



RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the General Assembly

during its

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

21 September — 22 December 1971

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 29 (A/8429)

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1972

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-sixth session and an index, by agenda item, of the resolutions and of 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 those volumes.

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[2751 (XXVI) – 2903 (XXVI)]

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ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS¹

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Norway (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-sixth 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 the Vice-Presidents (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).
9. General debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I, II, XXIII and XXIV] (item 12).²
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. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (item 18).
18. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (item 19).
19. Election of the members of the International Law Commission (item 20).
20. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission (item 21).
21. The situation in the Middle East (item 22).
22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 23).³
23. Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations: report of the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations (item 24).

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/8500) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 1937th and 1939th plenary meetings, on 24 and 25 September 1971. At the 1939th 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 145.

² At its 1939th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8500, para. 20 (a)), that chapter XXIV, section B (Calendar of conferences), might be of concern to the Fifth Committee.

³ See also "Fourth Committee", item 11.

24. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 25).
25. Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly: report of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly (item 26).⁴
26. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (item 41):⁵
 - (b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the Conference.
27. Operational activities for development: reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (item 44):⁶
 - (e) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.
28. Question of Namibia (item 66):⁷
 - (d) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
29. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (item 93).
30. Proclamation of United Nations Day as an international holiday (item 94).
31. Scientific work on peace research (item 95).
32. The representation of China in the United Nations (item 96).
33. World Disarmament Conference (item 97).
34. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (item 100).⁸
35. Question considered by the Security Council at its 1606th, 1607th and 1608th meetings on 4, 5 and 6 December 1971 (item 102).⁹

First Committee

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

1. General and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 27).¹⁰
2. Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 28).
3. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 29).
4. 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 International Atomic Energy Agency (item 30).¹⁰
5. Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2666 (XXV) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco): report of the Secretary-General (item 31).

⁴ See also "Fifth Committee", item 14, and "Sixth Committee", item 7.

⁵ For sub-item (a), see below "Second Committee", item 2.

⁶ For sub-items (a) to (d), see below "Second Committee", item 5.

⁷ For sub-items (a) to (c), see below "Fourth Committee", item 3.

⁸ At its 1990th plenary meeting, on 19 November 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its fourth report (A/8500/Add.3), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

⁹ At its 2002nd plenary meeting, on 7 December 1971, the General Assembly began consideration of this item, which had been referred to it (see A/8555) under Security Council resolution 303 (1971) of 6 December 1971, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 377 A (V).

¹⁰ At its 1939th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8500, para. 20 (b)), that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/8384) should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connexion with its consideration of items 27 and 30.

6. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security: report of the Secretary-General (item 32).
7. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 33).
8. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General (item 34).
9. 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 use of their resources in the interests of mankind, and convening of a conference on the law of the sea: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction (item 35).
10. Preparation of an international treaty concerning the Moon (item 92).
11. Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace (item 98).¹¹

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 36).
2. The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (items 37 and 12):
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapter XVII (section C)].¹²
3. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (items 38 and 12):
 - (a) Report of the Commissioner-General;
 - (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapter XVIII (section D)].
4. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (item 39).
5. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (item 40).

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters III to VII, VIII (sections A to E), IX to XIV, XXI and XXII] (item 12).¹³

¹¹ At its 1959th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/8500/Add.1), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

¹² At its 1939th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8500, para. 20 (c)), that chapter XVII, section C (Policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination), might be of concern to the Fifth Committee.

¹³ At its 1939th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8500, para. 20 (d)), that: (a) chapter III (General discussion of international economic and social policy) might be of concern to the Third Committee; (b) chapter IV (Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council) might be of interest to the Third and Fifth Committees; (c) chapter V (Review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade) might be of interest to the Third Committee; (d) chapter VII, section B (The sea), might be of interest to the First Committee; and (e) chapter XIII, section A (Reports of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut), might be of concern to the Fifth Committee and portions of that section, relating to the question of the representation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique in the Economic Commission for Africa, should be considered by the Fourth Committee. For chapters XXI and XXII, see also "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 13.

2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (item 41):¹⁴
 - (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board.
3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (item 42):
 - (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
 - (b) Report of the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
4. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director (item 43).
5. Operational activities for development: reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (item 44):¹⁵
 - (a) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
 - (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General;
 - (d) United Nations Volunteers programme.
6. Review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General (item 45).
7. Identification of the least developed among the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General (item 46).
8. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment: report of the Secretary-General (item 47).
9. Question of the establishment of an international university: report of the Secretary-General (item 48).

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters VIII (section F), XV, XVI, XVII (sections A and B and D to M), XVIII (sections A to C), XIX, XXI and XXII] (item 12).¹⁶
2. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts (item 49):
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict: report of the Secretary-General.
3. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
4. Freedom of information (item 51):
 - (a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;
 - (b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.
5. Question of the elderly and the aged (item 52).
6. World social situation: report of the Secretary-General (item 53).
7. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 54):
 - (a) International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;¹⁷
 - (b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
 - (c) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.

¹⁴ For sub-item (b), see above "Plenary meetings", item 26.

¹⁵ For sub-item (e), see above "Plenary meetings", item 27.

¹⁶ At its 1939th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8500, para. 20 (e)), that chapter XIX (Assistance in cases of natural disaster) might be of concern to the Fifth Committee. For chapters XXI and XXII, see also "Second Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 13.

¹⁷ A special meeting of the General Assembly on the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was held on 8 December 1971 (see A/PV.2005).

8. 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 (item 55).
9. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity: report of the Secretary-General (item 56).
10. Measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance (item 57).
11. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 58).
12. Assistance in cases of natural disaster: report of the Secretary-General (item 59).
13. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 60):
 - (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.
14. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General (item 61).
15. Town twinning as a means of international co-operation (item 62).
16. 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 63).
17. Criminality and social change (item 64).

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 65):
 - (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 66):¹⁸
 - (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;
 - (c) United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Secretary-General.
4. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration (item 67):
 - (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 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 68).
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 69).

¹⁸ For sub-item (d), see above "Plenary meetings", item 28.

7. 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 70).
8. 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 (items 71 and 12).
 - (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) Reports of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapter XX].
9. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 72).
10. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 73).
11. 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).¹⁹

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1970 and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 74):
 - (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 1971 (item 75).
3. Budget estimates for the financial year 1972 (item 76).
4. Planning estimate for the financial year 1973 (item 77).
5. Pattern of conferences (item 78):
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit.
6. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 79):
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.²⁰

¹⁹ See also "Plenary meetings", item 22.

²⁰ At its 1939th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1971, the General Assembly decided, following a statement by the President, to include this question in the agenda as sub-item (f).

7. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 80).
8. 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 81).
9. 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 Secretary-General (item 82).
10. Publications and documentation of the United Nations (item 83):
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
11. Personnel questions (item 84):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Other personnel questions.
12. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 85).
13. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters XXI and XXII] (item 12).²¹
14. Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly: report of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly [section IX] (item 26).²²
15. Amendment to rule 156 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (item 101).²³

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fourth session (item 87).
2. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-third session (item 88).
3. Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (item 89).
4. Review of the role of the International Court of Justice (item 90).
5. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (item 91).
6. Status of the work of the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations: report of the Secretary-General (item 86).
7. Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly: report of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly [section XII, annex I] (item 26).²⁴
8. Security of missions accredited to the United Nations and safety of their personnel (item 99).²⁵

²¹ For chapters XXI and XXII, see also "Second Committee", item 1, and "Third Committee", item 1.

²² See also "Plenary meetings", item 25, and "Sixth Committee", item 7.

²³ At its 1999th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its fifth report (A/8500/Add.4), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

²⁴ See also "Plenary meetings", item 25, and "Fifth Committee", item 14.

²⁵ At its 1980th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its third report (A/8500/Add.2), 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: AUSTRALIA, COLOMBIA, FRANCE, IRELAND, LIBERIA, MONGOLIA, SOMALIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*1934th plenary meeting,
21 September 1971.*

COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

(Items 4, 5 and 6)

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

President of the General Assembly:

Mr. Adam MALIK (Indonesia).

*1934th plenary meeting,
21 September 1971.*

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly:

The representatives of the following Member States: BELGIUM, BURUNDI, CHINA, COSTA RICA, FRANCE, GREECE, HUNGARY, JAPAN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN, PERU, SIERRA LEONE, SUDAN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and ZAMBIA.

*1936th plenary meeting,
22 September 1971.*

Chairmen of the Main Committees of the General Assembly:

First Committee: Mr. Milko TARABANOV (Bulgaria);

Special Political Committee: Mr. Cornelius C. CREMIN (Ireland);

Second Committee: Mr. Narciso G. REYES (Philippines);

Third Committee: Mrs. Helvi SIPILÄ (Finland);

Fourth Committee: Mr. Keith JOHNSON (Jamaica);

Fifth Committee: Mr. Olu SANU (Nigeria);

Sixth Committee: Mr. Zenon ROSSIDES (Cyprus).

*1936th plenary meeting,²⁶
22 September 1971.*

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 BURUNDI, NICARAGUA, POLAND, SIERRA LEONE and the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC.

²⁶ 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: GUINEA, INDIA, PANAMA, SUDAN and YUGOSLAVIA.

*1993rd plenary meeting,
23 November 1971.*

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* * *

As a result of the above election, the composition of the Security Council for 1972 will be as follows: ARGENTINA, BELGIUM,* CHINA, FRANCE, GUINEA,** INDIA,** ITALY,* JAPAN,* PANAMA,** SOMALIA,* SUDAN,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YUGOSLAVIA.***

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 INDONESIA, JAMAICA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, the SUDAN, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, URUGUAY and YUGOSLAVIA.

The following Member States were elected: BOLIVIA, BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, FINLAND, JAPAN, POLAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

*1993rd plenary meeting,
23 November 1971.*

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* * *

*As a result of the above election, the composition of the Economic and Social Council for 1972 will be as follows: BOLIVIA,*** BRAZIL,* BURUNDI,*** CEYLON,* CHILE,*** CHINA,*** FINLAND,*** FRANCE,* GHANA,* GREECE,* HAITI,** HUNGARY,** ITALY,* JAPAN,*** KENYA,* LEBANON,** MADAGASCAR,** MALAYSIA,** NEW ZEALAND,** NIGER,** PERU,* POLAND,*** TUNISIA,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and ZAIRE.***

ELECTION OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(Item 19)

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 BRAZIL, CHILE, CUBA, DENMARK, FRANCE, INDIA, IRAQ, JAPAN, KUWAIT, the NETHERLANDS, POLAND, the SUDAN, THAILAND, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the UPPER VOLTA.

The following States were elected: BRAZIL, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, INDIA, JAPAN, KUWAIT, LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC, MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS, PERU, THAILAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and UPPER VOLTA.

*2021st plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

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* * *

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1972.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1973.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1974.

*As a result of the above election, the composition of the Industrial Development Board for 1972 will be as follows: ALGERIA,** ARGENTINA,** AUSTRIA,** BELGIUM,** BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,** COSTA RICA,** CUBA,** CZECHOSLOVAKIA,** DENMARK,** EGYPT,** FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,* FRANCE,** GHANA,* HUNGARY,* INDIA,** INDONESIA,** IRAN,* ITALY,** IVORY COAST,* JAPAN,** KENYA,* KUWAIT,** LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC,** MADAGASCAR,** MALAYSIA,** MALI,* MEXICO,* NETHERLANDS,** NORWAY,* PAKISTAN,* PERU,** PHILIPPINES,* SENEGAL,** SPAIN,* SWEDEN,** SWITZERLAND,** THAILAND,** TURKEY,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** UPPER VOLTA,** URUGUAY* and VENEZUELA.**

ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

(Item 20)

The General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947 and with the provisions of the Statute of the International Law Commission annexed thereto, as amended by Assembly resolutions 1103 (XI) of 18 December 1956 and 1647 (XVI) of 6 November 1961, elected the twenty-five members of the International Law Commission for a period of five years beginning on 1 January 1972.

The following persons were elected:

Mr. Roberto AGO (Italy);
Mr. Gonzalo ALCÍVAR (Ecuador);
Mr. Milan BARTOŠ (Yugoslavia);
Mr. Mohammed BEDJAOUI (Algeria);
Mr. Suat BILGE (Turkey);
Mr. Jorge CASTAÑEDA (Mexico);
Mr. Abdullah EL-ERIAN (Egypt);
Mr. Taslim O. ELIAS (Nigeria);
Mr. Edvard HAMBRO (Norway);
Mr. Richard D. KEARNEY (United States of America);
Mr. NAGENDRA SINGH (India);
Mr. R. Q. QUENTIN-BAXTER (New Zealand);
Mr. Alfred RAMANGASOAVINA (Madagascar);
Mr. Paul REUTER (France);
Mr. Zenon ROSSIDES (Cyprus);
Mr. José María RUDA (Argentina);
Mr. José SETTE CÂMARA (Brazil);
Mr. Abdul Hakim TABIBI (Afghanistan);
Mr. Arnold J. P. TAMMES (Netherlands);
Mr. Doudou THIAM (Senegal);
Mr. Senjin TSURUOKA (Japan);
Mr. N. A. USHAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics);
Mr. Endre USTOR (Hungary);
Sir Humphrey WALDOCK (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
Mr. Mustafa Kamil YASSEEN (Iraq).

*1986th plenary meeting,
17 November 1971.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1972.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1973.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1974.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE

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2751 (XXVI). Admission of Bhutan to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 10 February 1971 that Bhutan should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,¹

Having considered the application for membership of Bhutan,²

Decides to admit Bhutan to membership in the United Nations.

*1934th plenary meeting,
21 September 1971.*

2752 (XXVI). Admission of Bahrain to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 18 August 1971 that Bahrain should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,³

Having considered the application for membership of Bahrain,⁴

Decides to admit Bahrain to membership in the United Nations.

*1934th plenary meeting,
21 September 1971.*

2753 (XXVI). Admission of Qatar to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 15 September 1971 that Qatar should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,⁵

Having considered the application for membership of Qatar,⁶

Decides to admit Qatar to membership in the United Nations.

*1934th plenary meeting,
21 September 1971.*

2754 (XXVI). Admission of Oman to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 30 September 1971 that Oman should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,⁷

Having considered the application for membership of Oman,⁸

Decides to admit Oman to membership in the United Nations.

*1957th plenary meeting,
7 October 1971.*

2758 (XXVI). Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the Charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the Charter,

Recognizing that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

Decides to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it.

*1976th plenary meeting,
25 October 1971.*

2763 (XXVI). Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1970/1971,⁹

Aware that the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 8 November 1971¹⁰ brings up to date major developments since the report was published,

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

2. *Appreciates* the constructive role that the International Atomic Energy Agency is playing in the peaceful application of nuclear energy for the welfare of Member States;

3. *Commends* the work being undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet its safeguards responsibilities;

4. *Further commends* the co-operation of the International Atomic Energy Agency with the United Nations in organizing the Fourth International Con-

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/8278.*

² A/8275. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1970, document S/10050.*

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/8359.*

⁴ A/8358. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1971, document S/10291.*

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/8381.*

⁶ A/8373. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1971, document S/10306.*

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/8449.*

⁸ A/8320. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1971, document S/10216.*

⁹ International Atomic Energy Agency, *Annual Report, 1 July 1970-30 June 1971* (Vienna, July 1971); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/8384).

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings, 1979th meeting, paras. 15-45.*

ference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva from 6 to 16 September 1971;¹¹

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

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

*1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.*

2782 (XXVI). Proclamation of United Nations Day as an international holiday

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to enhance the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful that in its resolution 168 (II) of 31 October 1947 the General Assembly declared 24 October, the anniversary of the coming into force of the Charter, as "United Nations Day",

Believing that the anniversary of the United Nations should be an occasion for Governments and peoples to reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Declares that 24 October, United Nations Day, shall be an international holiday and recommends that it should be observed as a public holiday by all States Members of the United Nations.

*2000th plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

2793 (XXVI). Question considered by the Security Council at its 1606th, 1607th and 1608th meetings on 4, 5 and 6 December 1971

The General Assembly,

Noting the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 and 4 December 1971¹² and the letter from the President of the Security Council¹³ transmitting the text of Council resolution 303 (1971) of 6 December 1971,

Gravely concerned that hostilities have broken out between India and Pakistan which constitute an immediate threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing the need to deal appropriately at a subsequent stage, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, with the issues which have given rise to the hostilities,

Convinced that an early political solution would be necessary for the restoration of conditions of normalcy in the area of conflict and for the return of the refugees to their homes,

Mindful of the provisions of the Charter, in particular of Article 2, paragraph 4,

Recalling the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly paragraphs 4, 5 and 6,

¹¹ See A/8487.

¹² *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*, documents S/10410 and Add.1 and S/10412.

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 102, document A/8555.

Recognizing further the need to take immediate measures to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities between India and Pakistan and effect a withdrawal of their armed forces to their own side of the India-Pakistan borders,

Mindful of the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the General Assembly's responsibilities under the relevant provisions of the Charter and of Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments of India and Pakistan to take forthwith all measures for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of their armed forces on the territory of the other to their own side of the India-Pakistan borders;

2. *Urges* that efforts be intensified in order to bring about, speedily and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the East Pakistan refugees to their homes;

3. *Calls* for the full co-operation of all States with the Secretary-General for rendering assistance to and relieving the distress of those refugees;

4. *Urges* that every effort be made to safeguard the lives and well-being of the civilian population in the area of conflict;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly and the Security Council promptly and currently informed on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to follow the question closely and to meet again should the situation so demand;

7. *Calls upon* the Security Council to take appropriate action in the light of the present resolution.

*2003rd plenary meeting,
7 December 1971.*

2794 (XXVI). Admission of the United Arab Emirates to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 8 December 1971 that the United Arab Emirates should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,¹⁴

Having considered the application for membership of the United Arab Emirates,¹⁵

Decides to admit the United Arab Emirates to membership in the United Nations.

*2007th plenary meeting,
9 December 1971.*

2799 (XXVI). The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of the grave situation prevailing in the Middle East, particularly since the conflict of June 1967, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 25, document A/8561.

¹⁵ A/8553. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*, document S/10420.

Convinced that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 should be implemented immediately in all its parts in order to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East in which every State in the area can live in security,

Determined that the territory of a State shall not be the object of occupation or acquisition by another State resulting from the threat or use of force, which is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles enshrined in Security Council resolution 242 (1967) as well as in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1970,

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the Committee of African Heads of State undertaken in pursuance of the resolution adopted on 23 June 1971 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighth ordinary session,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of Israel's occupation of the Arab territories since 5 June 1967,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

1. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible and that, consequently, territories thus occupied must be restored;

2. *Reaffirms* that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the application of both the following principles:

(a) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(b) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency, and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to reactivate the mission of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to reach a peace agreement as envisaged in the Special Representative's aide-mémoire of 8 February 1971;¹⁶

4. *Expresses its full support* for all the efforts of the Special Representative to implement Security Council resolution 242 (1967);

5. *Notes with appreciation* the positive reply given by Egypt to the Special Representative's initiative for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

6. *Calls upon* Israel to respond favourably to the Special Representative's peace initiative;

7. *Further invites* the parties to the Middle East conflict to give their full co-operation to the Special Representative in order to work out practical measures for:

(a) Guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;

(b) Achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;

(c) Guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, as ap-

propriate, on the progress made by the Special Representative in the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Security Council to consider, if necessary, making arrangements, under the relevant Articles of the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the implementation of resolution 242 (1967).

2016th plenary meeting,
13 December 1971.

2817 (XXVI). Scientific work on peace research

The General Assembly,

Considering that the fundamental purpose of the United Nations is to save mankind from the scourge of war and to maintain international peace and security,

Considering that scientific research on the problems of war and peace has expanded and that many national and international institutions have made them the subject of their studies,

Noting with interest the work undertaken in this field by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Conscious of the importance that States attach to the study of the means and recourses to implement the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in order to build peace, security and co-operation in the world,

Considering it desirable to bring to the notice of the international community the work done in the field of peace research by national and international institutions and to promote on a permanent basis, in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter, a recording of the studies devoted to this subject,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare every other year an informative report on scientific works produced by national and international, governmental and non-governmental, public and private institutions in the field of peace research;

2. *Invites* the Governments of Member States and the institutions referred to in paragraph 1 above to provide the Secretary-General, to the best of their ability and competence, with all the information he may require;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and those specialized agencies which are active in the field of peace research to lend their assistance in the drafting of the report referred to above;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at the beginning of its twenty-eighth session, the first report prepared under paragraph 1 above.

2018th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.

2833 (XXVI). World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

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

Convinced that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

¹⁶ A/8541. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*, document S/10403, annex I.

Believing that it is imperative that all States exert further efforts for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament,

Believing also that a world disarmament conference could promote and facilitate the realization of such aims,

1. *Expresses the conviction* that it is most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration be given to the convening, following adequate preparation, of a world disarmament conference open to all States;

2. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 31 August 1972, their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to a world disarmament conference, in particular the following:

(a) Main objectives;

(b) Provisional agenda;

(c) Site favoured;

(d) Date and contemplated duration;

(e) Procedures to be adopted for carrying out the preparatory work;

(f) Relationship to the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing the views and suggestions communicated to him;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

*2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

2837 (XXVI). Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2632 (XXV) of 9 November

1970 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly,¹⁷

Endorsing the view expressed by the Special Committee that the existing rules of procedure were generally satisfactory and that most improvements would be achieved not through changes in the rules of procedure but through their better application,

Conscious of the need to discharge in the most efficient manner the functions incumbent upon it under the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to amend its rules of procedure by incorporating therein the modifications set forth in annex I to the present resolution;

2. *Approves* the conclusions of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly as they appear in annex II to the present resolution;

3. *Declares* the conclusions of the Special Committee to be useful and worthy of consideration by the General Assembly, its committees and other relevant organs;

4. *Decides* that the conclusions referred to in paragraph 2 above shall be reproduced as an annex to its rules of procedure;

5. *Further decides* to review from time to time the progress achieved in rationalizing its work and requests the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to report on the extent to which the conclusions of the Special Committee have been reflected in the practice of the General Assembly.

