping the educational cost within reach of parents who are members of the United Nations staff and delegations,

Being advised that, in addition to voluntary contributions of about \$350,000 to the Development Fund already pledged or paid by forty-four Governments in past years and revenue expected from a proposed exceptional stamp issue, about \$2 million will be needed from United Nations sources over the next three or four years, together with a comparable sum hoped to be raised from outside private donors, in order to reach the goal of \$5 million,

Aware that voluntary contributions from Governments have fallen far short of expectations raised in earlier resolutions,

Convinced that a collective contribution by all Member States is justified to raise the necessary \$2 million for the Development Fund and also to stimulate voluntary contributions, as well as to prevent the lapse of the offer of funds for the construction of permanent premises,

Noting that the School faces a deficit of \$65,000 for the current school year,

1. *Looks forward* to an early start of actual construction and completion by 1972 of the permanent premises of the United Nations International School on the East 25th Street site;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to proceed without delay with the preparation for the issue and promotion of a commemorative United Nations stamp, the net proceeds of which he is authorized to allocate

to the United Nations International School Development Fund and to the Capital Development Fund of the International School of Geneva;

3. *Decides* in principle to contribute \$2 million to the United Nations International School Development Fund over a period of four years and specifically to make an initial contribution of \$500,000 from the regular budget for 1971, and notes that annual grants towards the operating deficit of the School will be phased out as the Development Fund is built up;

4. *Invites* further voluntary contributions to the United Nations International School Development Fund from private donors, and in this connexion endorses the proposal of the Secretary-General to recommend to the Board of Trustees the appointment of a development fund committee composed of outstanding persons with the responsibility of making a sustained effort to reach, by 1973, a target of \$2 million in the form of private donations;

5. *Decides* to contribute \$65,000 to the International School Fund in 1970 to cover the deficit foreseen for the current school year;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Ford Foundation and to the host country authorities concerned in token of appreciation for their assistance towards making the United Nations International School a success.

*1836th plenary meeting,
16 December 1969.*

2613 (XXIV). Budget for the financial year 1970

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1970

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1970:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US 168,420,000 are hereby voted 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	1,496,500
2. Special meetings and conferences	2,091,000
TOTAL, PART I	3,587,500
<i>Part II. Staff costs and related expenses</i>	
3. Salaries and wages	75,546,325
4. Common staff costs	17,549,275
5. Travel of staff	2,314,400
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Staff Regulations, hospitality	145,000
TOTAL, PART II	95,555,000
<i>Part III. Premises, equipment, supplies and services</i>	
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	5,202,600
8. Permanent equipment	820,000
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	5,584,950

<i>Section</i>	<i>(US dollars)</i>
10. General expenses	5,699,600
11. Printing	2,856,450
TOTAL, PART III	20,163,600
 <i>Part IV. Special expenses</i>	
12. Special expenses	9,502,700
TOTAL, PART IV	9,502,700
 <i>Part V. Technical programmes</i>	
13. Economic development, social development and public administration; human rights advisory services; narcotic drugs control	5,408,600
14. Industrial development	1,500,000
TOTAL, PART V	6,908,600
 <i>Part VI. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>	
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	8,911,200
TOTAL, PART VI	8,911,200
 <i>Part VII. United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>	
16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	10,433,000
TOTAL, PART VII	10,433,000
 <i>Part VIII. Special missions</i>	
17. Special missions	7,618,300
TOTAL, PART VIII	7,618,300
 <i>Part IX. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>	
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,270,100
TOTAL, PART IX	4,270,100
 <i>Part X. International Court of Justice</i>	
19. International Court of Justice	1,470,000
TOTAL, PART X	1,470,000
GRAND TOTAL	168,420,000

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 \$256,460 relating to the International Narcotics Control Board, shall be administered as a unit;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

*1837th plenary meeting,
17 December 1969.*

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1970

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1970:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US 29,124,125 are approved as follows:

<i>Income section</i>	<i>(US dollars)</i>	
<i>Part I. Income from staff assessment</i>		
1. Income from staff assessment	19,180,000	
	TOTAL, PART I	19,180,000
<i>Part II. Other income</i>		
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,451,400	
3. General income	4,173,500	
4. Revenue-producing activities	3,319,225	
	TOTAL, PART II	9,944,125
	GRAND TOTAL	29,124,125

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, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

*1837th plenary meeting,
17 December 1969.*

C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1970

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1970:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 168,420,000, together with supplementary appropriations for 1969 totalling \$2,052,050,⁴⁵ as well as the additional requirement to cover the decrease in estimated income other than staff assessment for 1969 of \$253,290,⁴⁵ shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) As to \$9,944,125, by income other than staff assessment approved under resolution B above;

(b) As to \$947,820, by the amount available in the surplus account for the financial year 1968;

(c) As to \$159,833,395, by assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2291 (XXII) of 8 December 1967 and 2472 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 on the scale of assessments for the financial years 1968, 1969 and 1970;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with 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 \$18,967,443, comprising:

(a) \$19,180,000 being the estimated staff assessment income for 1970;

(b) \$252,443, being the excess of actual income over the approved estimated income from staff assessment for 1968;

(c) Less \$465,000,⁴⁵ being the decrease in the revised income from staff assessment for 1969.

*1837th plenary meeting,
17 December 1969.*

⁴⁵ See resolution 2607 (XXIV).

2614 (XXIV). Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1970

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 1970, 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 holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968:

(i) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$150,000, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to emergency aid in connexion with natural disasters, with a normal ceiling of \$15,000 per country in the case of any one disaster, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would have the authority to grant a maximum of \$20,000 at his discretion;

(ii) Such commitments, within the total of \$150,000 noted in sub-paragraph (c) (i) above, in amounts not exceeding \$10,000 per country for assistance to Governments, at their request, in the elaboration of plans to meet natural disasters;

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-fifth 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-fifth session of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

*1837th plenary meeting,
17 December 1969.*

2615 (XXIV). Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1970

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the year ending 31 December 1970 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 1970;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(a) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from the surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in a total amount of \$1,079,158;

(b) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1969 under General Assembly resolution 2484 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968;

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 2614 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969 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 \$150,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$150,000 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 1970, 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.

*1837th plenary meeting,
17 December 1969.*

2616 (XXIV). United Nations accommodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa*The General Assembly*

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General dealing with United Nations accommodation in Bangkok⁴⁶ and Addis Ababa⁴⁷ and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁴⁸

2. *Concurs* in the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee, contained in paragraphs 29 to 35 of its report;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind those observations and recommendations, to proceed in accordance with the proposals contained in his reports.⁴⁹

1837th plenary meeting,
17 December 1969.