*2024th plenary meeting,
17 December 1971.*

¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/8426).*

ANNEX I¹⁸

Amendments to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. Replace the present rule 39 by the following text [*para. 130 of the report of the Special Committee*]:

"If a Vice-President of the General Assembly finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting of the General Committee, he may designate a member of his delegation as his substitute. The Chairman of a Main Committee shall, in case of absence, designate one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee as his substitute. A Vice-Chairman shall not have the right to vote if he is of the same delegation as another member of the General Committee."

2. Replace the present rule 60 by the following text [*para. 308*]:

"Records of meetings and sound recordings

"(a) Verbatim records of the meetings of the General Assembly and of the Political and Security Committee (First Committee) shall be drawn up by the Secretariat and submitted to those organs after approval by the presiding officer. The General Assembly shall decide upon the form of the records of the meetings of the other Main Committees and, if any, of the subsidiary organs and of special meet-

ings and conferences. No organ of the General Assembly shall have both verbatim and summary records.

"(b) Sound recordings of the meetings of the General Assembly and of the Main Committees shall be made by the Secretariat. Such recordings shall also be made of the proceedings of subsidiary organs and special meetings and conferences when they so decide."

3. Replace the present rule 69 by the following text [*para. 198*]:

"The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one third of the members of the General Assembly are present. The presence of a majority of the members shall be required for any decision to be taken."

4. Replace the present rule 74 by the following text [*para. 210*]:

"The General Assembly may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on any question. Before a decision is taken, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, a proposal to set such limits. When the debate is limited and a representative has spoken his allotted time, the President shall call him to order without delay."

¹⁸ This annex was referred to the Sixth Committee for prior consideration (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Sixth Committee, 1299th meeting*).

5. Replace the present rule 100 by the following text, to be inserted after the present rule 101 [*para. 175*]:

“Organization of work

“(a) All the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 105.

“(b) Each Main Committee, taking into account the closing date for the session fixed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the General Committee, shall adopt its own priorities and meet as may be necessary to complete the consideration of the items referred to it. It shall at the beginning of the session adopt a programme of work indicating, if possible, a target date for the conclusion of its work, the approximate dates of consideration of items and the number of meetings to be allocated to each item.”

The present rule 101 will become rule 100.

6. Replace the present rule 105 by the following text [*paras. 130 and 165*]:

“Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. In the case of other committees, each shall elect a Chairman, one or more Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. These officers shall be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, experience and personal competence. The elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. The nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the committee shall proceed to the election immediately.”

7. Replace the present rule 107 by the following text [*para. 130*]:

“If the Chairman finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he shall designate one of

the Vice-Chairmen to take his place. A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman. If any officer of the committee is unable to perform his functions, a new officer shall be elected for the unexpired term.”

8. Replace the present rule 110 by the following text [*para. 198*]:

“The Chairman may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one quarter of the members of the committee are present. The presence of a majority of the members shall be required for any decision to be taken.”

9. Insert the following rule after the present rule 111 and renumber the present rules 112 to 164 accordingly [*para. 236*]:

“Congratulations to the officers of a Main Committee shall not be expressed except by the Chairman of the previous session—or, in his absence, by a member of his delegation—after all the officers of that Committee have been elected.”

10. Replace the present rule 115 by the following text [*para. 210*]:

“The committee may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on any question. Before a decision is taken, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, a proposal to set such limits. When the debate is limited and a representative has spoken his allotted time, the Chairman shall call him to order without delay.”

As a result of the amendment in paragraph 9 above, rule 115 will become rule 116.

ANNEX II

Conclusions of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly

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I. MANDATE OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. The members of the Special Committee agreed that the existing rules of procedure were generally satisfactory and that most improvements would be achieved not through changes in the rules of procedure but through better application of the existing rules, due account being taken of the conclusions of the Special Committee and of the various committees responsible for reviewing the procedures and organization of the General Assembly [*para. 12 of the report of the Special Committee*].

2. The Special Committee considered, moreover, that it would be desirable to review from time to time the procedures and organization of the General Assembly [*para. 13*].

II. GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF SESSIONS**A. OPENING DATE**

3. The Special Committee is of the opinion that it would not be desirable to change the date fixed for the opening of sessions [*para. 18*].

B. DURATION OF SESSIONS

4. The Special Committee, noting that, despite the appreciable increase in the number of Member States, it has been possible to maintain an average duration of 13 weeks for regular sessions, is of the view that this period should not be changed and that, in any case, the session should end before Christmas [*para. 22*].

5. The Special Committee did not endorse the suggestion that the session should be divided into two parts. The Committee likewise did not endorse the suggestion that the session should theoretically last a whole year and should merely be adjourned after a two-month main session [*para. 23*].

C. RESIDUARY SESSIONS

6. The Special Committee did not endorse the suggestion that a brief meeting of the General Assembly, to be called a "residuary session", might be held at head-of-mission level about the end of April for the discussion of certain administrative and routine questions [*para. 24*].

III. GENERAL COMMITTEE**A. COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE****1. Increase in membership**

7. The Special Committee decided not to take any action on the question of either maintaining or increasing the present membership of the General Committee [*para. 31*].

8. Furthermore, the Special Committee did not retain the suggestion that the Chairman of the Credentials Committee should be authorized to participate in the work of the General Committee [*para. 32*].

2. Absence of members of the General Committee elected in their personal capacity

9. The Special Committee considers that the problems which arise when the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a Main Committee cannot attend a meeting of the General Committee would be settled for the most part if the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Chairmen of the Main Committees [*para. 36*].

10. The Special Committee also considers that, if the General Assembly took such a decision, the Chairman of a Main Committee, in designating a Vice-Chairman as his substitute, should take into account the representative character of the General Committee [*para. 37*].

B. FUNCTIONS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

1. Importance of the role of the General Committee

11. The Special Committee considers that the General Committee, in view of the functions conferred on it by the rules of procedure, should play a major role in advancing the rational organization and general conduct of the proceedings of the General Assembly. The Committee is of the opinion that the General Committee should discharge completely and effectively the functions assigned to it under rules 40, 41 and 42 of the rules of procedure the purpose of which is to assist the Assembly in the general conduct of its work [para. 41].

2. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items

12. The Special Committee recommends that, within the framework of the functions conferred on it by the rules of procedure, and subject to the limitation prescribed in rule 40 as regards the discussion of the substance of an item, the General Committee should examine the provisional agenda, together with the supplementary list and requests for the inclusion of additional items, more attentively and carry out more fully and consistently its functions of recommending with regard to each item its inclusion in the agenda, the rejection of the request for inclusion or its inclusion in the provisional agenda of a future session, as well as of allocating items to the Main Committees regard being had to rules 99 and 101 of the rules of procedure, with a view to ensuring that all items inscribed on the agenda can be taken up by the end of the session [para. 45].

3. Organization of the work of the General Assembly

13. The Special Committee recalls the recommendation, in subparagraph (f) of General Assembly resolution 1898 (XVIII), that the General Committee should meet at least once every three weeks. The Special Committee notes that the recommendation has not been complied with and expresses the hope that the General Committee will be able to hold more frequent meetings, in conformity with rule 42 of the rules of procedure, without thereby interfering with the normal meeting schedule of the plenary and the Main Committees [para. 49].

14. The Special Committee also considers that, in the discharge of the functions conferred by rules 41 and 42 of the rules of procedure and subject to the limitation prescribed in rule 41 regarding the decision of any political question, the General Committee should review the progress of the General Assembly and the Main Committees and should, as required, assist and make recommendations to the President and the Assembly for the co-ordination of the proceedings of the Main Committees and for expediting the general conduct of business [para. 50].

C. WAYS OF FACILITATING THE WORK OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

1. Preparatory meetings

15. The Special Committee does not consider that it is in a position to make any recommendation with regard to the holding of preparatory meetings of the General Committee [para. 54].

2. Subsidiary organs

16. The Special Committee does not consider that it is in a position to make any recommendation with regard to the establishment of subsidiary organs of the General Committee [para. 58].

IV. AGENDA

A. PRESENTATION AND PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

17. The Special Committee, aware of the need to assist delegations, to the greatest extent possible, to prepare for the work of the General Assembly, recommends to the Assembly that the Secretary-General should be requested:

(a) To communicate to Member States, not later than 15 February, the unofficial list of items proposed for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the Assembly;

(b) To communicate to Member States, not later than 15 June, an annotated list of items which would indicate briefly the history of each item, the available documentation, the substance of the matter to be discussed and earlier decisions by United Nations organs;

(c) To communicate to Member States before the opening of the session an addendum to the annotated list [para. 64].

18. Furthermore, the Special Committee recommends that Member States requesting the inclusion of an item should, if they deem it advisable, make a suggestion concerning its referral to a Main Committee or to the plenary Assembly [para. 65].

B. REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF AGENDA ITEMS

1. Non-inclusion of certain items

19. The Special Committee, considering that the General Assembly should take into account the relative importance of agenda items in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, recommends to the Assembly that, in the context of rules 22 and 40 of the rules of procedure, Member States should take special interest in the contents of the Assembly's agenda and, in particular, in deciding on the appropriate solution of questions or on the elimination of items which have lost their urgency or relevance, are not ripe for consideration or could be dealt with and even disposed of equally well by subsidiary organs of the General Assembly [para. 70].

2. Staggering of items over two or more years and grouping of related items

20. The Special Committee considers that the staggering of items over two or more years constitutes one means of rationalizing the procedures of the General Assembly [para. 74].

21. Moreover, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that, as far as possible and appropriate, related items should be grouped under the same title [para. 75].

3. Referral to other organs

22. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly should, where relevant, refer specific items to other United Nations organs or to specialized agencies, taking into account the nature of the question [para. 79].

23. The Special Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should give due weight to the debates that have taken place in other organs [para. 80].

4. Non-receivability of certain additional items

24. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that additional items, which are proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a session, should be included only if the conditions prescribed by rule 15 of the rules of procedure are fully satisfied [para. 84].

C. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS

1. Division of work among the Main Committees

25. The Special Committee wishes to draw attention to the importance of a rational distribution of agenda items among the Main Committees. In this connexion, the Committee, recognizing that the structure of the Main Committees gives them specialization and experience, recommends that the allocation of agenda items should be based not only on the workload of the Committees but also on the nature of the item, regard being had to rules 99 and 101 of the rules of procedure [para. 89].

26. The Special Committee also considers that it would be helpful if suggestions concerning the allocation of items were made much earlier so that Member States might have more time to study them [para. 90].

27. Lastly, the Special Committee recommends that the General Committee and the General Assembly should consider, in some cases, the possibility of referring more items directly to the plenary [*para. 91*].

2. *Non-referral of certain items to two or more Committees*

28. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that agenda items should be so allocated as to ensure, as far as possible, that the same questions or the same aspects of a question are not considered by more than one Committee [*para. 95*].

V. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE MAIN COMMITTEES

A. FUNCTIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMITTEES

29. There was general agreement among the members of the Special Committee that a flexible approach should be adopted towards the whole question of the division of work among the Main Committees and that the Committee should not make any recommendation concerning the referral of specific items, in order not to go beyond its field of competence [*para. 97*].

30. The Special Committee, considering that the potential of the seven Main Committees should be utilized to the full, recommends that the General Assembly should ensure a more balanced division of work among the Committees, giving due account to the nature of items. The Committee does not, however, feel that it should specify which items might be transferred from one Committee to another [*para. 98*].

31. The Special Committee, recognizing that the workload of a number of Committees is extremely heavy, is of the opinion that the General Assembly should advise those Committees so to organize their work as to enable them to consider their agenda in the most effective way [*para. 99*].

1. *First Committee*

32. The Special Committee, recognizing that the role of the First Committee is essentially political, recommends that this Committee devote itself primarily to problems of peace, security and disarmament [*para. 103*].

33. The Special Committee, not wishing to make any specific recommendation concerning the allocation of agenda items, did not feel that it should take any decision on the proposal that the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation should be submitted to the First Committee [*para. 104*].

2. *Special Political Committee*

34. The Special Committee, reaffirming the major role which must be played by the Special Political Committee and recognizing further that the agenda of that Committee is relatively light, recommends that the General Assembly should consider transferring to the Special Political Committee one or two items usually considered by other Committees with a view to ensuring a better division of work among the Main Committees [*para. 108*].

35. The Special Committee did not endorse the suggestions concerning the renaming of the Special Political Committee [*para. 109*].

3. *Second Committee*

36. The Special Committee did not feel that it should take any decision on the proposals that all the social aspects of development should be dealt with by the Second Committee. Accordingly, it did not endorse the suggestion to change the name of that Committee [*para. 113*].

4. *Third Committee*

37. The Special Committee did not feel it should take a decision on the proposal that some of the items on the agenda of the Third Committee should be transferred to other Main Committees [*para. 117*].

5. *Conflicts of competence among Committees*

38. The Special Committee considers that conflicts of competence among the Main Committees should be avoided whenever possible. Without prejudging the decision to be taken in each individual case, the Committee wishes to draw attention to the existence of this problem and to the advisability for the General Committee and the General Assembly to consider the most effective ways of remedying it [*para. 119*].

B. ROLE OF THE PRESIDING OFFICERS

39. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should fully exercise the functions assigned to them in the rules of procedure and, in particular, make use of the prerogatives given them in rule 108 [*para. 123*].

40. The Special Committee also reaffirms that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution as well as on that of experience and competence, as provided for in rule 105 of the rules of procedure [*para. 124*].

41. The Special Committee did not endorse the suggestion that candidates should have had at least one year's experience in one of the Main Committees or the suggestion that Chairmen should be elected at the end of the previous session [*para. 125*].

C. NUMBER OF VICE-CHAIRMEN¹⁹

42. From its own experience, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that its subsidiary organs should consider, as far as possible, the designation of three Vice-Chairmen in order to ensure the representative character of their officers [*para. 131*].

D. REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES

43. The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), recommends to the Assembly that the reports of the Main Committees should be as concise as possible and, save in exceptional cases, should not contain a summary of the debates [*para. 133*].²⁰

VI. MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE TIME

A. PLENARY ASSEMBLY

1. *General debate*

(a) *Frequency*

44. The Special Committee, recognizing the unquestionable value of the general debate, considers that it should continue to be held every year and that the time devoted to it should be utilized to the maximum. It wishes to stress also the importance of participation by heads of State or Government, Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other high officials as a means of enhancing the significance of the general debate [*para. 137*].

(b) *Organization of meetings*

(i) *Length of the general debate*

45. The Special Committee feels that the general debate would be more meaningful, as far as organization was concerned, if it took place intensively and without interruption. Its length should not normally exceed two and a half weeks if the time available were utilized to the maximum [*para. 142*].

(ii) *Closure of the list of speakers*

46. Considering that the organization of the general debate would be improved if delegations were required to decide more quickly when to speak, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate should be closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate [*para. 144*].

¹⁹ For the number of Vice-Chairmen of the Main Committees, see annex I, para. 6, above.

²⁰ For the recommendations concerning the reports of subsidiary organs, see para. 107 below.

(c) *Length of statements*

47. The Special Committee, noting that during the session commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations it had been possible to hear a large number of speakers during a relatively short period without limiting the duration of statements, considers that this result was due to a better utilization of the time available and not to the imposition of a limitation on the length of speeches [para. 147].

48. The Committee notes that during recent sessions of the General Assembly the average length of speeches has been 35 minutes and expresses the hope that delegations will ensure that their statements will not be excessively long [para. 148].

(d) *Submission of written statements*

49. The Special Committee considers that the submission of written statements should not be formally instituted with regard to the general debate [para. 152].

2. *Debate on items already considered in Committee*

50. The Special Committee is of the opinion that rule 68 of the rules of procedure has been applied judiciously and with satisfactory results [para. 155].

3. *Non-utilization of the rostrum*

51. The Special Committee thinks that it would be useful to draw the attention of representatives to the possibility of speaking without going to the rostrum. It considers, however, that in all cases it is for representatives to decide whether they prefer to speak from their seats or from the rostrum, whether on a point of order, for an explanation of vote or in exercise of their right of reply [para. 157].

4. *Presentation of the reports of the Main Committees*

52. The Special Committee wishes to recall the recommendation made in 1947 by the Committee on Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly that Rapporteurs should not read out their reports in plenary meetings.²¹ It wishes to stress that the presentation of reports in plenary meetings should be limited to brief introductory statements [para. 158].

53. The Special Committee recommends also that the General Assembly should confirm the practice whereby certain related reports of a non-controversial nature may be introduced simultaneously to the plenary Assembly by the Rapporteur [para. 159].

B. MAIN COMMITTEES

1. *Nomination of officers*

54. The members of the Special Committee agreed that the nomination of candidates involved a significant loss of time. They also recognized that the terms of rule 105 of the rules of procedure, which provided that elections should be held by secret ballot, no longer corresponded to the present practice, since in most cases, as a result of prior consultations, there was only one candidate for each post and voting by secret ballot was therefore superfluous [para. 161].

55. The Special Committee, bearing in mind particularly the financial implications of such a procedure, did not retain the suggestion that nominations should be made in writing [para. 162].

56. Furthermore, in view of the dictates of courtesy and the possibility that cases might arise in which nominees would not be known until the last moment, the Special Committee did not deem it advisable to dispense completely with the oral nomination of candidates [para. 163].

57. The Special Committee considers that the nomination of candidates should be limited to one statement for each candidate, after which the Committee would proceed to the election immediately. The Special Committee considers, how-

ever, that the general principle that elections are held by secret ballot should be retained [para. 164].²²

2. *Commencement of work*²³

58. The Special Committee recommends that all the Main Committees, with the possible exception of the First Committee, should begin their work on the working day following the receipt of the list of items referred to them by the General Assembly [para. 170].

59. The Special Committee also recommends that the First Committee should be ready to meet whenever no plenary meeting of the Assembly is being held [para. 171].

3. *Progress of work*²⁴

60. The Special Committee recommends that the Main Committees should from time to time review the progress of their work [para. 176].

4. *General debate in Committee*

61. The Special Committee, while recognizing the unquestionable usefulness and importance of the general debate, considers that Chairmen should encourage the Main Committees:

(a) To recognize the advisability of shortening the general debate, whenever that is possible without detriment to the work of the Committees;

(b) To extend, whenever appropriate, the practice of holding a single debate on related and logically linked agenda items [para. 180].

62. The Special Committee recognizes that a general debate on questions previously considered by a United Nations organ and covered by a report of the organ concerned should be retained. The Committee, however, draws the attention of the Chairmen of the Main Committees to the possibility of consulting their Committees in every case when a general debate on a certain item does not seem to be needed. The Chairmen may resort to this practice to ascertain in particular whether the Committees desire to hold a general debate on every question referred to them by other organs [para. 181].

63. At the same time, the Special Committee wishes to reaffirm that the general debate serves a necessary and very useful purpose in the work of the Main Committees and that its organization should in no circumstances be changed without the consent of the Committees concerned, which therefore should decide on the applicability of the above-mentioned suggestions [para. 182].

64. The Special Committee did not deem it appropriate to make a recommendation concerning the suggestion that delegations sharing the same point of view could use a spokesman who would express those views in a single statement. Nor did the Committee retain the suggestion that the consideration of certain items already debated in previous sessions might be introduced by specially appointed rapporteurs who would summarize the main issues emerging from previous debates [para. 183].

5. *Concurrent consideration of several agenda items*

65. The Special Committee considers that in certain cases, when a Main Committee cannot proceed with its discussion of one item, it should be prepared to begin considering the next item on its agenda [para. 187].

6. *Establishment of sub-committees or working groups*

66. The Special Committee wishes to remind the General Assembly of the desirability of the Main Committees' making use of sub-committees or working groups [para. 188].

²² For the relevant amendment to the rules of procedure, see annex I, para. 6, above.

²³ For the election of officers of the Committees, see annex I, para. 5 (a), above.

²⁴ For the programme of work, see annex I, para. 5 (b), above.

²¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Second Session, Plenary Meetings*, vol. II, annex IV, document A/388, para. 26.

C. MEASURES APPLICABLE BOTH TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY AND TO THE MAIN COMMITTEES

1. *Opening of meetings at the scheduled time*

67. The members of the Special Committee agreed that the General Assembly would operate much more efficiently if the presiding officers made a special effort to open meetings at the scheduled time [para. 190].²⁵

68. The Special Committee did not endorse the suggestion to have meetings begin at 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. in view of the practical difficulties that such a measure would entail [para. 192].

2. *List of speakers*

69. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the President of the Assembly or the Chairman of a Main Committee should, soon after the beginning of the debate on an item, indicate a date for the closing of the list of speakers. He should endeavour to have the list of speakers closed at the latest after one third of the meetings allocated to the item have been held [para. 202].

70. Moreover, the Special Committee considers that speakers should, as far as possible, avoid putting down their names to speak on a given item and at the same time indicating an alternative meeting if they are unable to keep to their original schedule [para. 203].

71. Finally, the Special Committee wishes to reaffirm the practice whereby presiding officers should invite representatives to speak in the order of their inscription on the list of speakers, on the understanding that those prevented from doing so should normally be moved to the end of the list, unless they have arranged to change places with other representatives [para. 204].

3. *Limiting the length of speeches or number of speakers*

72. The Committee wishes to stress that the amendment on this subject²⁶ is of a purely technical nature, its only purpose being to limit the number of representatives who could speak on a proposal submitted under rules 74 and 115²⁷ of the rules of procedure [para. 210].

73. With regard to the general question of setting a time-limit on interventions, the Special Committee, while recognizing that, in so far as possible, statements should be kept brief so as to allow all delegations to present the views of their Governments, considers that no rigid rule on the question could be applied [para. 211].

4. *Explanations of vote*

74. The Special Committee considers that, in explaining their votes, delegations should limit their statements to an explanation, as brief as possible, of their own votes and should not use the occasion to reopen the debate [para. 216].

75. The Special Committee also considers that presiding officers should be encouraged to use, whenever they deem it appropriate, their powers under rules 90 and 129²⁸ of the rules of procedure [para. 217].

76. Finally, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that a delegation should explain its vote only once on the same proposal, in either a Main Committee or a plenary meeting, unless the delegation considers it essential to explain it in both meetings. It recommends further that the sponsor of a draft resolution adopted by a Main Committee should refrain from explaining its vote during the consideration of that draft resolution in the plenary unless it deems it essential to do so [para. 218].

5. *Right of reply*

77. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that delegations should use restraint in the exercise of their right of reply, both in plenary meetings and in the

Main Committees, and that their statements in exercise of that right should be as brief as possible [para. 223].

78. The Special Committee recommends, furthermore, that statements made in the exercise of the right of reply should be delivered, as a general rule, at the end of meetings [para. 224].

6. *Points of order*

79. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following text as a description of the concept of a point of order [para. 229]:

“(a) A point of order is basically an intervention directed to the presiding officer, requesting him to make use of some power inherent in his office or specifically given him under the rules of procedure. It may, for example, relate to the manner in which the debate is conducted, to the maintenance of order, to the observance of the rules of procedure or to the way in which presiding officers exercise the powers conferred upon them by the rules. Under a point of order, a representative may request the presiding officer to apply a certain rule of procedure or he may question the way in which the officer applies the rule. Thus, within the scope of the rules of procedure, representatives are enabled to direct the attention of the presiding officer to violations or misapplications of the rules by other representatives or by the presiding officer himself. A point of order has precedence over any other matter, including procedural motions (rules 73 [114²⁹] and 79 [120³⁰]).

“(b) Points of order raised under rule 73 [114²⁹] involve questions necessitating a ruling by the presiding officer, subject to possible appeal. They are therefore distinct from the procedural motions provided for in rules 76 [117³¹] to 79 [120³⁰], which can be decided only by a vote and on which more than one motion may be entertained at the same time, rule 79 [120³⁰] laying down the precedence of such motions. They are also distinct from requests for information or clarification, or from remarks relating to material arrangements (seating, interpretation system, temperature of the room), documents, translations etc., which—while they may have to be dealt with by the presiding officer—do not require rulings from him. However, in established United Nations practice, a representative intending to submit a procedural motion or to seek information or clarification often rises to ‘a point of order’ as a means of obtaining the floor. The latter usage, which is based on practical grounds, should not be confused with the raising of points of order under rule 73 [114²⁹].

“(c) Under rule 73 [114²⁹], a point of order must be immediately decided by the presiding officer in accordance with the rules of procedure; any appeal arising therefrom must also be put immediately to the vote. It follows that as a general rule:

“(i) A point of order and any appeal arising from a ruling thereon is not debatable;

“(ii) No point of order on the same or a different subject can be permitted until the initial point of order and any appeal arising therefrom have been disposed of.

“Nevertheless, both the presiding officer and delegations may request information or clarification regarding a point of order. In addition, the presiding officer may, if he considers it necessary, request an expression of views from delegations on a point of order before giving his ruling; in the exceptional cases in which this practice is resorted to, the presiding officer should terminate the exchange of views and give his ruling as soon as he is ready to announce that ruling.

“(d) Rule 73 [114²⁹] provides that a representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. Consequently, the purely procedural nature of points of order calls for brevity. The presiding officer is responsible for ensuring that statements made on a point of order are in conformity with the present description.”

²⁵ For the quorum, see annex I, paras. 3 and 8, above.

²⁶ For the relevant amendment to the rules of procedure, see annex I, paras. 4 and 10, above.

²⁷ Now rule 116 (see annex I, para. 9, above).

²⁸ Now rule 130.

²⁹ Now rule 115.

³⁰ Now rule 121.

³¹ Now rule 118.

7. *Congratulations*

80. The Special Committee is of the opinion that it would be better to retain the current practice of the plenary Assembly whereby congratulations to the President are confined to brief remarks included in the speeches made during the general debate [para. 235].

81. With regard to subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, the Special Committee recommends that, in the case of a newly established organ or of the rotation of officers on an existing one, congratulations to the Chairman should be expressed only by the temporary Chairman and congratulations to other officers should be expressed only by the Chairman [para. 237].³²

8. *Condolences*

82. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that condolences addressed to a delegation on the death of a prominent person or in the event of a disaster should be expressed solely by the President of the General Assembly, by the Chairman of a Main Committee or by the Chairman of a subsidiary organ on behalf of all members. Where circumstances warrant it, the President of the General Assembly might call a special plenary meeting for that purpose [para. 242].

83. The Special Committee moreover takes note of the practice whereby the President of the General Assembly, on behalf of all members, dispatches a cable to the country concerned [para. 243].

9. *Roll-call votes*

84. The Special Committee, while believing that there is no need to change the rules of procedure relating to roll-call votes, recommends that delegations should endeavour not to request such a vote except when there are good and sound reasons for doing so [para. 247].

10. *Electronic devices*

85. The Special Committee did not believe that it should express any views on the possible use of an electronic voting system by all Committees, since the question of the installation of mechanical means of voting was included in the draft agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly [para. 249].

86. The Special Committee did not retain the suggestion that a mechanical or electronic timing device might be installed in the General Assembly Hall and the Main Committee rooms [para. 250].

VII. RESOLUTIONS

A. SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

1. *Date of submission of draft resolutions*

87. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that draft resolutions should be submitted as early as possible so as to give debates a more concrete character. It considers, however, that no rigid rule should be established in the matter, since it is for delegations to determine, in each case, the most appropriate moment for submitting draft resolutions [para. 254].

88. So as to ensure that debates take shape as quickly as possible without making it mandatory for delegations to submit a formal draft resolution, the Special Committee also considers that delegations might resort more often to the possibility of circulating draft resolutions as informal working papers which would provide a basis for the discussion but whose contents would be strictly provisional [para. 255].

2. *Submission of draft resolutions in writing*

89. Because of the appreciable loss of time that such a procedure could entail, the Special Committee decided not to endorse the suggestion that proposals and amendments should be submitted in writing only [para. 256].

3. *Consultations*

90. The Special Committee, recognizing the indisputable value of consultations, believes that delegations should explore every avenue for arriving at negotiated texts. It considers, however, that the initiative for such consultations must rest solely with the delegations concerned and can, under no circumstances, be dictated in mandatory provisions [para. 258].

91. The Special Committee also believes that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be invited to bear in mind the possibility of establishing, where necessary, working groups for the purpose of facilitating the adoption of agreed texts. Such groups may be open, as appropriate, to interested delegations. It does not, however, consider it advisable to contemplate the establishment of such working groups whenever two or more draft resolutions have been introduced on the same matter [para. 259].

4. *Number of sponsors*

92. The Special Committee did not endorse the suggestion that the number of sponsors of a draft resolution should be limited [para. 260].

93. The Special Committee does, however, wish to draw attention to the practice whereby the sponsors of a proposal decide whether other delegations can become co-sponsors [para. 261].

5. *Time-lapse between the submission and the consideration of draft resolutions*

94. The Special Committee, while recognizing the difficulties experienced by some delegations in consulting their Governments within the time laid down by rules 80 and 121³³ of the rules of procedure, does not deem it advisable to propose an amendment to those rules [para. 265].

B. CONTENT OF RESOLUTIONS

95. The Special Committee is of the opinion that the wording of resolutions, to be effective, must be as clear and succinct as possible. It recognizes, however, that only the delegations concerned can decide upon the content of the proposals which they are sponsoring [para. 267].

96. The Special Committee also wishes to emphasize that the text of a draft resolution should not go beyond the competence of the Committee in which it is submitted. Where, however, it is suggested that a draft resolution does so, the Special Committee feels that it is up to the Committee concerned to take a decision in the matter [para. 268].

C. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

1. *Financial controls*

97. The Special Committee feels that the provisions of rules 154³⁴ and 155³⁵ of the rules of procedure are satisfactory and should be strictly applied [para. 272].

98. The Special Committee is also of the opinion that the financial implications of draft resolutions should be viewed in terms of an over-all assessment of priorities and that the principal organs should give careful consideration to the draft resolutions adopted by their subsidiary organs where such drafts call for the appropriation of funds [para. 273].

2. *Work of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions*

99. The Special Committee recognizes that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should meet more frequently, but does not consider itself qualified to make detailed recommendations on the matter [para. 275].

3. *Resolutions setting up new organs*

100. While acknowledging that new organs should be set up only after mature consideration, the Special Committee

³³ Now rule 122.

³⁴ Now rule 155.

³⁵ Now rule 156.

³² For congratulations in the Main Committees, see annex I, para. 9, above.

believes that it would be inadvisable to amend the rules of procedure and lay down hard and fast rules in the matter [para. 277].

D. VOTING PROCEDURE

1. Required majority

101. The Special Committee considers that rules 88 and 127³⁶ of the rules of procedure should be left unchanged [para. 282].

102. The Special Committee also considers that the suggestion referred to in paragraph 279 of the report is unacceptable and, moreover, goes beyond its mandate [para. 283].

2. Measures to accelerate procedures

103. The Special Committee, recalling the recommendations which it has made elsewhere concerning debate on items already considered in Committee (see para. 50 above) and roll-call votes (see para. 84 above), feels that it is inadvisable to make any changes in the relevant provisions of the rules of procedure [para. 287].

3. Consensus

104. The Special Committee considers that the adoption of decisions and resolutions by consensus is desirable when it contributes to the effective and lasting settlement of differences, thus strengthening the authority of the United Nations. It wishes, however, to emphasize that the right of every Member State to set forth its views in full must not be prejudiced by this procedure [para. 289].

E. REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS

105. The Special Committee did not endorse the suggestions aimed at reducing the number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly [para. 293].

VIII. DOCUMENTATION³⁷

A. REDUCTION IN THE VOLUME OF DOCUMENTATION

106. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly should:

(a) Draw attention to the provisions of its resolutions 2292 (XXII) and 2538 (XXIV) summarized in document A/INF/136, and stress the need for strict adherence to them, not only in letter, but also in spirit, by Member States and also, in the light of its internal rules, by the Secretariat;

(b) Instruct its subsidiary organs to include in the agenda of each session an item on the control and limitation of the documentation of the organ itself in the spirit of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII) [para. 300].

B. PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS

107. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that:

(a) Timely distribution of documents in all working languages should be scrupulously observed;

(b) All the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly should be required to complete their work and submit their reports before the opening of each regular session of the Assembly;

(c) Reports to be considered by the General Assembly should be as brief as possible and contain precise information confined to a description of the work done by the organ concerned, to the conclusions it has reached, to its decisions and to the recommendations made to the Assembly; the reports should include, where appropriate, a summary of proposals, conclusions and recommendations. As a rule, no previously issued material (working papers and other basic documents) should be incorporated in or appended to such reports, but, where necessary, referred to;

(d) Taking into account the needs of Member States, the number of copies of reports and other United Nations docu-

ments should, whenever appropriate, be limited, i.e., they should be issued in the /L. series [para. 304].³⁸

C. RECORDS OF MEETINGS AND SOUND RECORDINGS

108. The Special Committee recommends that rule 60, as revised,³⁹ should be applied in accordance with the following observations:

(a) Summary records should continue to be provided for the General Committee and for all Main Committees other than the First Committee;

(b) The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, should decide annually whether the option that has traditionally been approved for the Special Political Committee to have, on specific request, transcriptions of the debates of some of its meetings, or portions thereof, should be maintained;

(c) The provision of summary records to subsidiary organs should be reviewed periodically by the General Assembly in the light of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the use of minutes instead of summary records,⁴⁰ and of the comments of the Secretary-General⁴¹ and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁴² thereon;

(d) Sound recordings should be kept by the Secretariat in accordance with its practice [para. 309].

IX. SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A. REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF ORGANS

109. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly should review, either periodically or when considering their reports, the usefulness of its various subsidiary organs [para. 313].

110. The Special Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should consider the possibility of merging some of these organs [para. 314].

B. COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

111. The Special Committee considers that membership of a body depends on the nature and function of that body and that it cannot, therefore, be subject to any general rule [para. 318].

112. The Special Committee is of the opinion that subsidiary organs of the General Assembly should, where appropriate, have the authority to invite a Member State which is not a member of the organ concerned to participate without vote in the discussion of a matter which the organ considers to be of particular interest to that Member State [para. 319].

113. The Special Committee is also of the opinion that the composition of subsidiary organs should be subject to periodic change [para. 320].

114. Finally, the Special Committee considers that visits of subsidiary organs away from their normal meeting places should be authorized by the General Assembly only when the nature of the work renders such visits essential [para. 321].

C. CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

115. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the Secretary-General should play a greater role in drawing up the calendar of meetings, it being understood that in every case the final decision rests with the organ concerned [para. 323].

X. OTHER QUESTIONS

A. CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATIONS

116. The Special Committee, while aware of the problems posed by the non-recognition by the General Assembly of a

³⁸ For the recommendations concerning the reports of the Main Committees, see para. 43 above.

³⁹ See annex I, para. 2, above.

⁴⁰ E/4802.

⁴¹ E/4802/Add.1.

⁴² E/4802/Add.2.

³⁶ Now rule 128.

³⁷ See also resolution 2836 (XXVI).

delegation's credentials, feels that it is not in a position to make any proposal on the matter [para. 327].

B. ROLE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

117. The Special Committee is of the opinion that the Secretary-General should play an active role in making suggestions with regard to the organization of sessions, it being understood that the final decision on the recommendations he makes lies with the General Assembly [para. 331].

C. SECRETARIAT

118. The Special Committee considers that the question of the reorganization of the Secretariat, however valid it might be, does not come within its terms of reference. It is of the opinion, therefore, that it should not make any recommendation on the matter [para. 333].

D. GUIDANCE REGARDING GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE AND ASSISTANCE TO PRESIDING OFFICERS

1. Preparation of a manual on procedure

119. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly should consider requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a systematic and comprehensive compilation of the conclusions which the Assembly may adopt on the basis of the reports of the Special Committee and of the Joint Inspection Unit, this compilation to form an annex to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly [para. 339].

2. Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs

120. The Special Committee, recognizing the usefulness of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, expresses the hope that it will be brought up to date as quickly as possible [para. 341].

3. Preparation of a repertory of practice on the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

121. The Special Committee did not consider that it should endorse the proposal to issue a repertory of practice on the rules of procedure of the General Assembly [para. 344].

4. Reminders of previous recommendations

122. It was suggested that at the beginning of the session the President of the General Assembly should remind the Assembly of, and particularly invite the attention of the Chairmen of Main Committees to, the recommendations for improving the methods of work which were specifically approved in General Assembly resolution 1898 (XVIII). While there was general agreement on the principle underlying that suggestion, the Special Committee did not feel that it need make any specific recommendation in that regard [paras. 345 and 346].

123. The Special Committee did not retain the suggestion that the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly⁴³ should be reissued on account of the financial implications that such a measure would entail [paras. 345 and 346].

5. Assistance in procedural matters

124. The Special Committee noted that it was not possible to assign a member of the Office of Legal Affairs continuously to each of the Main Committees but that legal advice was always furnished, either orally or in writing, when requested [para. 348].

125. The Special Committee did not consider that it should make any recommendation on the proposal that the President of the General Assembly and the Chairmen of Main Committees should enlist several assistants under them, both from the Secretariat and, wherever possible, from the delegations themselves, to whom they would allocate items on the agenda for the purpose of closely following them up

⁴³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25, document A/5423.

with the delegations directly concerned and expediting the progress of the General Assembly [paras. 347 and 348].

E. STUDIES OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

126. The Special Committee did not consider that it should retain the suggestions concerning the insertion in the rules of procedure of the General Assembly of provisions similar to those in the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council [para. 352].

127. The Special Committee took note of the proposal concerning a comparative study of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and those of the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and suggests that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research should consider undertaking such a project [para. 353].

128. Lastly, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the Secretariat should be instructed to undertake a comparative study of the versions of the General Assembly's rules of procedure in the various official languages in order to ensure their concordance [para. 354].

F. SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

129. The Special Committee, aware of the training problems facing delegations, particularly as regards newly arrived representatives, suggests that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research should consider ways of helping to solve these problems [para. 356].

G. REGIONAL GROUPS

130. The Special Committee endorses the suggestion that the names of chairmen of the regional groups for the month should be published in the *Journal of the United Nations* and recommends that it should be left to the Secretariat to decide how often it should be applied [paras. 357 and 358].

2862 (XXVI). Credentials of representatives to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee,⁴⁴ except with regard to the credentials of the representatives of South Africa.

*2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2863 (XXVI). Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the request by thirty-six African States⁴⁵ for the holding early in the year 1972, in an African country member of the Organization of African Unity, of meetings of the Security Council devoted solely to the measures to be taken with a view to implementing the various resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on decolonization, the struggle against *apartheid* and racial discrimination in Africa,

Taking note of the statement made by the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 24 September 1971,⁴⁶

Recalling its resolutions 2011 (XX) of 11 October 1965, 2193 (XXI) of 15 December 1966 and 2505

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, document A/8625.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 100, documents A/8494 and Add.1.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1938th meeting, paras. 2-57.

(XXIV) of 20 November 1969 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with satisfaction the increased co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, especially in their efforts to solve the grave situation in southern Africa,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;⁴⁷

2. *Invites* the Security Council to consider the request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the holding of meetings of the Council in an African capital;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to intensify co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to continue their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session the question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2864 (XXVI). Report of the Security Council

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1970 to 15 June 1971;⁴⁸

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present in his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, due consideration having been given to the views of interested Governments, suggestions concerning ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2878 (XXVI). 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, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970,

Deeply concerned that eleven years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination and that millions of dependent peoples live under conditions of ruthless and undisguised colonialist and racist repression,

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

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant 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,

Deeply disturbed at the intransigent attitude of certain administering Powers which, despite the repeated appeals addressed to them by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, refuse to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly,

Reiterating its view that racial discrimination in dependent Territories can be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction that the Organization of African Unity has decided to convene an international conference against colonialism and *apartheid*, to be held at Oslo in May and June 1972,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

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 1971,⁴⁹ including the programme of work envisaged for 1972;

3. *Urges* all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the relevant provisions of the programme of action contained in General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) and 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. *Reaffirms* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid* and activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploit colonial peoples, as well as the waging of colonial wars to suppress national liberation movements in southern Africa—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on

⁴⁷ A/8386.

⁴⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/8402).

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1) and Supplement No. 23A (A/8423/Rev.1/Add.1).

the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a threat to international peace and security;

5. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples and peoples under alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal, and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the colonial Territories by the national liberation movements, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes;

6. *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, and calls upon those Powers to desist forthwith from such policies;

7. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity, moral and material assistance to all peoples struggling for their freedom and independence in the colonial Territories and, in particular, to the national liberation movements of the Territories in southern Africa, and in that connexion draws the attention of all States to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* of the Organization of African Unity;⁵⁰

8. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to withhold or continue 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;

9. *Requests* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) 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 and report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

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

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

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to intensify its consideration of 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 and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence;

14. *Endorses* the proposal of the Special Committee to take steps, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to enable representatives of national liberation movements in the colonial Territories in southern Africa to participate, whenever necessary and in an appropriate capacity, in its deliberations relating to those Territories;

15. *Requests* the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration;

16. *Calls upon* 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;

17. *Requests* the Special Committee to assist the Economic and Social Council in the study envisaged in Council resolution 1651 (LI) of 29 October 1971, bearing in mind the need to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution as well as the various resolutions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2879 (XXVI). Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

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 the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,⁵¹

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious of the urgent need to intensify widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, on the situation in the colonial Territories and on the continuing struggle for liberation being waged

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. V, annex, appendix V.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, chap. I, paras. 86-101, and chap. V.

by the colonial peoples and the activities of their national liberation movements,

Taking into account the suggestions of the Special Committee as well as the views of the Office of Public Information on the implementation of these suggestions, as reflected in the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee,

Taking into account the recommendations of the Fifth Committee⁵² relating to the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,⁵³ and noting the report of the Secretary-General on the joint meeting 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 Special Committee on *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵⁴

Recognizing the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and the need for the Office of Public Information to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization,

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 the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Affirms* the vital importance of urgently effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples, particularly in southern Africa, and the efforts being made by the international community to eliminate the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

3. *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 and, *inter alia*:

(a) To intensify the activities of the information centres located in southern Africa, including the establishment of an additional information centre where appropriate;

(b) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic

consultations and a systematic exchange of the relevant information with that organization;

(c) To enlist, from the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and from those non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, support in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(d) To continue to publish, in consultation with the Special Committee, selected issues of the periodical *Objective: Justice* and the bulletin "United Nations and Southern Africa" in other languages besides English and French;

4. *Requests* Member States, in particular the administering Powers, to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to him under paragraph 3 above;

5. *Invites* all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as other non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, to undertake, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect and prepare on a continuous basis for redissemination by the Office of Public Information, basic material, studies and articles relating to various aspects of the problems of decolonization;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Special Committee on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2903 (XXVI). Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 306 (1971) of 21 December 1971,⁵⁵

Appoints Mr. Kurt Waldheim Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1972 and ending on 31 December 1976.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

⁵⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/8496.

⁵² A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.2. For the text of this document, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 76, document A/8531/Add.1, para. 137.

⁵³ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1.

⁵⁴ A/8388.

Other decisions

Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

(Item 7)

At its 1939th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1971, the General Assembly took note of the communication dated 20 September 1971 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly.⁵⁶

Adoption of the agenda

(Item 8)

At its 1937th, 1939th, 1959th, 1980th, 1990th and 1999th plenary meetings, on 24 and 25 September, 8 October, 3 and 19 November and 3 December 1971, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,⁵⁷ adopted the agenda for the twenty-sixth session.⁵⁸

At its 1937th and 1939th plenary meetings, on 24 and 25 September 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee,⁵⁹ to include the following items in the provisional agenda of the twenty-seventh session:

- Installation of mechanical means of voting.
- General and complete disarmament: report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.
- Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.
- Question of issuing 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 on Special Missions.
- 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.
- Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations.
- Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.
- Question of Korea: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

(Item 10)

At its 2024th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1971, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.⁶⁰

Report of the Economic and Social Council

(Item 12)

At its 2030th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1971, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, II, XXIII and XXIV of the report of the Economic and Social Council.⁶¹

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 7, document A/8396.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 8, documents A/8500 and Add.1-4. For the allocation of agenda items, see above, pp. v-xi.

⁵⁸ For agenda item 102, see above, foot-note 9, p. vi.

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/8500, paras. 15 and 18.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/8401 and Corr.1) and *Supplement No. 1A* (A/8401/Add.1).

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 3* (A/8403).