2617 (XXIV). Study of the nature of the increases in the level of expenditure in the United Nations regular budget*The General Assembly,*

Noting the concern expressed by some Member States regarding the expansion in the level of the United Nations budget,

Mindful of the need for intensified efforts to bring about the most economic and efficient utilization of the resources of the United Nations in the light of the normal expansion in the activities of the Organization,

Convinced that it is inappropriate to control growth in programmes through limitations on budgetary levels, particularly at a time when new areas eminently suited for international co-operation and action continue to emerge,

Conscious of the need to have a clear and objective picture of the various factors that have contributed to the expansion of the United Nations budget in the past,

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session an economic and financial analysis of the nature of the increase in the activities, staff and budget of the United Nations, clearly distinguishing between the increase in money terms and that in real terms, taking into account, to the extent possible, *inter alia*, the following factors:

(a) The reduction in the purchasing power of the amounts contributed by Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations as a result of a general rise in the cost of goods and services and the rise in the cost of living at the locations of principal United Nations offices;

(b) The correlation between:

(i) The rise in the contributions to the regular budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as well as to international programmes within the United Nations system for promoting the economic development of the developing countries, and

(ii) The rise in the level of national budgets with particular reference to the rate of expansion of the national administrative establishments and the level and growth of the gross national product of States contributing more than 1 per cent of the regular budget of the United Nations;

(c) The growth in the traditional and the new fields of activity of the United Nations in carrying out its responsibilities in promoting international co-operation in the areas of economic and social development;

(d) The extent of the increase in the United Nations regular budget as a result of:

(i) The increase in the membership of the Organization;

(ii) The increase in the number of working languages;

(iii) The wider experience and higher qualifications of personnel now required by the Organization, particularly for its development work, because of the growing complexity and interdisciplinary character that the developmental problems have come to acquire.

1837th plenary meeting,
17 December 1969.

2618 (XXIV). New construction and major alterations to existing premises at United Nations Headquarters*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 2487 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 entitled "Proposed new construction and major alterations to existing premises at United Nations Headquarters", in which it authorized the Secretary-General to proceed, at an estimated cost to the United Nations of \$250,000 in 1969, with the preparation of detailed plans and specifications on which reliable cost estimates could be based,

Noting the subsequent report of the Secretary-General⁵⁰ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁵¹ on proposed new construction and major alteration to existing premises at United Nations Headquarters,

Recognizing that there is currently an acute space shortage at Headquarters, as well as at many other major United Nations locations, and that the existing circumstances preclude any immediate relief except through new construction,

Convinced that the assistance of the host country is urgently needed to help resolve the considerable difficulties which exist for delegations and staff in New York in acquiring and retaining suitable and moderately priced office and residential accommodation in convenient locations,

Aware that many factors must be considered in determining the optimum locations at which additional construction should be undertaken, including the interrelationships between the organizational units of the United Nations, inflationary pressures, including cost-of-living factors, and the like,

Convinced also that all the possibilities of relocating units of the United Nations now or in the near future, in the context of the existing need to build at all

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 74, document A/C.5/1264.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1265.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/7806.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, documents A/C.5/1264, para. 15, and A/C.5/1265, para. 23.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, documents A/C.5/1246 and Add.1.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, document A/7835.

major United Nations locations, have not yet been fully explored,

Expressing its appreciation to those other sources that have indicated or may indicate a willingness to bear a substantial cost of the proposed Headquarters construction,

Welcoming the assurances given by the Government of the United States of America, as the host country of the United Nations Headquarters, that it will immediately seek accession to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to proceed with the execution of the Headquarters project on the basis set forth in paragraph 26 of his report,⁵² taking into account the related observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;

2. *Further decides* that the United Nations budgetary appropriations for the purpose of the Headquarters project should not in any circumstances exceed \$25 million, to be spread over a period of ten years beginning in 1971;

3. *Notes with interest* the report of the Secretary-General⁵³ on space requirements and development over the next twenty years, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake a further study of the optimum distribution of Secretariat functions between United Nations Headquarters in New York, the United Nations Office at Geneva and any other location which may be appropriate, bearing in mind not only the construction projects in progress or envisaged, but all other pertinent factors as well, and requests him to submit the study to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

⁵² *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1246.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1263.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a systematic inquiry into the possibility and desirability of relocating all or part of certain units of the United Nations, bearing in mind the efficiency of the operations of the Secretariat, and for this purpose to employ the early years of the coming decade, in effective consultation with the appropriate government authorities, in choosing potential locations for United Nations units other than in already established major United Nations centres;

5. *Decides accordingly* that, before further construction—beyond that authorized by this and prior decisions of the General Assembly—takes place in New York or Geneva, a full inquiry shall be made into the possibility and desirability of relocating units elsewhere;

6. *Urges* the host country to undertake an examination of those conditions which adversely affect the delegations and staff of the United Nations in New York and to consider taking all the necessary measures to alleviate the effect of such conditions;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reconstitute and convene on a regular basis the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, so that there will be a continuous interchange of views and exploration of problems between the diplomatic community, the Secretariat and the Government of the host country on matters of mutual interest, and to report the results thereof to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and annually thereafter;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at the beginning of its twenty-fifth session, on all developments in connexion with the present resolution.

*1837th plenary meeting,
17 December 1969.*

* * *

Other decisions

Reports of the Economic and Social Council

(Item 12)

At its 1837th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of chapters XII and XIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.⁵⁴

Budget estimates for the financial year 1970

(Item 74)

Resolution relating to article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the annex thereto

(Item 94 (c))

At its 1825th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1969, the General Assembly, having adopted the draft resolution and decision recommended by the Sixth Committee in its report,⁵⁵ decided, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:⁵⁶

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/7603 and Corr.1)*.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 94 (a) and (c), document A/7797, paras. 19 and 20.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/7830, para. 19.

(a) To authorize the Secretary-General to incur, under the provisions of the annual resolution of the General Assembly on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, any expenses involved in implementing the procedures of conciliation proposed by the Sixth Committee;

(b) To give specific authority to the Secretary-General to make payments of honoraria to the members of conciliation commissions, as an exception to the principle laid down in General Assembly resolution 2489 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, these payments being authorized in the light of the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of that resolution.

Planning estimate for the financial year 1971

(Item 75)

At its 1823rd plenary meeting, on 5 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁵⁷ decided to defer for one year the implementation of paragraph 7 of its resolution 2370 (XXII) of 19 December 1967.

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

(Item 78)

At its 1823rd plenary meeting, on 5 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of paragraphs 14 to 16 of the report of the Fifth Committee.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 75, document A/7782, para. 9.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 78, document A/7816.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

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2532 (XXIV)	Tribute to the International Law Commission in connexion with the adoption of the Convention on Special Missions (A/7799)	87	8 December 1969	106
2533 (XXIV)	Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (A/7809)	89	8 December 1969	106
2534 (XXIV)	Resolution relating to article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the annex thereto (A/7797)	94 (c)	8 December 1969	107
2549 (XXIV)	Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (A/7853)	88	12 December 1969	107
2550 (XXIV)	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/7852)	91	12 December 1969	108
2551 (XXIV)	Forcible diversion of civil aircraft in flight (A/7845)	105	12 December 1969	108
2552 (XXIV)	Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations (A/7870)	107	12 December 1969	109
2553 (XXIV)	Amendments to rules 52, 53 and 55 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly resulting from the amendment to rule 51 (A/7846)	96	12 December 1969	109
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	Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28	93	12 December 1969	109
	Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	94 (a)	8 December 1969	109
	Resolution relating to article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the annex thereto	94 (c)	8 December 1969	109

2501 (XXIV). Report of the International Law Commission and resolution relating to article 1 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-first session,¹

Having discussed the resolution² relating to article 1 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, adopted on 23 May 1969 by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties,

Emphasizing the need for the further codification and progressive development of international law in order

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/7610/Rev.1).

² Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 94 (a) and (c), document A/7592, para. 8.

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 appreciation that the United Nations Office at Geneva organized, during the twenty-first session of the International Law Commission, a fifth session of the Seminar on International Law,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-first session;

2. *Expresses its profound appreciation* to the International Law Commission of the valuable work it accomplished during that session;

3. *Takes note with approval* of the programme and organization of work planned by the International Law Commission, including its intention of bringing up to date its long-term programme of work and of completing its draft articles on representatives of States to inter-

national organizations before the expiry of the term of office of its present membership;

4. *Recommends* that the International Law Commission should:

(a) Continue its work on relations between States and international organizations, with a view to completing in 1971 its draft articles on representatives of States to international organizations;

(b) Continue its work on succession of States and Governments, taking into account the views and considerations referred to in General Assembly resolutions 1765 (XVII) of 20 November 1962 and 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963;

(c) Continue its work on State responsibility, taking into account paragraph 4 (c) of General Assembly resolution 2400 (XXIII) of 11 December 1968;

(d) Continue its study of the most-favoured-nation clause;

5. *Recommends* that the International Law Commission should study, in consultation with the principal international organizations, as it may consider appropriate in accordance with its practice, the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations, as an important question;

6. *Expresses the wish* that, in conjunction with future sessions of the International Law Commission, other seminars might be organized, which should continue to ensure the participation of an increasing number of nationals of developing countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission the records of the discussions at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the Commission's report and on the resolution relating to article 1 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties.

*1809th plenary meeting,
12 November 1969.*

2502 (XXIV). Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its second session,³

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and defined its object and terms of reference, and its resolution 2421 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 on the report of the Commission on the work of its first session,

Noting the comments made by the Trade and Development Board at its ninth session⁴ expressing its appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission in International Trade Law,

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General concerning the establishment of a yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the financial implications of alternative proposals for such a yearbook,⁵

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its second session;

2. *Endorses* the inclusion by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, on the basis indicated in its report,⁶ of international legislation on shipping among the priority topics in its programme of work;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, including the establishment of working groups on uniform rules governing the international sale of goods and the law applicable thereto, on time-limits and limitations (prescription) in the field of the international sale of goods and on international legislation on shipping;

4. *Takes note* of the view expressed by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in its report that, in order to implement the mandate entrusted to the Commission by the General Assembly, it is desirable that there be the widest possible participation by the members of the Commission in the preparatory work to be done by working groups or special rapporteurs;

5. *Endorses* the desire of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to obtain, where necessary, the services of consultants or organizations with special expertise in technical matters dealt with by the Commission;

6. *Emphasizes* the need for full co-operation with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in the performance of its task to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade;

7. *Approves in principle* the establishment of a Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, which would make the work of the Commission more widely known and readily available, and requests the Commission to consider, at its third session, the timing and content of the Yearbook, in the light of the report of the Secretary-General⁷ and of the discussions of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session;

8. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to establish the Yearbook referred to in paragraph 7 above in accordance with the decisions and recommendations to be adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its third session;

9. *Endorses* the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law concerning the register of organizations and the register of texts,⁸ and requests the Secretary-General to continue the work of preparing and publishing the registers in accordance with those decisions and recommendations;

10. *Recommends* that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should:

(a) Continue its work on the topics to which it decided to give priority, that is, the international sale of goods, international payments, international com-

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/7618)*, chapter XII, section D.

⁴ A/CN.9/32.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/7618)*.

⁶ A/C.6/L.744. For the account of the proceedings at the first and second parts of the ninth session of the Trade and Development Board, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/7616)*.

⁷ A/CN.9/32.

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/7618)*, chapter XII, section E.

mercantile arbitration and international legislation on shipping;

(b) Continue to give attention to the ways and means which would effectively promote training and assistance in the field of international trade law;

(c) Keep its programme of work under constant review, bearing in mind the important contribution which the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law can make to economic co-operation among all peoples and, thereby, to their well-being;

(d) Give special consideration, in promoting the harmonization and unification of international trade law, to the interests of developing and land-locked countries;

11. *Recommends further* that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should continue to collaborate fully with international organizations active in the field of international trade law;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the records of the discussions on the Commission's report at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

*1809th plenary meeting,
12 November 1969.*

2530 (XXIV). Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

The General Assembly,

Considering that the codification and progressive development of international law contributes to the implementation of the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that in its resolutions 1687 (XVI) of 18 December 1961, 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 topic of special missions and that, as recommended in General Assembly resolution 2167 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, the Commission submitted final draft articles on special missions in chapter II of its report on the work of its nineteenth session,⁹

Recalling further that, in accordance with its resolutions 2273 (XXII) of 1 December 1967 and 2419 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, it decided to consider the item entitled "Draft Convention on Special Missions" during its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, with a view to the adoption of such a convention by the General Assembly,

Having completed the consideration of that item,

Noting that articles 50 and 52 of the draft Convention on Special Missions enable the General Assembly to issue special invitations to States which are not Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice to become parties to the Convention,

Convinced that multilateral treaties which deal with the codification and progressive development of inter-

national law, or the object and purpose of which are of interest to the international community as a whole, should be open to universal participation,

1. *Adopts* and opens for signature and ratification or for accession the following instruments, the texts of which are annexed to the present resolution:

(a) Convention on Special Missions;

(b) Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes;

2. *Resolves* to consider at its twenty-fifth session the question of issuing invitations in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the Convention on Special Missions.

*1825th plenary meeting,
8 December 1969.*

ANNEX

Convention on Special Missions

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Recalling that special treatment has always been accorded to special missions,

Having in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the sovereign equality of States, the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Recalling that the importance of the question of special missions was recognized during the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities and in resolution I adopted by the Conference on 10 April 1961,

Considering that the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities adopted the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which was opened for signature on 18 April 1961,

Considering that the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations adopted the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, which was opened for signature on 24 April 1963,

Believing that an international convention on special missions would complement those two Conventions and would contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations, whatever their constitutional and social systems,

Realizing that the purpose of privileges and immunities relating to special missions is not to benefit individuals but to ensure the efficient performance of the functions of special missions as missions representing the State,

Affirming that the rules of customary international law continue to govern questions not regulated by the provisions of the present Convention,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Use of terms

For the purposes of the present Convention:

(a) A "special mission" is a temporary mission, representing the State, which is sent by one State to another State with the consent of the latter for the purpose of dealing with it on specific questions or of performing in relation to it a specific task;

(b) A "permanent diplomatic mission" is a diplomatic mission within the meaning of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations;

(c) A "consular post" is any consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;

(d) The "head of a special mission" is the person charged by the sending State with the duty of acting in that capacity;

(e) A "representative of the sending State in the special mission" is any person on whom the sending State has conferred that capacity;

⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/6709/Rev.1 and Corr.1).