Report of the International Court of Justice

(Item 14)

At its 2024th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1971, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.⁶²

Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission

(Item 21)

At its 2025th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1971, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided to reappoint for the years 1972 and 1973 thirteen of the outgoing members of the Peace Observation Commission.

As a result, the Commission will be composed of the following Member States: 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.

Appointments to fill vacancies in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

(Item 23)

At its 2028th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1971, the General Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA and INDONESIA as members 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 fill three of the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of ITALY,⁶³ POLAND,⁶⁴ the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND⁶⁵ and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.⁶⁶

As a result, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN, BULGARIA, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ECUADOR, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, IVORY COAST, MADAGASCAR, MALI, SIERRA LEONE, SWEDEN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA.

Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations

(Item 24)

At its 1996th plenary meeting, on 26 November 1971, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.⁶⁷

Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(Item 41 (b))

At its 2021st plenary meeting, on 16 December 1971, the General Assembly confirmed the reappointment by the Secretary-General,⁶⁸ in pursuance of section II, paragraph 27, of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, of Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a term of office of one year beginning on 1 April 1972 and ending on 31 March 1973.

⁶² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 5 (A/8405).

⁶³ A/8206.

⁶⁴ A/8611.

⁶⁵ A/8276.

⁶⁶ A/8277.

⁶⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/8425)*.

⁶⁸ A/8433.

Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme**(Item 44 (e))**

At its 2017th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1971, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General⁶⁹ of Mr. Rudolph A. Peterson as Administrator Designate of the United Nations Development Programme, with effect from 1 January 1972, on the understanding that Mr. Peterson would take over as Administrator of the Programme, with effect from 15 January 1972, for a term of office ending on 31 December 1975.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General⁶⁹ that the term of office of Mr. Paul G. Hoffman be extended to 15 January 1972.

Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia**(Item 66 (d))**

At the 2031st plenary meeting, on 22 December 1971, the President of the General Assembly drew the Assembly's attention to the notes by the Secretary-General⁷⁰ and stated that, in the absence of any proposal, the existing arrangements would continue.

The representation of China in the United Nations**(Item 96)**

At its 1977th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1971, the General Assembly decided not to consider this agenda item in view of the action already taken on item 93.⁷¹

Question considered by the Security Council at its 1606th, 1607th and 1608th meetings on 4, 5 and 6 December 1971**(Item 102)**

At its 2031st plenary meeting, on 22 December 1971, the General Assembly decided that it had concluded its consideration of this item.⁷²

⁶⁹ A/8475, para. 4.

⁷⁰ A/8638 and Add.1.

⁷¹ See resolution 2758 (XXVI).

⁷² See also resolution 2793 (XXVI).

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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2776 (XXVI). International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 2733 (XXV) of 16 December 1970,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,¹

¹Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/8420).

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

Continuing to believe that the benefits deriving from 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 maximum international co-operation, including the widest possible exchange of information in this field,

Convinced of the need for continued international efforts to promote practical applications of space technology,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States 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 early consideration to ratifying or acceding to those agreements so that they may have the broadest possible effect;

3. *Reiterates* the importance of the goal of making satellite communications available to States on a worldwide and non-discriminatory basis, as expressed in General Assembly resolution 1721 D (XVI) of 20 December 1961;

4. *Takes note* of the agreements relating to space communications recently concluded between a number of States and of the desirability of keeping the United Nations currently informed concerning activities and developments in this field;

5. *Notes* the action taken by the International Telecommunication Union, through the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications held in June and July 1971, to allocate frequencies and to adopt administrative procedures for all kinds of space communications, and recommends that the Union and its specialized bodies, as well as the members of the Union, should apply these provisions with a view to promoting the use of space communications for the benefit of all countries in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in its efforts to encourage international programmes to promote practical applications of space technology for the benefit of all countries and commends to the attention of Member States, specialized agencies and interested United Nations bodies the programme contained in the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee;²

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the valuable work carried out by the Secretary-General within the framework of the programme for promoting the application of space technology in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and resolutions of the General Assembly;

8. *Endorses* the resolution contained in paragraph 15 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and recommends the continuation and development of the programme for promoting the practical applications of space technology taking into account the needs of the developing countries;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of a number of Member States to share with other interested Member States the practical benefits that may be derived from programmes in space technology;

10. *Welcomes* the progress achieved in international co-operation among Member States in space research and exploration, including the exchange and analysis of lunar material on a broad international

basis and studies of the development of compatible rendezvous and docking systems for manned spacecraft;

11. *Welcomes also* the action of a number of States and of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in promoting international co-operation in education and training in the peaceful uses of outer space and endorses the appeal made to other States by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for similar contributions to international education and training in this field;

12. *Approves* continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in India and the CELPA Mar del Plata Station in Argentina, expresses its satisfaction at the work being carried out at these ranges in relation to the use of sounding rocket facilities for international co-operation and training in the peaceful and scientific exploration of outer space, and recommends that Member States continue to give consideration to the use of these facilities for appropriate space research activities;

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

14. *Notes* that, in accordance with General Assembly 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;

15. *Takes note with appreciation* of the activities of the World Meteorological Organization during the past year, as reported to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,³ in particular the measures taken in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2733 D (XXV) recommending that the World Meteorological Organization mobilize technical resources in order to discover ways and means of mitigating the harmful effects and destructive potential of tropical storms;

16. *Takes note* of the programmes currently being undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Telecommunication Union in satellite broadcasting for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of education and training, and draws attention to the fact that questions relating to the legal implications of space communications are also on the agenda of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with which the two agencies should co-ordinate their activities in this field;

17. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue, as appropriate, to provide the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space and to examine and report to the Committee on the particular problems which arise or 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;

18. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraph 38 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning the future work of its Legal Sub-Committee;

² A/AC.105/95 and Corr.1, sect. I.

³ See A/AC.105/PV.100.

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

*1998th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.*

2777 (XXVI). Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in the field of the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and of promoting the law in this new field of human endeavour,

Desiring that the rights and obligations pertaining to liability for damage as laid down in the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies should be elaborated in a separate international instrument,

Recalling its resolutions 1963 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963, 2130 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, 2345 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2453 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2601 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2733 B (XXV) of 16 December 1970 concerning the elaboration of an agreement on the liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space,

Recalling also that in resolution 2733 B (XXV) it urged the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to reach early agreement on a draft convention on liability, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, embodying the principles of a full measure of compensation to victims and effective procedures which would lead to prompt and equitable settlement of claims,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,⁴

Taking note with appreciation of the work accomplished by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and in particular that of its Legal Subcommittee,

1. *Commends* the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the depositary governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. *Notes* that any State may, on becoming a party to the Convention, declare that it will recognize as binding, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the decision of the Claims Commission concerning any dispute to which it may become a party;

4. *Expresses its hope* for the widest possible adherence to this Convention.

*1998th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.*

ANNEX

Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects

The States Parties to this Convention,

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

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

Taking into consideration that, notwithstanding the precautionary measures to be taken by States and international intergovernmental organizations involved in the launching of space objects, damage may on occasion be caused by such objects,

Recognizing the need to elaborate effective international rules and procedures concerning liability for damage caused by space objects and to ensure, in particular, the prompt payment under the terms of this Convention of a full and equitable measure of compensation to victims of such damage,

Believing that the establishment of such rules and procedures will contribute to the strengthening of international co-operation in the field of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE I

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) The term "damage" means loss of life, personal injury or other impairment of health; or loss of or damage to property of States or of persons, natural or juridical, or property of international intergovernmental organizations;

(b) The term "launching" includes attempted launching;

(c) The term "launching State" means:

(i) A State which launches or procures the launching of a space object;

(ii) A State from whose territory or facility a space object is launched;

(d) The term "space object" includes component parts of a space object as well as its launch vehicle and parts thereof.

ARTICLE II

A launching State shall be absolutely liable to pay compensation for damage caused by its space object on the surface of the earth or to aircraft in flight.

ARTICLE III

In the event of damage being caused elsewhere than on the surface of the earth to a space object of one launching State or to persons or property on board such a space object by a space object of another launching State, the latter shall be liable only if the damage is due to its fault or the fault of persons for whom it is responsible.

ARTICLE IV

1. In the event of damage being caused elsewhere than on the surface of the earth to a space object of one launching State or to persons or property on board such a space object by a space object of another launching State, and of damage thereby being caused to a third State or to its natural or juridical persons, the first two States shall be jointly and severally liable to the third State, to the extent indicated by the following:

(a) If the damage has been caused to the third State on the surface of the earth or to aircraft in flight, their liability to the third State shall be absolute;

(b) If the damage has been caused to a space object of the third State or to persons or property on board that space object elsewhere than on the surface of the earth, their liability to the third State shall be based on the fault of either of the first two States or on the fault of persons for whom either is responsible.

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/8420).

2. In all cases of joint and several liability referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the burden of compensation for the damage shall be apportioned between the first two States in accordance with the extent to which they were at fault; if the extent of the fault of each of these States cannot be established, the burden of compensation shall be apportioned equally between them. Such apportionment shall be without prejudice to the right of the third State to seek the entire compensation due under this Convention from any or all of the launching States which are jointly and severally liable.

ARTICLE V

1. Whenever two or more States jointly launch a space object, they shall be jointly and severally liable for any damage caused.

2. A launching State which has paid compensation for damage shall have the right to present a claim for indemnification to other participants in the joint launching. The participants in a joint launching may conclude agreements regarding the apportioning among themselves of the financial obligation in respect of which they are jointly and severally liable. Such agreements shall be without prejudice to the right of a State sustaining damage to seek the entire compensation due under this Convention from any or all of the launching States which are jointly and severally liable.

3. A State from whose territory or facility a space object is launched shall be regarded as a participant in a joint launching.

ARTICLE VI

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, exoneration from absolute liability shall be granted to the extent that a launching State establishes that the damage has resulted either wholly or partially from gross negligence or from an act or omission done with intent to cause damage on the part of a claimant State or of natural or juridical persons it represents.

2. No exoneration whatever shall be granted in cases where the damage has resulted from activities conducted by a launching State which are not in conformity with international law including, in particular, the Charter of the United Nations and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.

ARTICLE VII

The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to damage caused by a space object of a launching State to:

- (a) Nationals of that launching State;
- (b) Foreign nationals during such time as they are participating in the operation of that space object from the time of its launching or at any stage thereafter until its descent, or during such time as they are in the immediate vicinity of a planned launching or recovery area as the result of an invitation by that launching State.

ARTICLE VIII

1. A State which suffers damage, or whose natural or juridical persons suffer damage, may present to a launching State a claim for compensation for such damage.

2. If the State of nationality has not presented a claim, another State may, in respect of damage sustained in its territory by any natural or juridical person, present a claim to a launching State.

3. If neither the State of nationality nor the State in whose territory the damage was sustained has presented a claim or notified its intention of presenting a claim, another State may, in respect of damage sustained by its permanent residents, present a claim to a launching State.

ARTICLE IX

A claim for compensation for damage shall be presented to a launching State through diplomatic channels. If a State

does not maintain diplomatic relations with the launching State concerned, it may request another State to present its claim to that launching State or otherwise represent its interests under this Convention. It may also present its claim through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, provided the claimant State and the launching State are both Members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE X

1. A claim for compensation for damage may be presented to a launching State not later than one year following the date of the occurrence of the damage or the identification of the launching State which is liable.

2. If, however, a State does not know of the occurrence of the damage or has not been able to identify the launching State which is liable, it may present a claim within one year following the date on which it learned of the aforementioned facts; however, this period shall in no event exceed one year following the date on which the State could reasonably be expected to have learned of the facts through the exercise of due diligence.

3. The time-limits specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall apply even if the full extent of the damage may not be known. In this event, however, the claimant State shall be entitled to revise the claim and submit additional documentation after the expiration of such time-limits until one year after the full extent of the damage is known.

ARTICLE XI

1. Presentation of a claim to a launching State for compensation for damage under this Convention shall not require the prior exhaustion of any local remedies which may be available to a claimant State or to natural or juridical persons it represents.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall prevent a State, or natural or juridical persons it might represent, from pursuing a claim in the courts or administrative tribunals or agencies of a launching State. A State shall not, however, be entitled to present a claim under this Convention in respect of the same damage for which a claim is being pursued in the courts or administrative tribunals or agencies of a launching State or under another international agreement which is binding on the States concerned.

ARTICLE XII

The compensation which the launching State shall be liable to pay for damage under this Convention shall be determined in accordance with international law and the principles of justice and equity, in order to provide such reparation in respect of the damage as will restore the person, natural or juridical, State or international organization on whose behalf the claim is presented to the condition which would have existed if the damage had not occurred.

ARTICLE XIII

Unless the claimant State and the State from which compensation is due under this Convention agree on another form of compensation, the compensation shall be paid in the currency of the claimant State or, if that State so requests, in the currency of the State from which compensation is due.

ARTICLE XIV

If no settlement of a claim is arrived at through diplomatic negotiations as provided for in article IX, within one year from the date on which the claimant State notifies the launching State that it has submitted the documentation of its claim, the parties concerned shall establish a Claims Commission at the request of either party.

ARTICLE XV

1. The Claims Commission shall be composed of three members: one appointed by the claimant State, one appointed

by the launching State and the third member, the Chairman, to be chosen by both parties jointly. Each party shall make its appointment within two months of the request for the establishment of the Claims Commission.

2. If no agreement is reached on the choice of the Chairman within four months of the request for the establishment of the Commission, either party may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint the Chairman within a further period of two months.

ARTICLE XVI

1. If one of the parties does not make its appointment within the stipulated period, the Chairman shall, at the request of the other party, constitute a single-member Claims Commission.

2. Any vacancy which may arise in the Commission for whatever reason shall be filled by the same procedure adopted for the original appointment.

3. The Commission shall determine its own procedure.

4. The Commission shall determine the place or places where it shall sit and all other administrative matters.

5. Except in the case of decisions and awards by a single-member Commission, all decisions and awards of the Commission shall be by majority vote.

ARTICLE XVII

No increase in the membership of the Claims Commission shall take place by reason of two or more claimant States or launching States being joined in any one proceeding before the Commission. The claimant States so joined shall collectively appoint one member of the Commission in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as would be the case for a single claimant State. When two or more launching States are so joined, they shall collectively appoint one member of the Commission in the same way. If the claimant States or the launching States do not make the appointment within the stipulated period, the Chairman shall constitute a single-member Commission.

ARTICLE XVIII

The Claims Commission shall decide the merits of the claim for compensation and determine the amount of compensation payable, if any.

ARTICLE XIX

1. The Claims Commission shall act in accordance with the provisions of article XII.

2. The decision of the Commission shall be final and binding if the parties have so agreed; otherwise the Commission shall render a final and recommendatory award, which the parties shall consider in good faith. The Commission shall state the reasons for its decision or award.

3. The Commission shall give its decision or award as promptly as possible and no later than one year from the date of its establishment, unless an extension of this period is found necessary by the Commission.

4. The Commission shall make its decision or award public. It shall deliver a certified copy of its decision or award to each of the parties and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XX

The expenses in regard to the Claims Commission shall be borne equally by the parties, unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

ARTICLE XXI

If the damage caused by a space object presents a large-scale danger to human life or seriously interferes with the living conditions of the population or the functioning of vital centres, the States Parties, and in particular the launching State, shall examine the possibility of rendering appropriate

and rapid assistance to the State which has suffered the damage, when it so requests. However, nothing in this article shall affect the rights or obligations of the States Parties under this Convention.

ARTICLE XXII

1. In this Convention, with the exception of articles XXIV to XXVII, references to States shall be deemed to apply to any international intergovernmental organization which conducts space activities if the organization declares its acceptance of the rights and obligations provided for in this Convention and if a majority of the States members of the organization are States Parties to this Convention and 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.

2. States members of any such organization which are States Parties to this Convention shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that the organization makes a declaration in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

3. If an international intergovernmental organization is liable for damage by virtue of the provisions of this Convention, that organization and those of its members which are States Parties to this Convention shall be jointly and severally liable; provided, however, that:

(a) Any claim for compensation in respect of such damage shall be first presented to the organization;

(b) Only where the organization has not paid, within a period of six months, any sum agreed or determined to be due as compensation for such damage, may the claimant State invoke the liability of the members which are States Parties to this Convention for the payment of that sum.

4. Any claim, pursuant to the provisions of this Convention, for compensation in respect of damage caused to an organization which has made a declaration in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be presented by a State member of the organization which is a State Party to this Convention.

ARTICLE XXIII

1. The provisions of this Convention shall not affect other international agreements in force in so far as relations between the States Parties to such agreements are concerned.

2. No provision of this Convention shall prevent States from concluding international agreements reaffirming, supplementing or extending its provisions.

ARTICLE XXIV

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

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

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification.

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

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

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

ARTICLE XXV

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

ARTICLE XXVI

Ten years after the entry into force of this Convention, the question of the review of this Convention shall be included in the provisional agenda of the United Nations General Assembly in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Convention, whether it requires revision. However, at any time after the Convention has been in force for five years, and at the request of one third of the States Parties to the Convention, and with the concurrence of the majority of the States Parties, a conference of the States Parties shall be convened to review this Convention.

ARTICLE XXVII

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

ARTICLE XXVIII

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

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

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

2778 (XXVI). Convening of the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2733 C (XXV) of 16 December 1970 in which it requested the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as authorized by the Committee, to determine at what time and in what specific frame of reference a working group on earth resources surveying, with special reference to satellites, should be convened,

Welcoming the decision of the Sub-Committee at its eighth session to establish and convene a Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites,

Sharing the view expressed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the report on its fourteenth session that the potential benefits from technological developments in remote sensing of the earth from space platforms could be extremely meaningful for the economic development of all countries, especially the developing countries, and for the preservation of the global environment,⁵

Noting that the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites held a first organizational meeting in connexion with the fourteenth session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Looking forward to the early initiation of the substantive work of the Working Group, keeping in mind that experiments to test the feasibility of remote sensing of the earth from space platforms are scheduled to begin early in 1972,

Expressing confidence that in discharging its responsibility the Working Group would seek to promote the optimum utilization of this space application for the benefit of individual States and of the international community,

1. Requests Member States to submit information on their national and co-operative international activities in this field, as well as comments and working papers, through the Secretary-General to the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites;

2. Endorses the request of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee that the Working Group solicit the views of appropriate United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, and other relevant international organizations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Working Group with his comments on this subject and to submit working papers on matters falling within the terms of reference of the Group;

4. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee to bring about the early initiation of the Working Group's substantive work and to keep the General Assembly informed in a comprehensive fashion on the progress of its work.

*1998th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.*

2779 (XXVI). Preparation of an international treaty concerning the Moon

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966 stressing the importance of international co-operation in the field of activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and the importance of developing the rule of law in this new area of human endeavour,

Reaffirming the common interest of all mankind in furthering the peaceful exploration and use of outer space for the benefit of all States and for the development of friendly relations and mutual understanding among them,

Taking into account the advances made in recent years in the exploration of outer space, including those resulting from extensive lunar research programmes on the basis of modern science and technology,

Bearing in mind the interest of all mankind in the exploration and utilization of the Moon exclusively for peaceful purposes and in preventing the Moon from becoming a scene of international conflict,

Prompted by the consideration that the Moon, as the only natural satellite of the earth, has an important role to play in the conquest of outer space and that it should be used with due regard to the interests of present and future generations,

Desiring to further the elaboration of specific rules of international law to govern the activities of States on the Moon on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of

⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 10.

Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, as a means of further developing a sound legal basis for such activities,

Considering that special rules should also govern activities in the use of all natural resources and substances of the Moon and other celestial bodies,

1. Takes note of the draft treaty concerning the Moon submitted to the General Assembly by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;⁶

2. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee to consider, as a matter of priority, the question of the elaboration of a draft international treaty concerning the Moon in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 38 of the report of the Committee⁷ and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

1998th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

2825 (XXVI). General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2661 B (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Noting with appreciation the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency,⁸

Noting with satisfaction the success of the International Atomic Energy Agency in drawing up detailed guidelines for the structure and content of agreements between the Agency and States required in connexion with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Noting that the procedures embodied in such agreements are applicable to all stages of the nuclear fuel cycle and are to be concentrated on those stages involving the production, processing, use or storage of nuclear material from which nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices could readily be made,

Noting from the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency that detailed safeguards procedures with respect to nuclear enrichment plants, including those employing new techniques of uranium enrichment, have still to be elaborated and applied,

1. Expresses its confidence in the ability of the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet, without delay, the obligations likely to be placed upon it in respect of the application of safeguards to nuclear material in all types of civil nuclear facilities, including uranium enrichment plants;

2. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to include in its annual report to the General Assembly full information on the progress of its work on the application of safeguards in connexion with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including safeguards on nuclear material in uranium enrichment plants using both existing and new techniques.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 92, document A/8391, annex.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/8420).

⁸ International Atomic Energy Agency, *Annual Report, 1 July 1970-30 June 1971* (Vienna, July 1971); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/8384).

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Further recalling its resolution 2661 C (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it urged the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to make more intensive efforts to bring about a faster pace towards the achievement of disarmament measures, expressed its appreciation of the important and constructive documents and views submitted at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and recommended to the Conference that it take into account in its further work and its negotiations the comprehensive programme of disarmament⁹ as well as other documents presented on the same subject,

Considering that it has declared the decade of the 1970s as the Disarmament Decade,

Taking into account the proposals, suggestions and views put forward in the General Assembly and in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

1. Reaffirms the responsibility of the United Nations in the fundamental goal of the attainment of general and complete disarmament;

2. Urges the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, at its next session, to resume its efforts on the question of general and complete disarmament along the lines set forth in General Assembly resolution 2661 C (XXV);

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the results of these efforts.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1149 (XII) of 14 November 1957 on collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of modern weapons,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested the Secretary-General and Governments to publicize the Decade by all appropriate means at their disposal,

Recalling its resolution 2661 C (XXV) of 7 December 1970 which dealt, *inter alia*, with the comprehensive programme of disarmament,¹⁰

Considering that public opinion should be adequately informed about the problems of the arms race and of disarmament so that it might bring its influence to bear on the strengthening of disarmament efforts,

1. Affirms the value of holding conferences of experts and scientists from various countries on the problems of the arms race and disarmament;

2. Expresses its support for the practice of requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, authoritative reports on concrete questions relating to the arms race and disarmament;

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 93 and 94, document A/8191.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

3. *Declares* that progress would be promoted towards general and complete disarmament if universities and academic institutes in all countries were to establish continuing courses and seminars to study problems of the arms race;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and to the attention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with a view to its wide publication and dissemination.

*2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

2826 (XXVI). Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Convinced of the importance and urgency of eliminating from the arsenals of States, through effective measures, such dangerous weapons of mass destruction as those using chemical or bacteriological (biological) agents,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament dated 6 October 1971,¹¹ and being appreciative of its work on the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, annexed to the report,

Recognizing the important significance 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 1925,¹² and conscious also of the contribution which the said Protocol has already made, and continues to make, to mitigating the horrors of war,

Noting that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction provides for the parties to reaffirm their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and to call upon all States to comply strictly with them,

Further noting that nothing in the Convention shall be interpreted as in any way limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by any State under the Geneva Protocol,

Determined, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons,

Recognizing that an agreement on the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons represents a first possible step towards the achievement of agreement on effective measures also for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons,

Noting that the Convention contains an affirmation of the recognized objective of effective prohibition of chemical weapons and, to this end, an undertaking

to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and for their destruction, and on appropriate measures concerning equipment and means of delivery specifically designed for the production or use of chemical agents for weapons purposes,

Convinced that the implementation of measures in the field of disarmament should release substantial additional resources, which should promote economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries,

Convinced that the Convention will contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Commends* the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

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

3. *Expresses the hope* for the widest possible adherence to the Convention.

*2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

ANNEX

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The States Parties to this Convention,

Determined to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction, and convinced that the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and their elimination, through effective measures, will facilitate the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recognizing the important significance of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and conscious also of the contribution which the said Protocol has already made, and continues to make, to mitigating the horrors of war,

Reaffirming their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and calling upon all States to comply strictly with them,

Recalling that the General Assembly of the United Nations has repeatedly condemned all actions contrary to the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925,

Desiring to contribute to the strengthening of confidence between peoples and the general improvement of the international atmosphere,

Desiring also to contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced of the importance and urgency of eliminating from the arsenals of States, through effective measures, such dangerous weapons of mass destruction as those using chemical or bacteriological (biological) agents,

Recognizing that an agreement on the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons represents a first possible step towards the achievement of agreement on effective measures also for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and determined to continue negotiations to that end,

¹¹ *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1971, document DC/234.*

¹² League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, 1929, No. 2138.

Determined, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons,

Convinced that such use would be repugnant to the conscience of mankind and that no effort should be spared to minimize this risk,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes never in any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain:

(1) Microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes;

(2) Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

ARTICLE II

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to destroy, or to divert to peaceful purposes, as soon as possible but not later than nine months after the entry into force of the Convention, all agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in article I of the Convention, which are in its possession or under its jurisdiction or control. In implementing the provisions of this article all necessary safety precautions shall be observed to protect populations and the environment.

ARTICLE III

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage or induce any State, group of States or international organizations to manufacture or otherwise acquire any of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery specified in article I of the Convention.

ARTICLE IV

Each State Party to this Convention shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or retention of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in article I of the Convention, within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction or under its control anywhere.

ARTICLE V

The States Parties to this Convention undertake to consult one another and to co-operate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention. Consultation and co-operation pursuant to this article may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter.

ARTICLE VI

1. Any State Party to this Convention which finds that any other State Party is acting in breach of obligations deriving from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint should include all possible evidence confirming its validity, as well as a request for its consideration by the Security Council.

2. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of the complaint received by the Council. The Security Council shall inform the States Parties to the Convention of the results of the investigation.

ARTICLE VII

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to any Party to the Convention which so requests, if the Security Council decides that such Party has been exposed to danger as a result of violation of the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII

Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as in any way limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by any State under 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.

ARTICLE IX

Each State Party to this Convention affirms the recognized objective of effective prohibition of chemical weapons and, to this end, undertakes to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and for their destruction, and on appropriate measures concerning equipment and means of delivery specifically designed for the production or use of chemical agents for weapons purposes.

ARTICLE X

1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes. Parties to the Convention in a position to do so shall also co-operate in contributing individually or together with other States or international organizations to the further development and application of scientific discoveries in the field of bacteriology (biology) for the prevention of disease, or for other peaceful purposes.

2. This Convention shall be implemented in a manner designed to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of States Parties to the Convention or international co-operation in the field of peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities, including the international exchange of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins and equipment for the processing, use or production of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

ARTICLE XI

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

ARTICLE XII

Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, or earlier if it is requested by a majority of Parties to the Convention by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depository Governments, a conference of States Parties to the Convention shall be held at Geneva, Switzerland, to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, are being realized. Such review shall take into account any new scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention.

ARTICLE XIII

1. This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

2. Each State Party to this Convention shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the

Convention if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject-matter of the Convention, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties to the Convention and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

ARTICLE XIV

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

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

3. This Convention shall enter into force after the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-two Governments, including the Governments designated as Depositaries of the Convention.

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

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

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

ARTICLE XV

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

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

DONE in triplicate, at, this day of,

2827 (XXVI). Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, its resolution 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, and in particular its resolution 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 in which it stressed that the prospects for international peace and security, as well as the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, would be enhanced if the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) agents for purposes of war were to end and if those agents were eliminated from all military arsenals, and commended the following basic approach for reaching an effective solution to the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare:

(a) It is urgent and important to reach agreement on the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare,

(b) Both chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons should continue to be dealt with together in taking steps towards the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and their effective elimination from the arsenals of all States,

(c) The issue of verification is important in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, and verification should be based on a combination of appropriate national and international measures, which would complement and supplement each other, thereby providing an acceptable system that would ensure the effective implementation of the prohibition,

Convinced of the importance and urgency of eliminating from the arsenals of States, through effective measures, such dangerous weapons of mass destruction as those using chemical or bacteriological (biological) agents,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,¹³ in particular its work on the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and its efforts towards reaching early agreement also on the elimination of chemical weapons,

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction is a first possible step towards the achievement of early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the elimination of such weapons from military arsenals of all States, and determined to continue negotiations to this end,

Recalling that the General Assembly has repeatedly condemned all actions contrary to 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 1925,¹⁴

Noting that the Convention provides for the parties to reaffirm their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and to call upon all States to comply strictly with them,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction contains an affirmation of the recognized objective of effective prohibition of chemical weapons and, to this end, an undertaking to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and for their destruction, and on appropriate measures concerning equipment and means of delivery specifically designed for the production or use of chemical agents for weapons purposes;

2. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of high priority, its negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the develop-

¹³ Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1971, document DC/234.

¹⁴ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, 1929, No. 2138.

ment, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

3. *Also requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to take into account in its further work:

(a) The elements contained in the joint memorandum on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, submitted on 28 September 1971 to the Conference by Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia;¹⁵

(b) Other proposals, suggestions, working papers and expert views put forward in the Conference and in the First Committee;

4. *Urges* Governments to take all steps that may contribute to a successful outcome of the negotiations of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and that could facilitate early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the elimination of such weapons from the arsenals of all States;

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

6. *Invites* all States that have not already done so to accede to or ratify the Protocol;

7. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

8. *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) methods of warfare.

*2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

B

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction contains an undertaking to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction,

Believing that it is most desirable that some measures of a preliminary nature be adopted immediately,

Urges all States to undertake, pending agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction, to refrain from any further development, production or stockpiling of those chemical agents for weapons purposes which, because of their degree of toxicity, have the highest lethal effects and are not usable for peaceful purposes.

*2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

2828 (XXVI). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

A

The General Assembly,

Viewing with the utmost apprehension the harmful consequences of nuclear weapon tests for the acceleration of the arms race and for the health of present and future generations of mankind,

Fully conscious that world opinion has, over the years, demanded the immediate and complete cessation of all nuclear weapon tests in all environments,

Recalling that the item on the question of a comprehensive test ban has been included in the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1957,

Deploring the fact that the General Assembly has not yet succeeded in its aim of achieving a comprehensive test ban, despite eighteen successive resolutions on the subject,

Noting with regret 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 1963,¹⁶

Deploring the fact that the determination expressed by the original parties to that Treaty to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time has not so far produced the desired results,

Noting with special concern that the continuation of nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere is a source of growing pollution and that the number and magnitude of underground tests have increased at an alarming rate since 1963,

Having considered the special report submitted by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament¹⁷ in response to General Assembly resolution 2663 B (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Recalling its resolution 1762 A (XVII) of 6 November 1962, whereby all nuclear weapon tests, without exception, were condemned,

Convinced that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban of the nature contemplated in the preamble to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,

1. *Reiterates solemnly and most emphatically* its condemnation of all nuclear weapon tests;

2. *Urges* the Governments of nuclear-weapon States to bring to a halt all nuclear weapon tests at the earliest possible date and, in any case, not later than 5 August 1973;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session of any measures they have taken to implement it.

*2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

¹⁶United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

¹⁷Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1971, document DC/234, sect. III.

¹⁵Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1971, document DC/234, annex C, sect. 33.

B

The General Assembly,

Noting that one of the first steps in the strengthening of international security is to dissipate world-wide fears that nuclear, thermonuclear and other weapons of mass destruction may be used by miscalculation in what could appear to be a desperate situation,

Considering that for the last few years the United Nations has been preoccupied with finding ways and means of diminishing the pollution of the earth's atmosphere,

Noting that scientists have been unanimous in the conclusion that the fall-out from nuclear tests is injurious to human and animal life and that such fall-out may poison the earth's atmosphere for many decades to come,

Taking into account that underground nuclear and thermonuclear tests may not only create serious health hazards but may also cause as yet undetermined injury to humans and animals of the region where such tests are conducted,

Recognizing that there already exist sufficient nuclear, thermonuclear and other lethal weapons of mass destruction in the arsenals of certain Powers to decimate the world's population and possibly render the earth uninhabitable,

1. *Appeals* to the nuclear Powers to desist from carrying out further nuclear and thermonuclear tests, whether underground, under water or in the earth's atmosphere;

2. *Urges* the nuclear Powers to reach an agreement without delay on the cessation of all nuclear and thermonuclear tests;

3. *Reassures* the peoples of the world that the United Nations will continue to raise its voice against nuclear and thermonuclear tests of any kind and earnestly requests the nuclear Powers not to deploy such weapons of mass destruction.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

C

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests, including those carried out underground,

Recalling that this subject has been included in the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1957,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 914 (X) of 16 December 1955, 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, 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2604 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2663 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Expressing serious concern that the objectives of those resolutions have not been fulfilled,

Noting with regret 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 1963,¹⁸ and that some continue to test in the atmosphere,

Taking into account the determination expressed by the parties to that Treaty to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Noting the appeal for progress on this issue, made by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his report on the work of the Organization,¹⁹

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

Having considered the special report submitted by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament²⁰ in response to General Assembly resolution 2663 B (XXV),

1. *Stresses anew* the urgency of bringing to a halt all nuclear weapon testing in all environments by all States;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and meanwhile to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments that have been conducting nuclear weapon tests, particularly those of parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, immediately to undertake unilateral or negotiated measures of restraint that would suspend nuclear weapon testing or limit or reduce the size and number of nuclear weapon tests, pending the early entry into force of a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapon tests in all environments by all States;

4. *Urges* Governments to take all possible measures to develop further, and to use more effectively, existing capabilities for the seismological identification of underground nuclear tests, in order to facilitate the monitoring of a comprehensive test ban;

5. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of high priority, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the suggestions already made in the Conference as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly;

6. *Requests particularly* Governments that have been carrying out nuclear tests to take an active and constructive part in developing in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, or in any successor body, specific proposals for an underground test ban treaty;

7. *Expresses the hope* that these efforts will enable all States to sign, in the near future, a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

¹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/8401/Add.1)*.

²⁰ *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1971, document DC/234, sect. III.*

2829 (XXVI). Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2665 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Having considered the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the establishment, within its framework, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control,²¹

Noting with satisfaction that the International Atomic Energy Agency has demonstrated its efficiency with regard to promoting co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Noting further that the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with its statute, is an appropriate organ to exercise the functions of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, taking into account the relevant provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

1. *Commends* the International Atomic Energy Agency for its intensive work on problems in connexion with nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes;

2. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its activities in this field and to study ways and means of establishing, within its framework, an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control;

3. *Invites* the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit, in his annual report to the General Assembly, information on further developments and on the progress made in this regard.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

2830 (XXVI). Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2666 (XXV) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2666 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Recalling in particular that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) it declared that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)²² constituted an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security and that in its resolution 2666 (XXV) it repeated the appeals which on two previous occasions it had addressed to the nuclear-weapon States to sign and

ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty as soon as possible and urged them to avoid further delay in the fulfilment of such appeals,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the United States of America deposited its instrument of ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America on 12 May 1971, thus becoming a State party to the Protocol, as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been since 11 December 1969;

3. *Deplores* the fact that the other nuclear-weapon States have not yet heeded the urgent appeals which the General Assembly has made in three different resolutions and urges them once again to sign and ratify without further delay Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2830 (XXVI) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)";

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session of any measure adopted by them in order to implement it.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

2831 (XXVI). Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the ever spiralling arms race and military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for all peoples and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Deeply convinced that the common aspirations of mankind for peace, security and progress require the urgent cessation of the arms race, particularly of the nuclear arms race, and the reduction of military expenditures, as well as the adoption of effective measures leading towards general and complete disarmament,

Considering that a halt in the arms race and a significant reduction of military expenditures would promote the economic and social development of all countries and would increase the possibilities of providing additional resources to developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures,

²¹ See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Annual Report, 1 July 1970-30 June 1971* (Vienna, July 1971), paras. 94 and 95; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/8384).

²² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634 (1968), No. 9068.

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures²³ and expresses the hope that it will help to focus future disarmament negotiations on nuclear disarmament and on the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. *Extends its thanks* to the Secretary-General and to the consultant experts as well as to the Governments and international organizations that have rendered assistance in the preparation of the report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible publicity in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable;

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

5. *Recommends* that the conclusions of the report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures should be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations;

6. *Calls upon* all States to intensify their efforts during the Disarmament Decade with a view to promoting negotiations on effective measures for the cessation of the nuclear arms race at the earliest possible date and for nuclear disarmament, as well as on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

7. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" under constant review and to place it on the provisional agenda of its twenty-eighth session.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

2832 (XXVI). Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the determination of the peoples of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to resolve their political, economic and social problems under conditions of peace and tranquillity,

Recalling the Declaration of the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lusaka from 8 to 10 September 1970, calling upon all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace from which great Power rivalries and competition as well as bases conceived in the context of such rivalries and competition should be excluded, and declaring that the area should also be free of nuclear weapons,

Convinced of the desirability of ensuring the maintenance of such conditions in the Indian Ocean area by means other than military alliances, as such alliances

entail financial and other obligations that call for the diversion of the limited resources of the States of the area from the more compelling and productive task of economic and social reconstruction and could further involve them in the rivalries of power blocs in a manner prejudicial to their independence and freedom of action, thereby increasing international tensions,

Concerned at recent developments that portend the extension of the arms race into the Indian Ocean area, thereby posing a serious threat to the maintenance of such conditions in the area,

Convinced that the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean would contribute towards arresting such developments, relaxing international tensions and strengthening international peace and security,

Convinced further that the establishment of a zone of peace in an extensive geographical area in one region could have a beneficial influence on the establishment of permanent universal peace based on equal rights and justice for all, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Solemnly declares* that the Indian Ocean, within limits to be determined, together with the air space above and the ocean floor subjacent thereto, is hereby designated for all time as a zone of peace;

2. *Calls upon* the great Powers, in conformity with this Declaration, to enter into immediate consultations with the littoral States of the Indian Ocean with a view to:

(a) Halting the further escalation and expansion of their military presence in the Indian Ocean;

(b) Eliminating from the Indian Ocean all bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great Power rivalry;

3. *Calls upon* the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, in pursuit of the objective of establishing a system of universal collective security without military alliances and strengthening international security through regional and other co-operation, to enter into consultations with a view to the implementation of this Declaration and such action as may be necessary to ensure that:

(a) Warships and military aircraft may not use the Indian Ocean for any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any littoral or hinterland State of the Indian Ocean in contravention of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) Subject to the foregoing and to the norms and principles of international law, the right to free and unimpeded use of the zone by the vessels of all nations is unaffected;

(c) Appropriate arrangements are made to give effect to any international agreement that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the progress that has been made with regard to the implementation of this Declaration;

²³ A/8469 and Add.1.

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace".

*2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

2880 (XXVI). Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security contained in General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970,

Noting that some positive results conducive to the strengthening of international peace and security have been achieved through negotiations and co-operation among States,

Convinced that bilateral and regional efforts towards achieving international security should be strictly in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Convinced further that such efforts should be complemented by collective measures adopted by the competent organs of the United Nations, in order to ensure the complete implementation of the Declaration,

Deeply concerned at the persistence of armed conflicts and other situations resulting therefrom which threaten international peace and security,

Convinced that the United Nations, as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations, bears the responsibility for promoting, through all its principal and subsidiary organs, full respect for the Preamble and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that the Declaration, which constitutes an organic whole, needs to be implemented in its entirety, through the full use of United Nations machinery and capabilities, including those provided for in Chapters VI and VII of the Charter and the dispatch of special missions by the Security Council,

Expressing its conviction that the lack of substantial progress in solving issues relating to international peace and security, economic development and independence, disarmament, colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination, human rights and fundamental freedoms is a constant source of tension and a threat to the security of nations,

Convinced that a broad exchange of views on the question of the strengthening of international security, undertaken annually, will make it possible to review the changing international situation and to seek areas of negotiation and agreement, thereby helping to improve the prospects for peace and international security,

Believing that the achievement of universality in the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, would increase the effectiveness of the Organization in the strengthening of international peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General²⁴ and having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* all the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration on the Strengthen-

ing of International Security and strongly appeals to all States to take effective measures to implement the Declaration in its entirety;

2. *Calls upon* all States to contribute towards resolving existing conflicts and situations likely to endanger international peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the Declaration;

3. *Calls upon* all States to respect the national unity, political independence and territorial integrity of every State, to refrain from the threat or use of force and to observe fully the principle that the territory of a State shall not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in violation of the Charter and the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible;

4. *Declares* that the termination of coercive acts which deprive peoples of their inalienable rights to self-determination, freedom and independence, the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions concerning colonialism, racialism and *apartheid*, and the elimination of serious and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which should be respected by all States, are essential elements for the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. *Invites* the Security Council to consider all appropriate means and procedures for ensuring the strict and full implementation of its resolutions relating to international peace and security;

6. *Urges* the early undertaking of a broad review of all aspects of the concept of peace-keeping operations in order to determine, in accordance with the Charter, appropriate guidelines for its application and to establish appropriate and effective machinery capable of preserving and restoring peace;

7. *Calls* for an early agreement on the definition of aggression, which would assist the United Nations in its fundamental task of maintaining international peace and security;

8. *Declares* that, in view of the close connexion between the strengthening of international security, disarmament and development, the United Nations should evolve a concept of collective economic security designed to promote the sustained development and expansion of national economies and, moreover, affirms that a substantial portion of the savings derived from measures in the field of disarmament should be devoted to promoting economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries;

9. *Declares* that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of self-determination of peoples and non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter, which, if pursued, could constitute a threat to international peace and security;

10. *Invites* all Member States, in particular the more developed countries, to adopt all appropriate measures to normalize the financial situation of the United Nations and to provide it with the means of effectively achieving its goals;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on measures adopted in pursuance of the Declaration, containing, *inter alia*:

²⁴ A/8431 and Add.1-5.

(a) An introduction by the Secretary-General regarding events within the context of the implementation of the Declaration;

(b) Communications from Member States relating to the implementation of the Declaration;

(c) Relevant information on compliance with the provisions of the Declaration by United Nations organs and other international bodies;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

*2029th plenary meeting,
21 December 1971.*

2881 (XXVI). 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 use of their resources in the interests of mankind, and convening of a conference on the law of the sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2340 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2467 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, 2574 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 and 2750 (XXV) of 17 December 1970,

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,²⁵

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the encouraging progress of the preparatory work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction towards a comprehensive conference on the law of the sea, in conformity with its mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 2750 C (XXV), in particular with regard to the elaboration of the international régime and machinery for the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;

2. *Notes also* the consideration by the Committee of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General²⁶

²⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/8421).*

²⁶ A/AC.138/36 and A/AC.138/37 and Corr.1 and 2.

pursuant to resolutions 2750 A and B (XXV) and of the study of possible methods and criteria for the sharing of benefits derived from the exploitation of the resources of the area,²⁷ undertaken in accordance with the Committee's request of March 1970;

3. *Decides* to add to the membership of the Committee China and four other members to be appointed by the Chairman of the First Committee in consultation with regional groups, with due regard to the interests of under-represented groups;

4. *Requests* the Committee, in the discharge of its mandate in accordance with resolution 2750 C (XXV), to hold two sessions, one in New York during March and April and one at Geneva during July and August 1972.

*2029th plenary meeting,
21 December 1971.*

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At the 2031st plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 22 December 1971, the Chairman of the First Committee announced that, in pursuance of paragraph 3 of the above resolution, he had appointed the following States members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction: FIJI, FINLAND, NICARAGUA and ZAMBIA.

As a result, the Committee is composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CAMEROON, CANADA, CEYLON, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, CYPRUS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUYANA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, IVORY COAST, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBERIA, LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE and ZAMBIA.

²⁷ A/AC.138/38 and Corr.1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

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2764 (XXVI). The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2627 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, strongly condemning the evil policy of *apartheid* as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind,

Further recalling its resolutions calling for the liberation of persons persecuted in South Africa for their opposition to *apartheid* and condemning the maltreatment and torture of prisoners and persons in police custody,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*¹ and the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa, established under resolution 2 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights of 6 March 1967,²

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

² E/CN.4/1050 and Corr.1.