(f) The "members of a special mission" are the head of the special mission, the representatives of the sending State in the special mission and the members of the staff of the special mission;

(g) The "members of the staff of the special mission" are the members of the diplomatic staff, the administrative and technical staff and the service staff of the special mission;

(h) The "members of the diplomatic staff" are the members of the staff of the special mission who have diplomatic status for the purposes of the special mission;

(i) The "members of the administrative and technical staff" are the members of the staff of the special mission employed in the administrative and technical service of the special mission;

(j) The "members of the service staff" are the members of the staff of the special mission employed by it as household workers or for similar tasks;

(k) The "private staff" are persons employed exclusively in the private service of the members of the special mission.

ARTICLE 2

Sending of a special mission

A State may send a special mission to another State with the consent of the latter, previously obtained through the diplomatic or another agreed or mutually acceptable channel.

ARTICLE 3

Functions of a special mission

The functions of a special mission shall be determined by the mutual consent of the sending and the receiving State.

ARTICLE 4

Sending of the same special mission to two or more States

A State which wishes to send the same special mission to two or more States shall so inform each receiving State when seeking the consent of that State.

ARTICLE 5

Sending of a joint special mission by two or more States

Two or more States which wish to send a joint special mission to another State shall so inform the receiving State when seeking the consent of that State.

ARTICLE 6

Sending of special missions by two or more States in order to deal with a question of common interest

Two or more States may each send a special mission at the same time to another State, with the consent of that State obtained in accordance with article 2, in order to deal together, with the agreement of all of these States, with a question of common interest to all of them.

ARTICLE 7

Non-existence of diplomatic or consular relations

The existence of diplomatic or consular relations is not necessary for the sending or reception of a special mission.

ARTICLE 8

Appointment of the members of the special mission

Subject to the provisions of articles 10, 11 and 12, the sending State may freely appoint the members of the special mission after having given to the receiving State all necessary information concerning the size and composition of the special mission, and in particular the names and designations of the persons it intends to appoint. The receiving State may decline to accept a special mission of a size that is not considered by it to be reasonable, having regard to circumstances and conditions in the receiving State and to the needs of the

particular mission. It may also, without giving reasons, decline to accept any person as a member of the special mission.

ARTICLE 9

Composition of the special mission

1. A special mission shall consist of one or more representatives of the sending State from among whom the sending State may appoint a head. It may also include diplomatic staff, administrative and technical staff and service staff.

2. When members of a permanent diplomatic mission or of a consular post in the receiving State are included in a special mission, they shall retain their privileges and immunities as members of their permanent diplomatic mission or consular post in addition to the privileges and immunities accorded by the present Convention.

ARTICLE 10

Nationality of the members of the special mission

1. The representatives of the sending State in the special mission and the members of its diplomatic staff should in principle be of the nationality of the sending State.

2. Nationals of the receiving State may not be appointed to a special mission except with the consent of that State, which may be withdrawn at any time.

3. The receiving State may reserve the right provided for in paragraph 2 of this article with regard to nationals of a third State who are not also nationals of the sending State.

ARTICLE 11

Notifications

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State, or such other organ of that State as may be agreed, shall be notified of:

(a) The composition of the special mission and any subsequent changes therein;

(b) The arrival and final departure of members of the mission and the termination of their functions with the mission;

(c) The arrival and final departure of any person accompanying a member of the mission;

(d) The engagement and discharge of persons resident in the receiving State as members of the mission or as private staff;

(e) The appointment of the head of the special mission or, if there is none, of the representative referred to in paragraph 1 of article 14, and of any substitute for them;

(f) The location of the premises occupied by the special mission and of the private accommodation enjoying inviolability under articles 30, 36 and 39, as well as any other information that may be necessary to identify such premises and accommodation.

2. Unless it is impossible, notification of arrival and final departure must be given in advance.

ARTICLE 12

Persons declared non grata or not acceptable

1. The receiving State may, at any time and without having to explain its decision, notify the sending State that any representative of the sending State in the special mission or any member of its diplomatic staff is *persona non grata* or that any other member of the staff of the mission is not acceptable. In any such case, the sending State shall, as appropriate, either recall the person concerned or terminate his functions with the mission. A person may be declared *non grata* or not acceptable before arriving in the territory of the receiving State.

2. If the sending State refuses, or fails within a reasonable period, to carry out its obligations under paragraph 1 of this article, the receiving State may refuse to recognize the person concerned as a member of the special mission.

ARTICLE 13

Commencement of the functions of a special mission

1. The functions of a special mission shall commence as soon as the mission enters into official contact with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or with such other organ of the receiving State as may be agreed.

2. The commencement of the functions of a special mission shall not depend upon presentation of the mission by the permanent diplomatic mission of the sending State or upon the submission of letters of credence or full powers.

ARTICLE 14

Authority to act on behalf of the special mission

1. The head of the special mission or, if the sending State has not appointed a head, one of the representatives of the sending State designated by the latter is authorized to act on behalf of the special mission and to address communications to the receiving State. The receiving State shall address communications concerning the special mission to the head of the mission, or, if there is none, to the representative referred to above, either direct or through the permanent diplomatic mission.

2. However, a member of the special mission may be authorized by the sending State, by the head of the special mission or, if there is none, by the representative referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, either to substitute for the head of the special mission or for the aforesaid representative or to perform particular acts on behalf of the mission.

ARTICLE 15

Organ of the receiving State with which official business is conducted

All official business with the receiving State entrusted to the special mission by the sending State shall be conducted with or through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or with such other organ of the receiving State as may be agreed.

ARTICLE 16

Rules concerning precedence

1. Where two or more special missions meet in the territory of the receiving State or of a third State, precedence among the missions shall be determined, in the absence of a special agreement, according to the alphabetical order of the names of the States used by the protocol of the State in whose territory the missions are meeting.

2. Precedence among two or more special missions which meet on a ceremonial or formal occasion shall be governed by the protocol in force in the receiving State.

3. Precedence among the members of the same special mission shall be that which is notified to the receiving State or to the third State in whose territory two or more special missions are meeting.

ARTICLE 17

Seat of the special mission

1. A special mission shall have its seat in the locality agreed by the States concerned.

2. In the absence of agreement, the special mission shall have its seat in the locality where the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State is situated.

3. If the special mission performs its functions in different localities, the States concerned may agree that it shall have more than one seat from among which they may choose one as the principal seat.

ARTICLE 18

Meeting of special missions in the territory of a third State

1. Special missions from two or more States may meet in the territory of a third State only after obtaining the express consent of that State, which retains the right to withdraw it.

2. In giving its consent, the third State may lay down conditions which shall be observed by the sending States.

3. The third State shall assume in respect of the sending States the rights and obligations of a receiving State to the extent that it indicates in giving its consent.