Gravely concerned at continuing reports of ill-treatment and torture of opponents of *apartheid* in detention in South Africa and at the deaths of several detainees during interrogation,

Noting also the recent deportations, bannings, detentions and trials of a number of religious leaders in South Africa for their opposition to *apartheid* and assistance to victims of that inhuman policy,

1. Expresses its grave indignation and concern over any and every act of maltreatment and torture of opponents of *apartheid* in South Africa and the increased persecution of religious leaders opposed to that policy;

2. Again calls upon all States to do everything in their power to promote the cause of justice for all people in South Africa and, to that end, to exert their influence to secure:

(a) The repeal of all legislation designed to give effect to the oppressive policies of *apartheid* and all legislation designed to persecute and suppress the rights of those who are opposed to such policies;

(b) The liberation of all persons imprisoned or detained for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(c) The removal of orders against those banned or banished for their opposition to *apartheid*;

3. *Appeals* to national and international associations of jurists to take all appropriate steps in support of the purposes of the present resolution;

4. *Urges* all religious organizations to continue and intensify their efforts for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to prepare a special report on all known cases of maltreatment and torture of prisoners in South Africa, together with any other information pertinent to those cases;

6. *Invites* all organizations and individuals that may have knowledge of such cases to provide all available information to the Special Committee on *Apartheid*;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To bring the present resolution to the attention of Governments, national and international organizations and anti-*apartheid* movements, including religious organizations and associations of jurists;

(b) To publicize, through the Unit on *Apartheid* and the Office of Public Information, all available information on the maltreatment and torture of prisoners and detainees in South Africa and the persecution of opponents of *apartheid*, including religious leaders;

(c) To provide necessary services and assistance to the Special Committee on *Apartheid* in the preparation of the report requested in paragraph 5 above and to publicize the report as widely as possible.

1981st plenary meeting,
9 November 1971.

2773 (XXVI). 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,

Noting the intention of the Scientific Committee to include in its report to the General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, the subjects of genetic effects of radiation, induction of cancer by radiation, effects of radiation on the immune response, population doses from medical and occupational exposure and environmental radiation,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report adopted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation at its twenty-first session;³

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

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/8334.*

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 twenty-second session in March 1972;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the valuable response to the Scientific Committee's request for data on releases of radio-activity into the environment from peaceful uses of nuclear energy and radio-isotopes;

6. *Draws attention* to the Scientific Committee's statement that further information of the same nature, if received before the end of the year, would be of great value in the preparation of its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;⁴

7. *Welcomes* the continuing collaboration between the Scientific Committee and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned, which is essential to the Committee's work;

8. *Commends* the Scientific Committee for its contribution to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, takes note of the basic paper that on its behalf has been prepared for, and submitted to, the secretariat of the Conference,⁵ and recommends that the relevant experience of the Committee should be fully utilized in the further preparations for the Conference;

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

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

2774 (XXVI). United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2671 E (XXV) of 8 December 1970 concerning the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Conscious of the continuing need for humanitarian assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, as well as in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to their families,

Concerned at the actions of the South African Government in persecuting persons engaged in providing humanitarian assistance to victims of *apartheid*,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. *Again appeals* to all States, to governmental or non-governmental organizations and to individuals for generous contributions to the Trust Fund in order to enable it to meet the increasing needs;

3. *Further appeals* for generous direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief

⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 4.

⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 6.

⁶ A/8468.

and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to send a representative away from Headquarters to hold informative discussions, as necessary, with the voluntary organizations concerned, particularly those receiving grants from the Trust Fund;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to intensify the dissemination of information on the need for relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

2775 (XXVI). The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

A

ARMS EMBARGO

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*⁷ and the letter dated 6 October 1971 from the Chairman of the Special Committee to the President of the General Assembly,⁸

Recalling its resolution 2624 (XXV) of 13 October 1970 calling upon all States to take immediate steps to implement fully the provisions of Security Council resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 to strengthen the arms embargo against South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continued build-up of the South African military and police forces,

Noting that South Africa continues to receive military equipment, and technical and other assistance for the manufacture of such equipment, from certain Member States in contravention of the arms embargo,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2624 (XXV);

2. *Declares* that the arms embargo against South Africa makes no distinction between arms for external defence and arms for internal repression;

3. *Deplores* the actions of those Governments which, in contravention of the arms embargo, have provided or have allowed companies registered in their countries to provide assistance for the build-up of the military and police forces in South Africa;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments to implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa;

5. *Urgently appeals* to all national and international organizations to discourage and denounce all military collaboration with South Africa and to ensure the implementation of the Security Council resolutions on the arms embargo against South Africa;

6. *Invites* the Security Council to consider the situation in the light of the reports and communications

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

⁸ A/SPC/145. For the printed text of this document, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971, document S/10354.

addressed to it by the Special Committee on *Apartheid*⁹ and of the present resolution, with a view to securing the full implementation by all States of Council resolution 282 (1970);

7. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to undertake a comprehensive study of the military collaboration with, and military assistance to, South Africa by Governments and private enterprises and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

B

EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL ON *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Considering that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be the occasion to add new emphasis to efforts to enlighten the international community about the evils of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and about the role of the United Nations in this cause,

Convinced of the special role that education should play in international efforts to eliminate *apartheid* and other forms of racial discrimination,

Considering the important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in such a cause,

Commending the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in disseminating information on *apartheid*, with special reference to its effects on education, science and culture,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,¹⁰ in particular the account of its consultations with anti-*apartheid* movements and with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the need for the preparation of an educational kit on southern Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the growing interest among educational and other institutions in educational material to enlighten their students on the evils of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

1. *Commends* the proposal for the preparation of an educational kit on racial discrimination and *apartheid* in southern Africa;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare such an educational kit for possible adaptation by national commissions of that organization and for distribution to institutions of learning;

3. *Further requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider the production of films and audio-visual material on *apartheid*, with special reference to its adverse effects on education, science and culture;

4. *Invites* all concerned to lend their full co-operation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

⁹ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1971, documents S/10190 and S/10201; *ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1971, document S/10354; and Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

¹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

Cultural Organization to ensure the widest possible use of the material prepared by that organization.

*1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.*

C

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

*Noting with appreciation the work of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970,*

*Considering that further efforts should be made to intensify the international campaign against *apartheid*,*

*Endorsing the programme of work of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* contained in its report,¹¹*

*Authorizes the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, within the budgetary provisions to be made for this purpose:*

*(a) To send representatives or delegations, as appropriate, to international conferences dealing with the problem of *apartheid*;*

*(b) To hold consultations with experts and representatives of the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as anti-*apartheid* movements and non-governmental organizations concerned with the campaign against *apartheid*.*

*1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.*

D

Apartheid IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that Member States have pledged themselves, under Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Recalling further its requests to all States and national and international sports organizations to suspend exchanges of sporting events with South African teams selected under *apartheid* policies,*

Bearing in mind that 1971 was designated as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to 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,

1. Declares its unqualified support of the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on the grounds of race, religion or political affiliation;

2. Affirms that merit should be the sole criterion for participation in sports activities;

3. Solemnly calls upon all national and international sports organizations to uphold the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and to discourage and deny support to sporting events organized in violation of this principle;

4. Calls upon individual sportsmen to refuse to participate in any sports activity in a country in which

¹¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 305 and 306.

there is an official policy of racial discrimination or *apartheid* in the field of sports;

5. Urges all States to promote adherence to the Olympic principle of non-discrimination and to encourage their sports organizations to withhold support from sporting events organized in violation of this principle;

6. Requests national and international sports organizations and the public to deny any form of recognition to any sports activity from which persons are debarred or in which they are subjected to any discrimination on the basis of race, religion or political affiliation;

7. Condemns the actions of the Government of South Africa in enforcing racial discrimination and segregation in sports;

8. Notes with regret that some national and international sports organizations have continued exchanges with teams from South Africa that have been selected for international competition on the basis of competition closed to otherwise qualified sportsmen solely on the basis of their race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

*9. Commends those international and national sports organizations that have supported the international campaign against *apartheid* in sports;*

10. Requests all States to urge their national sports organizations to act in accordance with the present resolution;

11. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To bring the present resolution to the attention of international sports organizations;

*(b) To keep the Special Committee on *Apartheid* informed on the implementation of the present resolution;*

(c) To submit a report on this matter to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.*

E

ESTABLISHMENT OF BANTUSTANS

The General Assembly,

*Recalling its resolution 103 (I) of 19 November 1946 declaring that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to racial persecution and discrimination, and its resolution 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, in which the General Assembly considered that a policy of "racial segregation" (*apartheid*) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,*

Recalling further its resolution 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952 declaring that in a multiracial society harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and the peaceful development of a unified community are best assured when patterns of legislation and practice are directed towards ensuring equality before the law of all persons regardless of race, creed or colour, and when economic, social, cultural and political participation of all racial groups is on a basis of equality,

Noting that the Government of South Africa, while treating the white inhabitants of that country, irrespective of their national origins, as constituting one nation, seeks artificially to divide the African people into "nations" according to their tribal origins and justifies

the establishment of non-contiguous Bantu homelands (Bantustans) on that basis,

Recognizing that the real purpose of the establishment of Bantustans is to divide the Africans, setting one tribe against the other with a view to weakening the African front in its struggle for its inalienable and just rights,

Having regard to the subsequent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, and in particular General Assembly resolution 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Recalling its resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, in which it affirmed the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, and the judgement of the Tribunal,

Bearing in mind the obligations of all States under international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the human rights principles and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,¹²

Noting further that under the aforementioned resolution crimes against humanity are committed when enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts are enforced against any civilian population on political, racial or religious grounds,

Noting that many African communities have been uprooted and that large numbers of Africans have been forcibly removed from their homes in pursuance of the policies of *apartheid*,

Considering that the establishment of Bantustans and other measures adopted by the Government of South Africa in pursuance of *apartheid* are designed to consolidate and perpetuate domination by a white minority and the dispossession and exploitation of the African and other non-white people of South Africa, as well as of Namibia,

1. *Again condemns* the establishment by the Government of South Africa of Bantu homelands (Bantustans) and the forcible removal of the African people of South Africa and Namibia to those areas as a violation of their inalienable rights, contrary to the principle of self-determination and prejudicial to the territorial integrity of the countries and the unity of their peoples;

2. *Declares* that the United Nations will continue to encourage and promote a solution to the situation in South Africa through the full application of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including political rights, to all inhabitants of the territory of South Africa as a whole, regardless of race, colour or creed;

3. *Decides* to keep the situation in South Africa constantly under review.

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

F

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA RESULTING FROM THE POLICIES OF *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

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

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,¹³

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1591 (L) of 21 May 1971,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴ on the joint meeting of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, 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 United Nations Council for Namibia, convened by him in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2671 F (XXV) of 8 December 1970, and the consensus adopted by the joint meeting, which is annexed to that report,

Considering that the United Nations organs concerned should adopt a concerted and co-ordinated approach to the interrelated problems of southern Africa,

Gravely concerned over the explosive situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole resulting from the inhuman and aggressive policies of *apartheid* pursued by the Government of South Africa,

Considering that the United Nations and Member States should intensify their efforts to solve the situation in South Africa in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2671 (XXV);

2. *Commends* all States, organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and racial discrimination, especially in South Africa;

3. *Declares* that the present tactics of the racist Government of South Africa in pursuance of its so-called "outward policy" are designed primarily to obtain acquiescence in its racial policies, to confuse world public opinion, to counter international isolation, to hinder assistance to the liberation movements by the international community and to consolidate white minority rule in southern Africa;

4. *Condemns* the continued and increasing co-operation of certain States and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the military, economic, political and other fields, as such co-operation encourages the Government of South Africa in the pursuit of its inhuman policies;

5. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa to eliminate, by all means at their disposal, *apartheid*, racial discrimination and similar ideologies and to attain majority rule in the country as a whole, based on universal adult suffrage;

6. *Appeals* to Governments, the specialized agencies, national and international organizations and individuals to provide every assistance, directly or through the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* of the Organization of African Unity, to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle;

7. *Reaffirms* the determination of the United Nations to intensify its efforts to remedy the grave situation in southern Africa and to ensure the achievement of the legitimate rights of all the inhabitants of that area, irrespective of race, colour or creed;

¹³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

¹⁴ A/8388.

¹² United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

8. *Requests* all States to take more effective action for the elimination of *apartheid* in the light of the recommendations contained in the previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

9. *Requests* all States to take steps to dissuade their nationals from emigrating to South Africa so long as the Government of South Africa pursues the policies of *apartheid*;

10. *Commends* the activities of States, organizations and individuals engaged in dissuading economic interests from increasing collaboration with South Africa and profiting from racial discrimination and exploitation of African and other non-white workers;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to arrange, in consultation with the Secretary-General, for the preparation of special studies on *apartheid* and its international repercussions and for the publication of a periodic bulletin on the collaboration of Governments and private enterprises with the South African régime and South African companies;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to continue its close co-operation with other United Nations bodies concerned with *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa with a view to co-ordinated action to find ways and means of eliminating those evils;

13. *Again recommends* that the Security Council should consider urgently the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole with a view to the adoption of effective measures against South Africa, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

G

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Considering that the United Nations has a vital role in promoting national and international action for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Recognizing the importance of the widest dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of *apartheid*, and of United Nations efforts for the elimination of *apartheid*, in order to secure increasing support of world public opinion for such action,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,¹⁵ analysing the relationship of United Nations public information activities to the achievement of the substantive goals of the United Nations, including the elimination of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism, and stressing the need, within the principles of universality and objectivity, of a United Nations information programme more directly geared to the support of these goals,

Recalling its resolution 2671 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁶ and the recommendations contained in the report of

the Special Committee on *Apartheid* concerning the dissemination of information on *apartheid*,¹⁷

Taking note also of the consensus adopted by the joint meeting of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, 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 United Nations Council for Namibia,¹⁸ in particular the request that the Secretary-General consider appropriate arrangements for intensifying and co-ordinating research, information and publicity on southern Africa and the recommendation that the presiding officers of the three bodies or their representatives should advise the Secretary-General from time to time,

Welcoming the increasing co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in disseminating information on *apartheid*,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in conformity with the conclusions set forth in paragraphs 52 and 57 of his report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,¹⁹ and in compliance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 274 to 278, 289 and 290 of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,²⁰ to intensify information activities with a view to promoting national and international action for the elimination of *apartheid*;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ascertain the needs and to take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly bodies concerned with the problems of southern Africa in intensifying information activities on those problems;

3. *Invites* Governments, specialized agencies and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, information media and educational institutions, to co-operate with the United Nations in disseminating information on *apartheid*;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies to contribute to the campaign against *apartheid* in the light of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 282 to 284 of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, in consultation with non-governmental organizations concerned with the campaign against *apartheid*, to take appropriate steps, where necessary, to promote the establishment of national committees against *apartheid*;

6. *Appeals* to Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions to enable the Organization of African Unity to acquire equipment for recording and distributing information on *apartheid* through various broadcasting facilities and to lend their co-operation to the Organization of African Unity in preparing and disseminating radio broadcasts on *apartheid*;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a detailed report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on means of ensuring adequate publicity for United Nations efforts against *apartheid* in the light of recommendations by the General Assembly bodies concerned.

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

¹⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1), paras. 272-285.

¹⁸ See A/8388.

¹⁹ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1.

²⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1).

¹⁵ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1.

¹⁶ A/8467.

H

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES AGAINST *apartheid**The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 2671 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Noting the opposition of the international trade union movement to *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Convinced of the need to promote concerted action by the trade union movement at the national and international levels in the campaign against *apartheid*,

Noting that the question of *apartheid* will be before the International Labour Conference at its fifty-seventh session, to be held at Geneva in June 1972,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* concerning ways and means of promoting concerted action against *apartheid* by the trade union movements,²¹

1. Appeals to all national and international trade union organizations to intensify their action against *apartheid*, in particular by:

(a) Discouraging the emigration of skilled workers to South Africa;

(b) Taking appropriate action in connexion with the infringements of trade union rights and the persecution of trade unionists in South Africa;

(c) Exerting maximum pressure on foreign economic and financial interests which are profiting from racial discrimination against non-white workers in South Africa, in order to persuade them to cease such exploitation;

(d) Co-operating with other organizations engaged in the international campaign against *apartheid*;

2. Decides to give further consideration to the proposed international trade union conference at its twenty-seventh session;

3. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to send a mission to hold consultative meetings, if possible, with the workers' representatives to the fifty-seventh session of the International Labour Conference, to consider lines of action which the trade union movement may take against *apartheid*, including the holding of the international trade union conference, and to invite representatives of international and regional trade union federations to those consultative meetings;

4. Requests the International Labour Organisation and invites the workers' representatives to lend their co-operation to the Special Committee on *Apartheid* in preparing and holding the consultative meetings.

1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.

2791 (XXVI). Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and

Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,²²

Taking into account 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 1970 to 30 June 1971,²³

Taking note of the joint appeal made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on 17 November 1971,²⁴

Recognizing with grave concern that the financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continues to be acute, thereby imminently endangering the already minimum services being provided to Palestine refugees,

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts and exceptional measures in order to maintain, at least at their present level, the activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

1. Commends the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its work and approves its report, drawing special attention to the conclusions and recommendations contained in chapter V of that report;

2. Requests the Working Group to continue its work for one year in accordance with the provisions of its previous mandate and, as appropriate, to pursue urgently with Governments, both bilaterally and on a regional basis, with specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, and with other organizations and individuals concerned, the implementation of the recommendations approved by the General Assembly in the present resolution, as well as the implementation of other resolutions relating to the mandate of the Working Group;

3. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1565 (L) of 3 May 1971, and in particular urges serious consideration and early implementation of paragraph 5 of that resolution;

4. Supports the joint appeal made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to Governments to join in the collective effort to solve the financial crisis of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

5. Requests the Working Group, after consultation with all concerned, in particular the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and taking into account the views expressed in the course of the debate during the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly relevant to the mandate of the Working Group, to prepare and submit a comprehensive report on all aspects of the financing of the Agency to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

²² A/8476.

²³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413).

²⁴ A/8526.

2792 (XXVI). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2672 A (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and all previous resolutions mentioned therein, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

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 1970 to 30 June 1971,²⁵

Taking note also of the joint appeal made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on 17 November 1971,²⁶

1. *Notes with deep regret* that the 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 by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its sincere appreciation* to Mr. Laurence Michelmore, on the occasion of his resignation as Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for his efficient administration of the Agency during the past seven years and for his dedicated service to the welfare of the refugees;

3. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to 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;

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 General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof and to report thereon as appropriate, but not later than 1 October 1972;

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,

²⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413).

²⁶ A/8526.

and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions;

8. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 1975, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 C (XXIV) of 10 December 1969 and 2672 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

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 1970 to 30 June 1971,²⁷

Taking note also of the joint appeal made by the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General,²⁸

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), 2452 C (XXIII), 2535 C (XXIV) and 2672 B (XXV);

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

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the special report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East on the effect on Palestine refugees of recent operations carried out by the Israeli military authorities in the Gaza Strip,²⁹ and the supplement thereto,³⁰

Noting that both the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East have expressed great concern about the effect on Pales-

²⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413).

²⁸ A/8526.

²⁹ A/8383.

³⁰ A/8383/Add.1.

tine refugees of these operations, in which shelters in refugee camps were demolished and about 15,000 persons displaced, some of them to places outside the Gaza Strip,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 (XXVI) of 23 March 1970,³¹ in which the Commission deplored all policies and actions aiming at the deportation of the Palestinian refugees from the occupied Gaza Strip and called upon Israel to desist forthwith from deporting the Palestinian civilians from the Gaza Strip,

1. *Declares* that the destruction of refugee shelters and the forcible removal of their occupants to other places, including places outside the Gaza Strip, contravene articles 49 and 53 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949³² as well as paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 entitled "Basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts";

2. *Deplores* these actions by Israel;

3. *Calls upon* Israel to desist from further destruction of refugee shelters and from further removal of refugees from their present places of residence;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to take immediate and effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report as soon as possible and whenever appropriate thereafter, but in any case not later than the opening date of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, on Israel's compliance with the provisions of paragraph 3 and on the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 4 of the present resolution.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

D

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the problem of the Palestinian 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,

Recalling its resolution 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, in which it reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, its resolution 2672 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970, in which it recognized that the people of Palestine are entitled to equal rights and self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and its resolution 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, in which it recognized that the people of Palestine are entitled to the right of self-determination,

Bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter and more recently reaffirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United

Nations and in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,

1. *Recognizes* that the people of Palestine are entitled to equal rights and self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Expresses its grave concern* that the people of Palestine have not been permitted to enjoy their inalienable rights and to exercise their right to self-determination;

3. *Declares* that full respect for the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

E

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969 and 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 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,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General³³ of 27 August 1971 concerning the implementation of resolution 2672 D (XXV),

Gravely concerned about the plight of the displaced inhabitants,

Convinced that the plight of the displaced inhabitants could be relieved by their speedy return to their homes and to the camps which they formerly occupied,

Emphasizing the imperative of giving effect to its resolutions for relieving the plight of the displaced inhabitants,

1. *Considers* that the plight of the displaced inhabitants continues since they have not yet returned to their homes and camps;

2. *Expresses its grave concern* that the displaced inhabitants have not been able to return in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions;

3. *Calls once more upon* the Government of Israel to take immediately and without any further delay effective steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

2835 (XXVI). 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, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

³¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4816)*, chap. XXIII.

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

³³ A/8366.

Having received and examined the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations of 3 December 1971,³⁴

Noting with regret that the mandate entrusted to the Special Committee has not as yet been fulfilled,

Conscious, nevertheless, that the problems with which the Special Committee has been faced are of a fundamental nature and require close and thorough consideration to which any Member of the United Nations may usefully contribute,

Bearing in mind the concern of Member States in the present dangerous international situation over the need to reach an early agreement for carrying out United Nations peace-keeping operations consistent with the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in particular paragraph 14 of the report;

2. *Recommends* that, in order to expedite progress and to enable the Special Committee to hold a more frequent exchange of views on the question, its Working Group should submit reports at intervals of not more than three months;

3. *Stresses* the importance of achieving agreed guidelines to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter and to this end urges the Special Committee to accelerate its work;

4. *Requests* Member States to make available to the Special Committee before 15 March 1972 any views or suggestions which they may wish to submit to help the work of the Special Committee;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee, taking into account the progress made by its Working Group at that time, to study the views and suggestions received from Member States and to arrange for further discussion at meetings in which those delegations that had contributed views and suggestions, as well as other interested delegations, would be invited to participate;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the progress it has achieved.

*2023rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1971.*

2851 (XXVI). Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³⁵

Recalling Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968, as well as other pertinent resolutions of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,³⁶

Gravely concerned about the violations of the human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories,

Considering that the system of investigation and protection is essential for ensuring effective implementation of the international instruments, such as the aforementioned Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, which provide for respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

Noting with regret that the relevant provisions of that Convention have not been implemented by the Israeli authorities,

Recalling that, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, the States parties have undertaken not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

Noting with satisfaction that the International Committee of the Red Cross, after giving careful consideration to the question of the reinforcement of the implementation of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,³⁷ has arrived at the conclusion that all tasks falling to a protecting Power under those Conventions could be considered humanitarian functions and that the International Committee of the Red Cross has declared itself ready to assume all the functions envisaged for protecting Powers in the Conventions,³⁸

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and its members for their efforts in performing the task assigned to them;

2. *Strongly calls upon* Israel to rescind forthwith all measures and to desist from all policies and practices such as:

(a) The annexation of any part of the occupied Arab territories;

(b) The establishment of Israeli settlements on those territories and the transfer of parts of its civilian population into the occupied territory;

(c) The destruction and demolition of villages, quarters and houses and the confiscation and expropriation of property;

(d) The evacuation, transfer, deportation and expulsion of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories;

(e) The denial of the right of the refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes;

(f) The ill-treatment and torture of prisoners and detainees;

(g) Collective punishment;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to permit all persons who have fled the occupied territories or have been deported or expelled therefrom to return to their homes;

4. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to settle the occupied territories, including occupied Jerusalem, are completely null and void;

³⁶ A/8389 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2.

³⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 39, document A/8550.*

³⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

³⁸ See A/8389/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, para. 36.

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel to comply fully with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending the early termination of Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to continue its work and to consult as appropriate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

7. *Urges* the Government of Israel to co-operate with the Special Committee and to facilitate its entry into the occupied territories in order to enable it to perform the functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the necessary facilities for the continued performance of its tasks;

9. *Requests* all States parties to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 to do their utmost to ensure that Israel respects and fulfils its obligations under that Convention;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Report (or reports) of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

*2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

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2767 (XXVI). 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 2640 (XXV) of 19 November 1970, and the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the same subject,

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

2. Notes with satisfaction the increasing effectiveness of the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities;

3. Expresses the hope that the Institute will have greater and wider financial support.

*1988th plenary meeting,
18 November 1971.*

2768 (XXVI). Identification of the least developed among the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in which it provided a separate section in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries to enhance their capacity to benefit fully and equitably from the policy measures of the Decade,

Further recalling its resolution 2724 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which it affirmed the urgency of identifying the least developed among the developing countries in order to enable those countries to benefit as early as possible from the special measures in their favour adopted in the various forums,

Considering that the criteria used so far for the identification of the hard core least developed among the developing countries need to be reviewed and refined,

Further considering that there is a lack of necessary comparative data in most developing countries,

Mindful of the varying stages of economic development among the developing countries as a whole,

1. Commends the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session² and that of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries³ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1628 (LI) of 30 July 1971;

3. Takes note also of Trade and Development Board resolution 82 (XI) of 18 September 1971;⁴

4. Approves the list of hard core least developed countries contained in paragraph 66 of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session;

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/8414).

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4990), chap. II.

³ TD/B/349.

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1), part three, annex I.

5. Requests the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Committee for Development Planning to continue, in close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the review of criteria now being used, as well as any other criteria which may in due course be deemed appropriate for the identification of the least developed countries, keeping in view the possibility of modifications in the list of those countries as early as possible;

6. Commends the request of the Trade and Development Board in resolution 82 (XI) that the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development work out a detailed and comprehensive action-oriented programme, within the competence of the Conference, for the implementation of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in favour of the least developed countries;

7. Requests other organs and programmes of the United Nations, including the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to initiate, as appropriate, similar action-oriented programmes, within their respective fields of competence, in favour of the least developed countries;

8. Further requests the international organizations within the United Nations system to take fully into account the special needs of the least developed among the developing countries when formulating their programmes of activities or selecting the projects they finance;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 above in the reports to be submitted by him under paragraph 83 of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

*1988th plenary meeting,
18 November 1971.*

2800 (XXVI). Dissemination of information and mobilization of public opinion relative to the review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

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,

Recalling also its resolution 2567 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 on the mobilization of public opinion and taking note of the administrative arrangements for the Centre for Economic and Social Information which the Secretary-General has made in pursuance of that resolution,

Bearing in mind paragraph 84 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, on the mobilization of public opinion, which is an essential component of the Strategy,

Recognizing that through the intensive dissemination of the objectives and policy measures of the International Development Strategy in both developed and developing countries a favourable world public opinion will be achieved that will help promote and ensure the implementation of the goals and measures set forth in the Strategy,

Realizing that in order to make policy-makers and peoples conscious of the tasks and objectives to be pursued during the Second United Nations Development Decade there must be full and effective utilization of the resources available in the United Nations system for this particular endeavour, as well as the support and co-operation of Governments,

Convinced that a favourable public opinion at the national, regional and global levels can have a persuasive influence and can provide dynamism to the review and appraisal of the progress achieved in the implementation of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy,

1. *Welcomes* the statement of the Secretary-General⁵ that efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 2567 (XXIV), relating to the dissemination of information and the mobilization of public opinion with regard to the progress in the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, should be intensified;

2. *Urges* Governments and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system to conduct, in co-ordination with the Secretary-General, such campaigns as they may deem appropriate for the dissemination of information relative to the objectives and policy measures, as well as to the progress achieved and the shortfalls, within the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and also for the promotion of those objectives and measures.

2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.

2801 (XXVI). Review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and in particular paragraphs 79 to 83 thereof,

Recalling also its resolution 2641 (XXV) of 19 November 1970, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session outlining the details of the system of over-all review and appraisal of the progress in implementing the International Development Strategy to enable the Assembly to take a final decision on the matter,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1621 C (LI) and 1625 (LI) of 30 July 1971,

Taking note also of Trade and Development Board resolution 81 (XI) of 17 September 1971,⁶

⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Fifth Committee, 1456th meeting, paras. 11-16.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1), part three, annex I.

Reiterating that the International Development Strategy should be viewed in a dynamic context involving continuing review to ensure its effective implementation and adaptation in the light of new developments,

Convinced that the review and appraisal exercises at the sectoral level by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be conducted by their respective intergovernmental bodies with a view to seeking new areas of agreement and widening the existing ones in the context of the International Development Strategy,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a system of over-all review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;⁷

2. *Expresses its conviction* that the appropriate discharge of the function of over-all review and appraisal requires the adoption of comprehensive guidelines for this purpose;

3. *Reaffirms* its responsibility for carrying out, through the Economic and Social Council, the over-all review and appraisal of the progress in implementing the policy measures and the realization of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy;

4. *Resolves* that:

(a) Review and appraisal at all levels should be informed by the common purpose of assessing the manner in which the operation of the International Development Strategy has contributed to economic growth and social progress with a view to identifying shortfalls in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and the factors which account for them, and also to recommending positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed;

(b) The scope of the exercise should be sufficiently wide to ensure that, in addition to assessing the extent to which the operation of the International Development Strategy has promoted the growth and progress of the developing countries, the contribution which the developed countries have made to global economic development should also be assessed;

5. *Decides* that the Committee for Development Planning, in the light of the purpose and scope explained above, will prepare, at the expert level, comments and recommendations relating to the over-all review and appraisal which is to be undertaken every two years and to the major mid-term review in 1975;

6. *Endorses* the measures set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1625 (LI) to enable the Committee for Development Planning to assist the Council in discharging its responsibilities to the General Assembly in respect of the over-all review and appraisal;

7. *Requests* competent secretariats at the sectoral and regional levels to co-operate with the Committee for Development Planning in the fulfilment of its task by collecting, processing and making available the necessary data and information;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial De-

velopment Organization, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut to integrate their review activities with the preparatory work for the over-all review and appraisal so as to avoid unnecessary duplication in this field;

9. *Calls upon* Governments to extend their co-operation for the success of this important international endeavour;

10. *Decides* that, at the sessions of the General Assembly at which the biennial over-all appraisal takes place, the work of the Second Committee shall be organized in such a manner as to ensure sufficient time for in-depth consideration of the Economic and Social Council's report on over-all review and appraisal together with the reports of the main bodies of the United Nations having responsibilities for sectoral review and appraisal.

2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.

2802 (XXVI). Co-operation between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2529 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 on the establishment of an intergovernmental tourism organization,

Noting that the International Union of Official Travel Organisations at its Extraordinary General Assembly held at Mexico City adopted, on 28 September 1970, the statutes of the World Tourism Organization,⁸

Believing that the World Tourism Organization should be established as early as possible,

Taking note of the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council on 20 May 1971,⁹

1. *Invites* States whose national tourism organizations are members of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations to approve, as soon as possible, the statutes of the World Tourism Organization;

2. *Emphasizes* that an agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization, defining the role and sphere of competence of the latter, should be concluded soon after the establishment of the organization;

3. *Recommends* that intensified negotiations to that end be held between the United Nations and the International Union of Official Travel Organisations with a view to finalizing a draft agreement;

4. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council that the following guidelines be kept in mind during those negotiations:

(a) The World Tourism Organization shall have the decisive and central role in the field of world tourism in co-operation with the existing machinery within the United Nations;

(b) The fundamental aim of the World Tourism Organization shall be the promotion and development of tourism and particular attention shall be paid to the interests of the developing countries in this regard;

⁸ See E/4955.

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/5044), p. 25.*

5. *Recommends* that the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the International Union of Official Travel Organisations¹⁰ should be revised in the light of the discussions at the eighth session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the fiftieth session of the Economic and Social Council and the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and submitted to the Council at its fifty-third session in order to enable the Council to give concrete directions to determine the course of the negotiations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, a report on the activities of the United Nations family in the field of development of tourism;

7. *Recommends* that steps should be taken, as appropriate and with due regard to procedures of the United Nations Development Programme, to enable the designation of the World Tourism Organization as a participating and executing agency of the Programme in order to assist that organization in carrying out its functions related to the development of tourism.

2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.

2803 (XXVI). Regional and subregional advisory services under the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2563 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 and 2687 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the role of the regional economic commissions in the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 793 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 and General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1442 (XLVII) of 31 July 1969 in which the Council called upon the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut to play a more active role in the implementation of operational programmes for economic and social action,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1601 (LI) of 20 July 1971 on regional and subregional advisory services,

Considering that the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut will be called upon to assume major responsibilities for review and appraisal at the regional level of the progress in implementing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Stressing that the increasing responsibilities being discharged by the regional economic commissions in the operational fields have a distinctive identity of their own without duplicating United Nations Development Programme activities, that these functions are an

¹⁰ E/4861 and Corr.1.

integral part of their mandatory and policy functions and that any distinction between these two categories of functions is arbitrary,

Taking note that the regional advisory services under the United Nations regular programme have in recent years been utilized by the regional economic commissions for the discharge of those responsibilities,

I

1. *Decides*, as a practical step in strengthening the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut enabling them to carry out with increasing effectiveness their duties towards the States members of their respective regions, to establish a separate section in the United Nations regular budget to provide for a unified system of regional and subregional advisory services earmarked for the operations of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, and to transfer to that section the existing regional advisory services at present under section 13 of the budget;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, as appropriate, directly to the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, the respective amounts earmarked for regional and subregional advisory services and to authorize the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut to administer these funds;

II

Decides that the existing section 13 of the United Nations budget shall be maintained for 1972 at its current level of \$5,408,000 and its operations shall be concentrated substantially to support country programmes of the least developed among the developing countries as well as regional and subregional programmes of special interest to those countries.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

2804 (XXVI). Application of computer technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need for strengthening international co-operation with a view to facilitating the access of all peoples to the achievements of modern science and technology in order to accelerate their progress and to enable the technological gap to be significantly reduced,

Noting that, in accordance with the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, the developing and the developed countries and competent international organizations will draw up and implement a programme in the field of science and technology for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries,

Convinced that the utilization, on a world-wide scale, of electronic computers and computation tech-

niques may make an important contribution to accelerating the progress of vital economic and social sectors,

Recalling its resolution 2458 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 on international co-operation with a view to the use of computers and computation techniques for development,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1571 (L) of 14 May 1971,

Considering that the United Nations system should take new measures with a view to supporting the efforts being undertaken by States in carrying out their tasks relating to the use of computers in accelerating the process of economic and social development,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General entitled *The Application of Computer Technology for Development*,¹¹ prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII),

1. *Takes note with interest* of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, among which are those relating to the need for each developing country to draw up a broad national policy on the application of computer technology, to education and training for the application of computers to accelerate the process of economic and social development, to the increase of international co-operation in this field and to the establishment of an international advisory board on the application of computer technology to development, and believes that the early implementation of the recommendations will assist Member States, especially the developing countries, in obtaining the maximum benefits from the achievements of modern science and technology;

2. *Urges* Governments to give particular attention to the application of computer technology, consistent with their national goals, and invites them to encourage, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, broader bilateral and multilateral co-operation in this field and to explore new ways and means of intensifying this co-operation;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the organizations of the United Nations system as well as to the various intergovernmental and other bodies concerned which assisted in the preparation of the Secretary-General's report for their co-operation and invites all relevant bodies in their ongoing programmes to stimulate, under sound and realistic conditions, the application of computer technology to development along the lines outlined in the Secretary-General's report;

4. *Invites* in particular the United Nations Development Programme to envisage providing the developing countries, at their request, with suitable assistance in the field of computer technology;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his present report and in accordance with the envisaged modalities of paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1571 (L), an up-dated report on the application of computer technology to development and decides to re-examine this question at its twenty-seventh session, taking into account the recommendations the Council will adopt at its fifty-third session, with a view to making further progress in this field.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

¹¹ E/4800 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.1).

2805 (XXVI). Pledging target for the World Food Programme for the period 1973-1974

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling the provisions contained in paragraph 5 of its resolution 2527 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 whereby, subject to the review mentioned above, the next pledging conference 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 such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by 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 nineteenth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1650 (LI) of 29 October 1971, as well as the recommendation contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Committee,¹²

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 1973 and 1974 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of \$340 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 Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and States members or 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. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1972;

4. *Decides* that, subject to the review provided for in General Assembly resolution 2095 (XX), the next pledging conference at which Governments should be invited to pledge contributions for 1975 and 1976 with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization, should be convened, at the latest, early in 1974.

2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.

2806 (XXVI). The international monetary situation

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1627 (LI) of 30 July 1971 and 1652 (LI) of 29 October 1971 regarding the international monetary situation,

Recognizing that the current international monetary crisis is the result of an imbalance among the developed market economy countries and has severely undermined the international monetary system, adversely affecting the international environment and prospects for the trade and development of the developing countries,

Recognizing further that the restrictions imposed on international trade by some developed market economy countries to resolve their payment imbalances are particularly prejudicial to the economies of the developing countries,

Apprehending that the present situation could degenerate into a trade war among the developed market economy countries which would have disastrous effects on all countries, especially the developing countries,

Stressing that as a general principle balance-of-payments difficulties among developed market economy countries should not be used as a justification for the adoption of any measures which restrict the trade of developing countries, delay the liberalization of trade by developed countries in favour of developing countries or result in a reduction in the flow of development assistance to these countries,

Considering that the uncertainty surrounding the international monetary situation warrants immediate and urgent action in order to eliminate the adverse consequences it has already created for the whole world, especially for the developing countries,

Convinced that it is completely unacceptable for a small group of countries, acting outside the framework of the International Monetary Fund, to take decisions which are vital to the future of the international monetary system and which are of concern to the entire world community,

1. *Recommends* that any reform of the international monetary system must be geared to a more dynamic concept of world trade based on a recognition of the emerging trade requirements of the developing countries, must create conditions appropriate for a continuing expansion of world trade, taking into account especially the needs of the developing countries, and must facilitate, *inter alia*, the transfer of additional development financing to developing countries, in line with the objectives and commitments of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970;

2. *Urges* as a preliminary measure the elimination of all restrictive measures adopted in the context of the international monetary crisis which adversely affect the developing countries;

3. *Calls upon* all developed countries which have not already done so to proceed with the implementation of the Generalized System of Preferences in favour of developing countries in 1971, as provided for in paragraph 32 of the International Development Strategy;

¹² See E/5022; see also E/L.1462/Add.1.

4. *Resolves* that the following considerations and guidelines, among others, should be taken into account in the reform of the international monetary order:

(a) The full participation of all interested countries in the process of decision-making with a view to achieving a steady, uninterrupted expansion of commercial and financial flows, especially those of the developing countries;

(b) The restoration and strengthening of the operation and authority of the International Monetary Fund in all matters of concern to the international community as a means of protecting the interests of all countries, especially those of the developing countries;

(c) The establishment of a satisfactory structure of exchange rates maintained within narrow margins;

(d) Adequate provision for the creation of additional international liquidity, through truly collective international action, in line with the requirements of an expanding world economy and the special needs of developing countries and with such safeguards as will ensure that the total supply of international liquidity is not unduly influenced by the balance-of-payments position of any single country or group of countries;

(e) The creation of a link between Special Drawing Rights and additional resources for financing development as an integral part of the new international monetary system;

(f) The establishment of a permanent system of guarantees against exchange losses affecting the reserves of developing countries, combined with the elaboration of appropriate measures to compensate developing countries against the involuntary losses they have suffered because of currency speculations in certain currencies in developed countries;

(g) The introduction of appropriate provisions in the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund which would increase the voting power of the developing countries.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

2807 (XXVI). The increasing burden of debt services

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that the attainment and maintenance of an adequate rate of economic growth in a number of developing countries is threatened by the burden of increasing debt service repayments,

Noting also that this burden is further compounded as a result of the current stagnation in the net flow of external assistance from some donor countries,

Noting further that the adverse effects of the deterioration in terms of trade for many developing countries are contributing to the aggravation of this burden,

Considering that debt relief can be an appropriate and effective means of increasing the net flow of resources to those developing countries experiencing serious debt service problems,

Considering that one of the important causes of the frequent debt crises is the unfavourable terms and conditions on which some financial resources have been provided, and continue to be provided, to the developing countries,

Considering that the present proportion of official development assistance in the gross resource transfers to the developing countries has also contributed to the burden of debt servicing,

Considering also that the inappropriate use of export credit financing has been in some cases another cause of the burden of debt servicing,

Recalling the recommendations contained in annex A.IV.5 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,¹³ as well as decision 29 (II) of 28 March 1968 of the Conference,¹⁴

Further recalling its resolutions 2170 (XXI) of 6 December 1966 and 2415 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1183 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

Reiterating the provisions of paragraph 48 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, regarding the policy measures required to forestall and alleviate the effects of debt crises,

1. *Urges* the competent international financial and credit institutions, and the creditor countries concerned, to give sympathetic consideration to requests from those developing countries which, in view of their situation, are in need of the rescheduling, refinancing or consolidation of their debts, with appropriate periods of grace and amortization and reasonable rates of interest;

2. *Invites* competent international organizations, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to identify urgently the appropriate policies to be pursued by debtors and creditors for long-term avoidance of debt crises;

3. *Further invites* international financial and credit institutions and contributing countries to examine ways of better adapting the conditions and terms on which they provide financial aid to the situation of individual countries, bearing in mind United Nations Conference on Trade and Development decision 29 (II);

4. *Urges also* those developing countries with current or medium-term potential shortages of foreign exchange to take due account of this situation in their use of external credits;

5. *Further urges* developing countries to improve as rapidly as possible their statistics on foreign borrowings in order to provide both themselves and creditor countries with complete and up-to-date information on the time-profile of their debt-servicing obligations, and urges the developed countries and appropriate international institutions, on request, to assist developing countries to this end;

6. *Requests* that it should be kept informed of any progress made in relation to the recommendations set forth in the present resolution.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

¹³ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 46.

¹⁴ *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. 40.

2808 (XXVI). Immediate measures to eliminate the prevailing state of uncertainty due to the present international monetary crisis

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the current international monetary crisis is the result of an imbalance among the developed market economy countries that has undermined the world monetary system and adversely affected the prospects for trade and development of the developing countries,

Taking note of Trade and Development Board resolution 84 (XI) of 20 September 1971,¹⁵

Taking note further of resolution 26.9 of 1 October 1971 adopted by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund at its twenty-sixth annual meeting,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1627 (LI) of 30 July 1971 and 1652 (LI) of 29 October 1971 regarding the international monetary situation,

Recalling further its resolution 2806 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 on the international monetary situation,

Deeply concerned lest further delay in reaching a solution should result in retaliatory protectionist measures among the developed market economy countries, which would precipitate a general recession in the world economy and thus threaten the realization of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Calls upon the developed market economy countries to take immediate measures to reverse the recent restraints on international trade, such as import surcharges, and on the level of assistance to the developing countries and, as an urgent measure, to arrange the realignment of their currencies, taking into account the interests of the developing countries, so as to remove the prevailing state of uncertainty and eliminate the adverse consequences which have resulted therefrom pending the indispensable reform to be adopted as early as possible with the full participation of the developing countries.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

2809 (XXVI). Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

The General Assembly

Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its eleventh¹⁶ and twelfth¹⁷ sessions.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1), part three, annex I.*

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4954 and Corr.1).*

¹⁷ *Ibid., Supplement No. 6A (E/5043/Rev.1).*

2810 (XXVI). United Nations Volunteers programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2659 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 establishing the United Nations Volunteers programme within the existing framework of the United Nations system,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1618 (LI) of 27 July 1971 and also the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its twelfth session,¹⁸

Noting with appreciation the statement of the Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteers programme,¹⁹

Reaffirming its conviction that the active participation of the younger generation in all aspects of social and economic life constitutes an important additional source of trained manpower in the over-all development efforts, thus ensuring the increased effectiveness of collective efforts necessary for a better society,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Volunteers programme,²⁰ which was submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV);

2. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as the Governing Council of the Programme, to continue to assist in the promotion of the United Nations Volunteers programme, particularly in overcoming the question of financial difficulties which tend to inhibit the growth of this programme;

3. *Reaffirms* its conviction that United Nations Volunteers should not be sent to countries without the explicit request and approval of the recipient Governments concerned;

4. *Requests* all the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system to channel all requests for volunteers in development projects executed by them through the United Nations Volunteers programme and to co-ordinate all volunteer activities within United Nations-assisted projects with the Co-ordinator of the programme;

5. *Invites* Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international organizations, voluntary agencies and individuals to contribute in every way possible to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report, through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV).