ARTICLE 19

Right of the special mission to use the flag and emblem of the sending State

1. A special mission shall have the right to use the flag and emblem of the sending State on the premises occupied by the mission, and on its means of transport when used on official business.

2. In the exercise of the right accorded by this article, regard shall be had to the laws, regulations and usages of the receiving State.

ARTICLE 20

End of the functions of a special mission

1. The functions of a special mission shall come to an end, *inter alia*, upon:

- (a) The agreement of the States concerned;
- (b) The completion of the task of the special mission;
- (c) The expiry of the duration assigned for the special mission, unless it is expressly extended;
- (d) Notification by the sending State that it is terminating or recalling the special mission;
- (e) Notification by the receiving State that it considers the special mission terminated.

2. The severance of diplomatic or consular relations between the sending State and the receiving State shall not of itself have the effect of terminating special missions existing at the time of such severance.

ARTICLE 21

Status of the Head of State and persons of high rank

1. The Head of the sending State, when he leads a special mission, shall enjoy in the receiving State or in a third State the facilities, privileges and immunities accorded by international law to Heads of State on an official visit.

2. The Head of the Government, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and other persons of high rank, when they take part in a special mission of the sending State, shall enjoy in the receiving State or in a third State, in addition to what is granted by the present Convention, the facilities, privileges and immunities accorded by international law.

ARTICLE 22

General facilities

The receiving State shall accord to the special mission the facilities required for the performance of its functions, having regard to the nature and task of the special mission.

ARTICLE 23

Premises and accommodation

The receiving State shall assist the special mission, if it so requests, in procuring the necessary premises and obtaining suitable accommodation for its members.

ARTICLE 24

Exemption of the premises of the special mission from taxation

1. To the extent compatible with the nature and duration of the functions performed by the special mission, the sending State and the members of the special mission acting on behalf of the mission shall be exempt from all national, regional or municipal dues and taxes in respect of the premises occupied by the special mission, other than such as represent payment for specific services rendered.

2. The exemption from taxation referred to in this article shall not apply to such dues and taxes payable under the law of the receiving State by persons contracting with the sending State or with a member of the special mission.

ARTICLE 25

Inviolability of the premises

1. The premises where the special mission is established in accordance with the present Convention shall be inviolable. The agents of the receiving State may not enter the said premises, except with the consent of the head of the special mission or, if appropriate, of the head of the permanent diplomatic mission of the sending State accredited to the receiving State. Such consent may be assumed in case of fire or other disaster that seriously endangers public safety, and only in the event that it has not been possible to obtain the express consent of the head of the special mission or, where appropriate, of the head of the permanent mission.

2. The receiving State is under a special duty to take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of the special mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity.

3. The premises of the special mission, their furnishings, other property used in the operation of the special mission and its means of transport shall be immune from search, requisition, attachment or execution.

ARTICLE 26

Inviolability of archives and documents

The archives and documents of the special mission shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be. They should, when necessary, bear visible external marks of identification.

ARTICLE 27

Freedom of movement

Subject to its laws and regulations concerning zones entry into which is prohibited or regulated for reasons of national security, the receiving State shall ensure to all members of the special mission such freedom of movement and travel in its territory as is necessary for the performance of the functions of the special mission.

ARTICLE 28

Freedom of communication

1. The receiving State shall permit and protect free communication on the part of the special mission for all official purposes. In communicating with the Government of the sending State, its diplomatic missions, its consular posts and its other special missions or with sections of the same mission, wherever situated, the special mission may employ all appropriate means, including couriers and messages in code or cipher. However, the special mission may install and use a wireless transmitter only with the consent of the receiving State.

2. The official correspondence of the special mission shall be inviolable. Official correspondence means all correspondence relating to the special mission and its functions.

3. Where practicable, the special mission shall use the means of communication, including the bag and the courier, of the permanent diplomatic mission of the sending State.

4. The bag of the special mission shall not be opened or detained.

5. The packages constituting the bag of the special mission must bear visible external marks of their character and may contain only documents or articles intended for the official use of the special mission.

6. The courier of the special mission, who shall be provided with an official document indicating his status and the number of packages constituting the bag, shall be pro-

tected by the receiving State in the performance of his functions. He shall enjoy personal inviolability and shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention.

7. The sending State or the special mission may designate couriers *ad hoc* of the special mission. In such cases the provisions of paragraph 6 of this article shall also apply, except that the immunities therein mentioned shall cease to apply when the courier *ad hoc* has delivered to the consignee the special mission's bag in his charge.

8. The bag of the special mission may be entrusted to the captain of a ship or of a commercial aircraft scheduled to land at an authorized port of entry. The captain shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of packages constituting the bag, but he shall not be considered to be a courier of the special mission. By arrangement with the appropriate authorities, the special mission may send one of its members to take possession of the bag directly and freely from the captain of the ship or of the aircraft.

ARTICLE 29

Personal inviolability

The persons of the representatives of the sending State in the special mission and of the members of its diplomatic staff shall be inviolable. They shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention. The receiving State shall treat them with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on their persons, freedom or dignity.

ARTICLE 30

Inviolability of the private accommodation

1. The private accommodation of the representatives of the sending State in the special mission and of the members of its diplomatic staff shall enjoy the same inviolability and protection as the premises of the special mission.

2. Their papers, their correspondence and, except as provided in paragraph 4 of article 31, their property shall likewise enjoy inviolability.

ARTICLE 31

Immunity from jurisdiction

1. The representatives of the sending State in the special mission and the members of its diplomatic staff shall enjoy immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving State.

2. They shall also enjoy immunity from the civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State, except in the case of:

(a) A real action relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless the person concerned holds it on behalf of the sending State for the purposes of the mission;

(b) An action relating to succession in which the person concerned is involved as executor, administrator, heir or legatee as a private person and not on behalf of the sending State;

(c) An action relating to any professional or commercial activity exercised by the person concerned in the receiving State outside his official functions;

(d) An action for damages arising out of an accident caused by a vehicle used outside the official functions of the person concerned.

3. The representatives of the sending State in the special mission and the members of its diplomatic staff are not obliged to give evidence as witnesses.

4. No measures of execution may be taken in respect of a representative of the sending State in the special mission or a member of its diplomatic staff except in the cases coming under sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph 2 of this article and provided that the measures concerned can be taken without infringing the inviolability of his person or his accommodation.

5. The immunity from jurisdiction of the representatives of the sending State in the special mission and of the members of its diplomatic staff does not exempt them from the jurisdiction of the sending State.

ARTICLE 32

Exemption from social security legislation

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this article, representatives of the sending State in the special mission and members of its diplomatic staff shall, in respect of services rendered for the sending State, be exempt from social security provisions which may be in force in the receiving State.

2. The exemption provided for in paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to persons who are in the sole private employ of a representative of the sending State in the special mission or of a member of its diplomatic staff, on condition:

(a) That such employed persons are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State, and

(b) That they are covered by the social security provisions which may be in force in the sending State or a third State.

3. Representatives of the sending State in the special mission and members of its diplomatic staff who employ persons to whom the exemption provided for in paragraph 2 of this article does not apply shall observe the obligations which the social security provisions of the receiving State impose upon employers.

4. The exemption provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not preclude voluntary participation in the social security system of the receiving State where such participation is permitted by that State.

5. The provisions of this article shall not affect bilateral or multilateral agreements concerning social security concluded previously and shall not prevent the conclusion of such agreements in the future.

ARTICLE 33

Exemption from dues and taxes

The representatives of the sending State in the special mission and the members of its diplomatic staff shall be exempt from all dues and taxes, personal or real, national, regional or municipal, except:

(a) Indirect taxes of a kind which are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services;

(b) Dues and taxes on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless the person concerned holds it on behalf of the sending State for the purposes of the mission;

(c) Estate, succession or inheritance duties levied by the receiving State, subject to the provisions of article 44;

(d) Dues and taxes on private income having its source in the receiving State and capital taxes on investments made in commercial undertakings in the receiving State;

(e) Charges levied for specific services rendered;

(f) Registration, court or record fees, mortgage dues and stamp duty, subject to the provisions of article 24.

ARTICLE 34

Exemption from personal services

The receiving State shall exempt the representatives of the sending State in the special mission and the members of its diplomatic staff from all personal services, from all public service of any kind whatsoever, and from military obligations such as those connected with requisitioning, military contributions and billeting.

ARTICLE 35

Exemption from customs duties and inspection

1. Within the limits of such laws and regulations as it may adopt, the receiving State shall permit entry of, and grant exemption from all customs duties, taxes, and related charges other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services, on:

(a) Articles for the official use of the special mission;

(b) Articles for the personal use of the representatives of the sending State in the special mission and the members of its diplomatic staff.

2. The personal baggage of the representatives of the sending State in the special mission and of the members of its diplomatic staff shall be exempt from inspection, unless there are serious grounds for presuming that it contains articles not covered by the exemptions mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article, or articles the import or export of which is prohibited by the law or controlled by the quarantine regulations of the receiving State. In such cases, inspection shall be conducted only in the presence of the person concerned or of his authorized representative.

ARTICLE 36

Administrative and technical staff

Members of the administrative and technical staff of the special mission shall enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in articles 29 to 34, except that the immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State specified in paragraph 2 of article 31 shall not extend to acts performed outside the course of their duties. They shall also enjoy the privileges mentioned in paragraph 1 of article 35 in respect of articles imported at the time of their first entry into the territory of the receiving State.

ARTICLE 37

Service staff

Members of the service staff of the special mission shall enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State in respect of acts performed in the course of their duties, exemption from dues and taxes on the emoluments they receive by reason of their employment, and exemption from social security legislation as provided in article 32.

ARTICLE 38

Private staff

Private staff of the members of the special mission shall be exempt from dues and taxes on the emoluments they receive by reason of their employment. In all other respects, they may enjoy privileges and immunities only to the extent permitted by the receiving State. However, the receiving State must exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a manner as not to interfere unduly with the performance of the functions of the special mission.

ARTICLE 39

Members of the family

1. Members of the families of representatives of the sending State in the special mission and of members of its diplomatic staff shall, if they accompany such members of the special mission, enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in articles 29 to 35 provided that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State.

2. Members of the families of members of the administrative and technical staff of the special mission shall, if they accompany such members of the special mission, enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in article 36 provided that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State.

ARTICLE 40

Nationals of the receiving State and persons permanently resident in the receiving State

1. Except in so far as additional privileges and immunities may be granted by the receiving State, the representatives of the sending State in the special mission and the members of its diplomatic staff who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall enjoy only immunity from jurisdiction and inviolability in respect of official acts performed in the exercise of their functions.

2. Other members of the special mission and private staff who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall enjoy privileges and immunities only to the extent granted to them by that State. However, the receiving State must exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a manner as not to interfere unduly with the performance of the functions of the special mission.

ARTICLE 41

Waiver of immunity

1. The sending State may waive the immunity from jurisdiction of its representatives in the special mission, of the members of its diplomatic staff, and of other persons enjoying immunity under articles 36 to 40.

2. Waiver must always be express.

3. The initiation of proceedings by any of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall preclude him from invoking immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counter-claim directly connected with the principal claim.

4. Waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in respect of civil or administrative proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity in respect of the execution of the judgement, for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

ARTICLE 42

Transit through the territory of a third State

1. If a representative of the sending State in the special mission or a member of its diplomatic staff passes through or is in the territory of a third State while proceeding to take up his functions or returning to the sending State, the third State shall accord him inviolability and such other immunities as may be required to ensure his transit or return. The same shall apply in the case of any members of his family enjoying privileges or immunities who are accompanying the person referred to in this paragraph, whether travelling with him or travelling separately to join him or to return to their country.

2. In circumstances similar to those specified in paragraph 1 of this article, third States shall not hinder the transit of members of the administrative and technical or service staff of the special mission, or of members of their families, through their territories.

3. Third States shall accord to official correspondence and other official communications in transit, including messages in code or cipher, the same freedom and protection as the receiving State is bound to accord under the present Convention. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this article, they shall accord to the couriers and bags of the special mission in transit the same inviolability and protection as the receiving State is bound to accord under the present Convention.

4. The third State shall be bound to comply with its obligations in respect of the persons mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article only if it has been informed in advance, either in the visa application or by notification, of the transit of those persons as members of the special mission, members of their families or couriers, and has raised no objection to it.

5. The obligations of third States under paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article shall also apply to the persons mentioned respectively in those paragraphs, and to the official

communications and the bags of the special mission, when the use of the territory of the third State is due to *force majeure*.

ARTICLE 43

Duration of privileges and immunities

1. Every member of the special mission shall enjoy the privileges and immunities to which he is entitled from the moment he enters the territory of the receiving State for the purpose of performing his functions in the special mission or, if he is already in its territory, from the moment when his appointment is notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or such other organ of the receiving State as may be agreed.

2. When the functions of a member of the special mission have come to an end, his privileges and immunities shall normally cease at the moment when he leaves the territory of the receiving State, or on the expiry of a reasonable period in which to do so, but shall subsist until that time, even in case of armed conflict. However, in respect of acts performed by such a member in the exercise of his functions, immunity shall continue to subsist.

3. In the event of the death of a member of the special mission, the members of his family shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled until the expiry of a reasonable period in which to leave the territory of the receiving State.

ARTICLE 44

Property of a member of the special mission or of a member of his family in the event of death

1. In the event of the death of a member of the special mission or of a member of his family accompanying him, if the deceased was not a national of or permanently resident in the receiving State, the receiving State shall permit the withdrawal of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of any property acquired in the country the export of which was prohibited at the time of his death.

2. Estate, succession and inheritance duties shall not be levied on movable property which is in the receiving State solely because of the presence there of the deceased as a member of the special mission or of the family of a member of the mission.

ARTICLE 45

Facilities to leave the territory of the receiving State and to remove the archives of the special mission

1. The receiving State must, even in case of armed conflict, grant facilities to enable persons enjoying privileges and immunities, other than nationals of the receiving State, and members of the families of such persons, irrespective of their nationality, to leave at the earliest possible moment. In particular it must, in case of need, place at their disposal the necessary means of transport for themselves and their property.

2. The receiving State must grant the sending State facilities for removing the archives of the special mission from the territory of the receiving State.

ARTICLE 46

Consequences of the cessation of the functions of the special mission

1. When the functions of a special mission come to an end, the receiving State must respect and protect the premises of the special mission so long as they are assigned to it, as well as the property and archives of the special mission. The sending State must withdraw the property and archives within a reasonable period of time.

2. In case of the absence or severance of diplomatic or consular relations between the sending State and the receiving State and if the functions of the special mission have come to an end, the sending State may, even if there

is an armed conflict, entrust the custody of the property and archives of the special mission to a third State acceptable to the receiving State.

ARTICLE 47

Respect for the laws and regulations of the receiving State and use of the premises of the special mission

1. Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying those privileges and immunities under the present Convention to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State. They also have a duty not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State.

2. The premises of the special mission must not be used in any manner incompatible with the functions of the special mission as envisaged in the present Convention, in other rules of general international law or in any special agreements in force between the sending and the receiving State.

ARTICLE 48

Professional or commercial activity

The representatives of the sending State in the special mission and the members of its diplomatic staff shall not practise for personal profit any professional or commercial activity in the receiving State.

ARTICLE 49

Non-discrimination

1. In the application of the provisions of the present Convention, no discrimination shall be made as between States.

2. However, discrimination shall not be regarded as taking place:

(a) Where the receiving State applies any of the provisions of the present Convention restrictively because of a restrictive application of that provision to its special mission in the sending State;

(b) Where States modify among themselves, by custom or agreement, the extent of facilities, privileges and immunities for their special missions, although such a modification has not been agreed with other States, provided that it is not incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention and does not affect the enjoyment of the rights or the performance of the obligations of third States.

ARTICLE 50

Signature

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the Convention, until 31 December 1970 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

ARTICLE 51

Ratification

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 52

Accession

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 50. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 53

Entry into force

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

ARTICLE 54

Notifications by the depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 50:

(a) Of signatures to the present Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession in accordance with articles 50, 51 and 52;

(b) Of the date on which the present Convention will enter into force in accordance with article 53.

ARTICLE 55

Authentic texts

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 50.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969.

Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

The States Parties to the present Protocol and to the Convention on Special Missions, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention", adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 8 December 1969,

Expressing their wish to resort, in all matters concerning them in respect of any dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention, to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, unless some other form of settlement has been agreed upon by the parties within a reasonable period of time,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention shall lie within the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and may accordingly be brought before the Court by a written application made by any party to the dispute being a Party to the present Protocol.

ARTICLE II

The parties may agree, within a period of two months after one party has notified its opinion to the other that a dispute exists, to resort not to the International Court of Justice but to an arbitral tribunal. After the expiry of the said period, either party may bring the dispute before the Court by a written application.

ARTICLE III

1. Within the same period of two months, the parties may agree to adopt a conciliation procedure before resorting to the International Court of Justice.

2. The conciliation commission shall make its recommendations within five months after its appointment. If its recommendations are not accepted by the parties to the dispute within two months after they have been delivered, either party may bring the dispute before the Court by a written application.

ARTICLE IV

The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention, until 31 December 1970 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

ARTICLE V

The present Protocol is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VI

The present Protocol shall remain open for accession by all States which may become Parties to the Convention. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VII

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force on the same day as the Convention or on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or of accession to the Protocol with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whichever day is later.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the present Protocol after its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

ARTICLE VIII

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which may become Parties to the Convention:

(a) Of signatures to the present Protocol and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession in accordance with articles IV, V and VI;

(b) Of the date on which the present Protocol will enter into force in accordance with article VII.

ARTICLE IX

The original of the present Protocol, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States referred to in article IV.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol, opened for signature at New York on 16 December 1969.

2531 (XXIV). Settlement of civil claims in connexion with the Convention on Special Missions

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Convention on Special Missions, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 December 1969,¹⁰ provides for immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State of members of a special mission of the sending State,

Recalling that such immunity may be waived by the sending State,

Noting in addition that, as was recalled in the preamble to the Convention, the purpose of immunities is

¹⁰ Resolution 2530 (XXIV), annex.

not to benefit individuals but to ensure the efficient performance of the functions of special missions,

Mindful of the deep concern expressed during the deliberations of the General Assembly that claims of immunity might, in certain cases, deprive persons in the receiving State of the benefit of a judicial settlement,

Recommends that the sending State should waive the immunity of members of its special mission in respect of civil claims of persons in the receiving State when it can do so without impeding the performance of the functions of the special mission, and that, when immunity is not waived, the sending State should use its best endeavours to bring about a just settlement of the claims.

*1825th plenary meeting,
8 December 1969.*

2532 (XXIV). Tribute to the International Law Commission in connexion with the adoption of the Convention on Special Missions

The General Assembly,

Having adopted the Convention on Special Missions¹⁰ on the basis of the draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission,¹¹

Expresses its deep gratitude to the International Law Commission for its outstanding contribution to the codification and progressive development of the rules of international law on special missions.

*1825th plenary meeting,
8 December 1969.*

2533 (XXIV). 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, 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2181 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, 2327 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2463 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, in which it affirmed the importance of the progressive development and codification of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States,

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 the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States, so as to secure their more effective application,

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/6709/Rev.1 and Corr.1), chapter II, section D.*

would promote the realization of the purposes of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind its resolution 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

Convinced of the significance of continuing the effort to achieve general agreement on the statements 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,

Recalling that, in its resolution 2499 A (XXIV) of 31 October 1969 concerning the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, it invited the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States to expedite its work with a view to facilitating the adoption of an appropriate document by the General Assembly during the commemorative session,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee,¹² which met in New York from 18 August to 19 September 1969,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Committee for the valuable work it has performed and the progress reflected in the statements of the two principles it discussed;

3. *Decides* to ask the Special Committee, as reconstituted by the General Assembly in resolution 2103 (XX), to meet in the first half of 1970 at Geneva or at any other suitable place for which the Secretary-General receives an invitation, in order to continue and complete its work;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee, in the light of the debate which took place in the Sixth Committee during the present and previous sessions of the General Assembly and at the 1964, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 sessions of the Special Committee, to endeavour to resolve, in the light of Assembly resolution 2327 (XXII), the remaining questions relating to the formulation of the seven principles, in order to complete its work, and to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a comprehensive report containing a draft Declaration on all of the seven principles;

5. *Calls upon* the members of the Special Committee to devote their utmost efforts to ensuring the success of the Committee's session, in particular by undertaking, in the period preceding the session, such consultations and other preparatory measures as they may deem necessary;

6. *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;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-fifth session 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".

*1825th plenary meeting,
8 December 1969.*

¹² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/7619).

2534 (XXIV). Resolution relating to article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the annex thereto

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties,¹³ adopted on 22 May 1969 by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, and in particular paragraph 7 of the annex thereto,

Taking note of the resolution¹⁴ relating to article 66 of the Convention and the annex thereto, adopted on 23 May 1969 by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties,

Considering that, under the terms of paragraph 7 of the annex to the Convention, the expenses of any conciliation commission that may be set up under article 66 of the Convention shall be borne by the United Nations,

Noting the arrangements suggested in the note by the Secretary-General¹⁵ on the administrative and financial implications of the conciliation procedure provided for in the Convention,

1. *Approves* the provisions of paragraph 7 of the annex to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take action accordingly.

*1825th plenary meeting,
8 December 1969.*

2549 (XXIV). Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression on the work of its session held in New York from 24 February to 3 April 1969,¹⁶

Taking note of the progress made by the Special Committee in its consideration of the question of defining aggression and on the draft definition, as reflected in the report of the Special Committee,

Considering that it was not possible for the Special Committee to complete its task, in particular its consideration of the proposals concerning a draft definition of aggression submitted to the Special Committee during its sessions held in 1968 and 1969,

Considering that in its resolutions 2330 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 and 2420 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 the General Assembly recognized the widespread conviction of the need to expedite the definition of aggression,

Considering the urgency of defining aggression and the desirability of achieving this objective, if possible, by the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression shall resume its work, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2330 (XXII), at Geneva in the second half of 1970;

¹³ A/CONF.39/27 and Corr.1.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 94 (a) and (c), document A/7592, para. 12.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/C.6/397.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/7620).

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-fifth session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression".

*1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.*

2550 (XXIV). United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law,¹⁷

Considering that, in the conduct of the Programme, it is desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by the international organizations concerned, by Member States and by others,

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out in 1970 the activities specified in his report, and in particular to provide:

(a) Fifteen fellowships at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(b) Current United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries which have previously received United Nations legal publications under the present Programme, and to other institutions in developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, particularly in respect of the assistance provided in the development of the teaching of international law;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly in the organization of regional seminars and training courses, in the preparation of studies in international law and in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Institute;

4. *Reiterates* its request to Member States and interested bodies and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme and expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To pursue his consultations with the bodies concerned in order that regional seminars and training courses under the Programme should continue to include topics relating to international trade law, so as to meet the need for developing local expertise in international trade law, particularly in the developing countries;

(b) To consult with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and with United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions active in the field of international trade law concerning the feasibility of establishing, within their respective programmes at selected universities or other institutions in developing countries, regional institutes or chairs for training in the field of international trade law;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1970 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1971;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-fifth session an item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

*1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.*

2551 (XXIV). Forcible diversion of civil aircraft in flight

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over acts of unlawful interference with international civil aviation,

Considering it necessary to recommend effective measures against hijacking in all its forms, or any other unlawful seizure or exercise of control of aircraft,

Mindful that such acts may endanger the life and health of passengers and crew in disregard of commonly accepted humanitarian considerations,

Aware that international civil aviation can only function properly in conditions guaranteeing the safety of its operations and the due exercise of the freedom of air travel,

1. *Calls upon* States to take every appropriate measure to ensure that their respective national legislations provide an adequate framework for effective legal measures against all kinds of acts of unlawful interference with, seizure of, or other wrongful exercise of control by force or threat thereof over, civil aircraft in flight;

2. *Urges* States in particular to ensure that persons on board who perpetrate such acts are prosecuted;

3. *Urges* full support for the efforts of the International Civil Aviation Organization directed towards the speedy preparation and implementation of a convention providing for appropriate measures, *inter alia*, with respect to making the unlawful seizure of civil aircraft a punishable offence and to the prosecution of persons who commit that offence;

4. *Invites* States to ratify or accede to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,¹⁸ in conformity with the Convention.

*1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 91, document A/7740.

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704 (1969), No. 10106.

2552 (XXIV). Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Not having had the time to examine adequately the item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations",

Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-fifth session an item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations".

*1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.*

2553 (XXIV). Amendments to rules 52, 53 and 55 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly resulting from the amendment to rule 51

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2479 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, whereby it decided to include Russian among the working languages of the General Assembly and to amend accordingly rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

Noting that consequential amendments are required to rules 52, 53 and 55 of the rules of procedure of

the General Assembly to make them consistent with rule 51 as amended,

Decides to amend rules 52, 53 and 55 of its rules of procedure to read as follows:

"INTERPRETATION FROM A WORKING LANGUAGE

"Rule 52

"Speeches made in any of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other three working languages."

"INTERPRETATION FROM AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

"Rule 53

"Speeches made in the other official language shall be interpreted into the four working languages."

"LANGUAGE OF VERBATIM RECORDS

"Rule 55

"Verbatim records shall be drawn up in the working languages. A translation of the whole or part of any verbatim record into the other official language shall be furnished if requested by any delegation."

*1831st plenary meeting,
12 December 1969.*

* * *

Other decisions**Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28**

(Item 93)

At its 1831st plenary meeting, on 12 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,¹⁹ decided to postpone the consideration of the item entitled "Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28", and requested the Secretary-General to include the item in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session.

Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

(Item 94 (a))

At its 1825th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,²⁰ decided to defer until its twenty-fifth session consideration of the item entitled "Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties".

Resolution relating to article 66 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and the annex thereto

(Item 94 (c))

At its 1825th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1969, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,²¹ in addition to giving general approval to the note by the Secretary-General²² on the administrative and financial

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 93, document A/7847, para. 8.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda item 94 (a) and (c), document A/7797, para. 18.

²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 20.

²² *Ibid.*, document A/C.6/397.

implications of the conciliation procedure provided for in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, decided as follows:

“(a) The members appointed to a conciliation commission shall receive, in addition to payments for travel and subsistence, honoraria as follows: the chairman of a conciliation commission shall receive a sum equal to that received by a judge *ad hoc* of the International Court of Justice, and the other members of a commission shall receive a sum equal to half of that received by a judge *ad hoc* of the International Court of Justice;

“(b) In particular, on the specific points raised in paragraphs 8, 12 and 13 of the note by the Secretary-General²² for decision by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is authorized:

- “(i) To hold meetings of a conciliation commission at Geneva;
- “(ii) To provide verbatim records exceptionally at the request of a commission;
- “(iii) To incur necessary expenses under the terms of resolutions relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.”

COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

This list provides a reference to the composition of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice, and of organs established by the General Assembly. The composition of an organ will be found in the volume of resolutions for the session indicated in roman figures, on the page of that volume given in the right-hand column.

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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.

^b Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the twenty-fourth session. See p. xiii.

^c See also foot-note *d* below.

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^d By letter dated 28 January 1969 (A/7507), the Government of Australia announced that it had decided to withdraw from the Special Committee. The above-mentioned letter was considered by the General Assembly at its 1838th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1969.

^e Liberia should be deleted from the list of members of the Council since its term of office expired on 31 December 1968.

^f The Council received this designation pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2372 (XXII). It was originally established under resolution 2248 (S-V) as the United Nations Council for South West Africa.

^g The Committee received this designation pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1344 (XIII).

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