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Second Committee, 1385th meeting, paras. 47-54.*

²⁰ E/5028.

2811 (XXVI). Financial contributions to the United Nations Development Programme

The General Assembly,

Considering the need for a fundamental and speedy strengthening of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in such a manner as to enable the United Nations Development Programme to carry, by 1976, a total programme of at least \$1,000 million,

Considering further the need for a substantial increase in the financial resources of the United Nations Development Programme so as to enable it to utilize as fully as possible its improved capacity,

Bearing in mind that planning estimates and procedures of the United Nations Development Programme will take into account, *inter alia*, the rate of growth of delivery capacity already existing in the system in terms of field programmes,

Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1615 (LI) of 26 July 1971.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

2812 (XXVI). United Nations Capital Development Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2186 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 and 2525 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969,

Recalling further its resolution 2690 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, in which it decided to continue the provisional arrangements for the operation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund and requested the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider, taking into account the observations made by Member States, all possibilities for reaching the objectives of the Fund,

Stressing the urgent need to make the Fund fully operational as soon as possible, within the framework of the expanded United Nations activities in the field of development assistance,

Mindful of the fact that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, calls for the opening up of new avenues of international co-operation for development,

Regretting that it was not possible for the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its eleventh and twelfth sessions to achieve positive results on the subject,²¹

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2690 (XXV) and urges Member States to continue the search for practical means of implementing the objectives of the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the report to be presented by the Administrator to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirteenth session will make possible, on the basis of suggestions received from Member States, the begin-

ning of the effective operation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

3. *Decides* to preserve the original functions of the United Nations Capital Development Fund until 31 December 1972, in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to contribute separately, at the same pledging conference, to the United Nations Development Programme and to the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

5. *Appeals* to Member States, and in particular to developed countries, to provide substantial contributions to the United Nations Capital Development Fund so as to make it fully operational and more effective.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

2813 (XXVI). Enlargement of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in particular the report on its twelfth session,²²

Bearing in mind its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Realizing the important role that the United Nations Development Programme has to play in the achievement of the goals, objectives and policy measures of the International Development Strategy,

Recalling its resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system,

Recalling further its resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965 consolidating the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the United Nations Development Programme, particularly the annex thereto concerning the composition of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, which was to consist of thirty-seven members,

Convinced that a strengthened and expanded United Nations Development Programme and the prospect of its handling, by 1975, resources double that of present resources necessitate the increased participation of Member States in the work of the Governing Council,

Convinced further that a larger membership of the Governing Council would make the Council more representative of both developed and developing countries,

Aware that since the United Nations Development Programme was established in 1965 a number of new States have been admitted to membership in the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to enlarge the membership of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to forty-eight members to be elected from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the Interna-

²¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4954 and Corr.1), chap. VIII, and ibid., Supplement No. 6A (E/5043/Rev.1), chap. IX.*

²² *Ibid., Supplement No. 6A (E/5043/Rev.1).*

tional Atomic Energy Agency, subject to the following conditions:

(a) Twenty-seven seats shall be filled by developing countries, allocated as follows:

- (i) Eleven seats for African States;
- (ii) Nine seats for Asian States and Yugoslavia;
- (iii) Seven seats for Latin American States;

(b) Twenty-one seats shall be filled by economically more advanced countries, allocated as follows:

- (i) Seventeen seats for Western European and other States;
- (ii) Four seats for Eastern European States;

(c) The composition of seats in each group should at all times give due expression to adequate sub-regional representation;

(d) Elections to these forty-eight seats shall be for a term of three years and retiring members shall be eligible for re-election;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to elect, at its resumed fifty-first session, the additional eleven members of the Governing Council.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

2814 (XXVI). Capacity of the United Nations development system

The General Assembly,

Considering the need for the United Nations Development Programme to keep abreast of the increasing requirements of the developing countries in the context of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Mindful of the fact that the challenges of development require the continuous adaptation, improvement and updating of the United Nations system for development assistance,

Expressing its satisfaction with the steps taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme during its eleventh²³ and twelfth²⁴ sessions to implement the reforms incorporated in General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system,

Aware of the significance and impact of subregional, regional and interregional projects on the harmonious and accelerated development of developing regions and countries, particularly the least developed among them,

Bearing in mind that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in the decision taken at its 262nd meeting, has agreed that additional regional bureaux may be established when appropriate in order to meet the needs of the various geographical areas,²⁵

Cognizant of the fact that global projects have a special significance in terms of transfer as well as creation of technology in conditions especially adapted to the specific needs and requirements of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind also the need to maximize the capacity of the United Nations development system through the most efficient and rational utilization of all its components,

Recalling the decisions taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its eleventh and twelfth sessions on the criteria to be followed in calculating indicative planning figures as reflected in paragraph 71 (h) of the report on its eleventh session and paragraph 84 of the report on its twelfth session,

Conscious of the fact that industrial development constitutes one of the essential features of development policies and planning at every stage of development,

Conscious also of the equally essential role of agricultural, pastoral, artisanal, tourism and mining development, as well as natural resources development in general, for a fully integrated and independent economy,

Stressing the importance it attaches to the developing countries themselves determining the priorities they attach to each sector of their economies, in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 22 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV),

Aware of the urgent necessity to improve the absorptive capacity of the least developed among the developing countries through appropriate financial and technical assistance,

1. *Reaffirms* the authority of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, under the guidance of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as the main policy-formulating body of the Programme from which the Administrator would receive the necessary directives for the general planning of the activities of the Programme, and commends the Governing Council for the guidance given to the Administrator in adapting the machinery of the Programme to the new demands made upon it, as reflected in the decision of the Governing Council adopted at its 262nd meeting on the organization, methods and general procedures of the Programme;²⁶

2. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to study, within the framework of the review of criteria for the indicative planning figures at its fourteenth session, ways and means of eliminating inequities due to historical circumstances, including those suffered by countries whose indicative planning figures are already committed to ongoing projects as a result of their special circumstances;

3. *Stresses* the importance it attaches to the regional bureaux of the United Nations Development Programme and to their operative capacity through direct access to the Administrator of the Programme as essential elements for the fulfilment of the objectives of the Programme;

4. *Calls upon* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider, within the framework of the comprehensive review to be undertaken at its fourteenth session, ways and means of improving the procedures for global, interregional, regional and subregional projects—in accordance with paragraphs 21, 22 and 23 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV)—in order to make them fully compatible with the country programmes of the region or area concerned while accorded equitable emphasis to the interests and priorities of all

²³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 6 (E/4954 and Corr.1), chap. III.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 6A (E/5043/Rev.1), chap. III.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 6 (E/4954 and Corr.1), para. 52.

developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, members of the regional economic commissions and of the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut,

5. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to study the possible ways of promoting, within the present proportional allocation of resources, in accordance with paragraphs 25 and 26 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV), a greater number of global projects in the context of the implementation of the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in the field of science and technology, with emphasis on industrial development and agricultural, pastoral, artisanal, tourism and mining development, as well as natural resources development in general;

6. *Also stresses* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should prepare the omnibus statute of the Programme in such a way that it incorporates any new matter or procedures that might be agreed upon at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions and, at the same time, keeps the flexibility necessary for the future adaptation of the Programme to changing situations;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme:

(a) To establish and implement, in collaboration with the Committee on Natural Resources, special programmes in the field of the identification and optimum utilization of the natural resources of the least developed among the developing countries;

(b) To exempt the least developed among the developing countries from the payment of local costs as long as required by their special situation;

8. *Further stresses* that the scope of the activities of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board must correspond to its functions of interagency consultations and co-ordination at the secretariat level and should be defined accordingly by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at the earliest possible opportunity, in the light of paragraph 65 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV);

9. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1617 (LI) of 27 July 1971 on projects in the field of industrial development;

10. *Expresses the hope* that increased contributions to the United Nations Development Programme will make it possible to enlarge substantially the resources available for the Programme, taking especially into account the interests and needs of the least developed among the developing countries.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

2815 (XXVI). United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 on the work programmes and priorities in the population fields,

Recalling further its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, in response to which a trust fund, subsequently named the United Nations Fund for

Population Activities, was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, with particular reference to the demographic objectives and policy measures set forth in paragraphs 13 and 65 of the Strategy,

Recognizing the responsibility of the Population Commission to assist the Economic and Social Council in accordance with its terms of reference, as defined in Council resolution 150 (VII) of 10 August 1948,

Noting that the Secretary-General has requested the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to administer the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and that an Executive Director of the Fund has been appointed,

Further noting with satisfaction the progress made to date by the Fund to which, so far, thirty-two countries have contributed,

Aware that the Fund has now become a viable entity in the United Nations system,

Convinced that the Fund should play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes—consistent with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council—on the problem of fast population growth as well as on the problem of under-population, which could, among other things, hamper rapid economic development,

Recognizing the need for the executing agencies of the Fund to implement with dispatch, in close co-operation with the Fund, population programmes requested by developing countries in order that such programmes may have the desired impact,

Expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General, which have resulted in the unprecedented growth and expansion of the Fund, and of the support extended by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. *Invites* Governments which are in a position to do so and whose policies would allow it to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to take the necessary steps to achieve the desired improvements in the administrative machinery of the Fund aimed at the efficient and expeditious delivery of population programmes, including measures to quicken the pace of recruiting the experts and personnel required to cope with the increasing volume of requests, as well as to consider the training of experts and personnel in the developing countries;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session and the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session of the steps he has taken in the implementation of the present resolution and of any recommendations he may wish to make in this regard.

*2017th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

2820 (XXVI). Third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling:

(a) Resolution 2570 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, in which it suggested 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,

(b) Resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it proclaimed the Second United Nations Development Decade and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade, in which Governments subscribed to the goals and objectives of the Decade and resolved to take the necessary policy measures to translate them into reality,

(c) Resolution 2725 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which the attention of the Conference at its third session, in pursuing the functions falling within its competence and its role in the implementation of the International Development Strategy, is drawn to the importance of:

- (i) Reviewing the progress made in implementation of the policy measures as agreed upon,
- (ii) Reaching agreement in more specific terms on issues which have not been fully resolved,
- (iii) Seeking new areas of agreement and widening existing ones,
- (iv) Evolving new concepts and seeking agreement on additional measures,

Recalling also:

(a) Resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, in which it expressed the intention to seek advice from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development before making changes in the fundamental provisions thereof,

(b) Resolution 2570 (XXIV), in which it expressed the view that the Trade and Development Board, while making a fuller and more effective utilization of the improved machinery and methods of work of the Conference, in accordance with Board decision 45 (VII) of 21 September 1968²⁸ and General Assembly resolution 2402 (XXIII) of 13 December 1968, should, at the same time, keep the question of further improvement 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 responsibility entrusted to it,

(c) Resolution 2725 (XXV), in which it requested the Trade and Development Board to give consideration, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) and Board decision 45 (VII), to such reforms of the fundamental provisions of that resolution as to promote further evolution in the institutional arrangements of the Conference, in its continuing machinery and in its method of work, designed to increase its effectiveness, and to put forward concrete suggestions for its improvement with a view to enabling the Conference to make specific recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly,

²⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7214), part two, annex I.

Recalling further that in resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy, in particular paragraph 82 thereof, as well as in resolution 2641 (XXV) of 19 November 1970, it requested the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to review progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade in its fields of competence, according to the procedures already established and to be adapted as necessary,

Taking note of Trade and Development Board resolution 81 (XI) of 17 September 1971,²⁷ in which the Board reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the context of the review and appraisal process of the International Development Strategy and requested the Conference at its third session to consider adequate procedures and mechanisms for the review and appraisal of the objectives and policy measures of the Strategy falling within its competence,

Having considered the annual report of the Trade and Development Board for the period from 14 October 1970 to 21 September 1971,²⁸

Noting with deep concern that the present international monetary crisis and trends towards intensification of protectionism may threaten the very basis of international economic co-operation at the outset of the Second United Nations Development Decade and have a negative impact on the vital trade and development interests of developing countries,

Expressing the view that the forthcoming third session of the Conference provides a fresh opportunity to make a collective and determined endeavour to correct effectively the adverse situation confronting the developing countries,

Noting with interest the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme adopted at Lima on 7 November 1971 by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-Seven Developing Countries²⁹ and submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, containing concrete proposals on the various issues to be considered by the Conference at its third session,

I

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its activities between 14 October 1970 and 21 September 1971, in particular of the decisions taken by the Board at its eleventh session on various aspects of the preparatory work for the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,³⁰ and endorses the work programme established by the Board at its eleventh session;³⁰

2. *Accepts with appreciation* the invitation of the Government of Chile to hold the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Santiago, from 11 April to 19 May 1972;

3. *Urges* Member States to make maximum efforts, in their further preparations for the third session and during the deliberations of the United Nations Con-

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1), part three, annex I.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1).

²⁹ See A/C.2/270 and Corr.1.

³⁰ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1), part three, annex I.

ference on Trade and Development, to ensure its success and, to this end, to give serious consideration to the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme adopted at Lima by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-Seven Developing Countries, which contain concrete and specific proposals aimed at solving through international co-operation the urgent problems of trade and development of developing countries as well as other proposals which may be put forward by other countries or groups of countries;

4. *Also urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session to adopt comprehensive action-oriented programmes incorporating special measures in favour of both the least developed among developing countries and the land-locked developing countries;

5. *Expresses the view* that the conclusion of an international cocoa agreement as soon as possible would be of great importance and would contribute to the success of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as stated in Trade and Development Board resolution 85 (XI) of 20 September 1971;³⁰

6. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session to review the progress achieved since its second session in promoting trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems, bearing in mind Conference resolution 15 (II) of 25 March 1968;³¹

7. *Also urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session:

(a) To appeal to preference-giving countries which have not yet done so to implement their offers under the generalized system of preferences in favour of developing countries;

(b) To pursue efforts in a dynamic context for further improvements of these preferential arrangements, bearing in mind the agreed conclusions contained in the annex to Trade and Development Board decision 75 (S-IV) of 13 October 1970,³² *inter alia*, that developing countries sharing their existing tariff advantages with the rest of the developing countries as a result of the implementation of the generalized system of preferences will not be adversely affected;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to undertake further consultations with the Governments of States members of the Conference and with appropriate international organizations, with a view to contributing to the success of the Conference;

II

1. *Agrees* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session should undertake a comprehensive review of its institutional arrangements with a view to improving the efficiency of its operations, strengthening its role as a centre for the initiation of action—where appropriate in co-operation with the competent organs of the United Nations—for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade, bearing in mind that

³¹ *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. 32.

³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8015/Rev.1 and Corr.1)*, part three, annex I.

the task of negotiation, including exploration, consultation and agreement on solutions, is a single process, with due regard to the adequacy of the existing organs of negotiation and without duplication of their activities, thus enabling the Conference to fulfil its basic objectives as set forth in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX);

2. *Reaffirms* the essential role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to review and appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the International Development Strategy within its field of competence and to seek new areas of agreement and the widening of existing ones as well as to evolve new concepts and seek agreement on additional measures as envisaged in the Strategy;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session:

(a) To provide general guidelines for the establishment by the Trade and Development Board of adequate procedures and mechanisms for defining and keeping under constant review the indicators and other data necessary for assessing the progress in the implementation of the policy measures within the field of competence of the Conference;

(b) To make the institutional machinery of the Conference fully oriented towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy, and particularly to this end to promote consultations aimed at enabling member States to make a fuller and more effective contribution to the achievement of the goals and objectives thereof;

(c) To give consideration to such reforms of the fundamental provisions of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) as to promote further evolution in the continuing machinery and in the method of work of the Conference designed to increase its effectiveness;

III

Decides to consider at its twenty-seventh session, as a matter of high priority, the results of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

*2021st plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

2821 (XXVI). Transfer of technology, including know-how and patents

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2658 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, concerning the role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States, and its resolution 2726 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 on the transfer of technology, including know-how and patents,

Having considered the report of the Trade and Development Board on its eleventh session,³³

Conscious of the fact that, unless decisive action is taken at all levels, especially at the international level, for a more rapid transfer of adequate technology to the developing countries, the growing rate of technological development in the world will contribute to widening further the technological gap between de-

³³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1)*, part three.

veloped and developing countries, particularly the least developed among them,

1. *Welcomes* the unanimous adoption by the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—at its first session, devoted to organizational matters—of a comprehensive programme of work, in the field of the transfer of operative technology to the developing countries, to be pursued on a continuing basis;

2. *Reiterates* the request made in its resolution 2726 (XXV) that the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development give their fullest support to the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology, and expresses the hope that the three remaining vacancies in the Group will be filled from among States given in list B of the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 before it holds its first substantive session;

3. *Recommends* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its third session should seek agreement on action, to be carried out as an integral part of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, within its field of competence, to facilitate the adequate transfer of technology to developing countries on reasonable terms and conditions and to create the necessary infrastructure for the technological development of developing countries, including the transfer of specifications of the raw materials and technological processes utilized in production;

4. *Urges* international financing organizations and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and regional development banks, to give high priority to economic assistance, according to the priorities established by developing countries, to meet their needs in the field of technology, particularly in connexion with the development of a basic infrastructure, including the training of personnel and the establishment or strengthening of extension services for the application of technology to production units, and taking into consideration the need to reduce the effective cost involved in the transfer of operative technology to developing countries;

5. *Recommends* that in all action related to the transfer of operative technology referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above special consideration shall be given to the stage of development and special position of the least developed countries.

*2021st plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

2822 (XXVI). Question of the establishment of an international university

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2691 (XXV) of 11 December 1970,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1653 (LI) of 23 November 1971,

Emphasizing the importance of adequate consideration by appropriate intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system of all factors relating to the question of the establishment of an international university,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General,³⁴ containing the report and comments of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the results of the feasibility study concerning the international university, the decision adopted by the Executive Board of that organization on 18 October 1971, the recommendations of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the report of the Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his studies, in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other interested bodies, taking into account the views expressed in the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, and to submit any additional information to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to call on the assistance of the Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, set up in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2691 (XXV), the membership of which should be increased to not more than twenty to allow for the designation of five additional experts by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Secretary-General and interested agencies and programmes;³⁵

4. *Invites* the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session such further observations and recommendations on the subject as it may consider appropriate;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to give detailed consideration, in conformity with its resolution 1653 (LI), to reports and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, the further report of the Secretary-General and the views of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report, together with any recommendations it may make on the question of the establishment of an international university;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to take into account also the views expressed in the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

7. *Invites* the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its seventeenth session to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session such comments and observations on the subject as it may consider appropriate;

8. *Decides* to consider the matter fully at its twenty-seventh session.

*2021st plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

³⁴ A/8510 and Add.1/Rev.1.

³⁵ The Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University is composed of the following persons: Mr. Isao Amagi, Mr. Andrew W. Cordier, Mr. Mohammed H. El-Zayyat, Mr. Gyula Eorsi, Mr. Jacques Freymond, Mr. R. Gaudry, Mr. Eduardo Hardoy, Mr. Felipe Herrera, Mr. Abdul Razzak Kaddoura, Mr. Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Mr. S. P. Lopez, Sir William Mansfield Cooper, Mr. Davidson S. H. W. Nicol, Rev. Benjamín Núñez, Mr. G. Parthasarathi, Mr. Victor Sahini, Mr. Abdus Salam, Mr. Jean Sirinelli, Mr. Saydou Madani Sy and Mr. S. Verosta.

2823 (XXVI). Report of the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2638 (XXV) of 19 November 1970, in which it convened the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to deal with the long-range strategy and orientation of that organization's activities, including its role in the Second United Nations Development Decade and the transfer and adaptation of technology for the industrial development of the developing countries, the organizational structure of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and questions of its financing,

Bearing in mind the leading role of industrialization in the economic and social progress of the developing countries, as well as the central role and the responsibility of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development, as established in paragraph 27 of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966,

Convinced that the successful achievement of the tasks assigned to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the field of promoting the industrialization of the developing countries, in connexion with the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, is only possible if the efforts and resources of that organization and the resources of other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system entrusted with the financing of industrial development are concentrated on priorities indicated in a clearly defined long-term strategy for its activities,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1635 (LI) of 30 July 1971, by which the Council transmitted the report of the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,³⁶ together with the comments of delegations,³⁷ to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session,

Taking note of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fifth session,³⁸

1. *Endorses* the resolution of consensus on long-range strategy, structure and financing of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, adopted by the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on 8 June 1971,³⁹ and takes note of the report of the Conference and the views of Member States contained in it, as well as of the corrigendum to the report⁴⁰ and the views expressed thereon;

2. *Commends* the guidelines contained in section I of the resolution as an adequate framework for drafting the long-range strategy of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take immediate action to appoint a small group of high-level experts from the various geographical groups, chosen in consultation with their respective Governments, to carry out the important task of formulating, in accordance with the guidelines set out in section I of the above-mentioned resolution, bearing in mind the one referring to special consideration of the industrialization needs of the least developed among the developing countries, the long-range strategy for the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and to submit their final report to the Industrial Development Board as soon as possible and, at any rate, in time for consideration at its seventh session;

4. *Requests* the Industrial Development Board to propose to the General Assembly, in due time, the necessary measures for convening another general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in 1974 or 1975, as appropriate, and to make recommendations for a provisional agenda, keeping in mind the need to review the progress of industrialization during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

5. *Recommends* that the Industrial Development Board, at its sixth session, should take action in accordance with section II, paragraph 9, of the resolution of consensus and set up as its subsidiary organ a permanent committee of the Board with the terms of reference established therein;

6. *Considers* it desirable that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should have greater autonomy in administrative matters, including the recruitment of personnel and management of its publications programme;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the initiative taken by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1617 (LI) of 27 July 1971, to ensure that special attention should be given by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in accordance with the priorities assigned by the developing countries, to the requests for assistance made in the field of industrial development, in particular by the least developed among the developing countries, and including industrial technological development and industrial pilot projects;

8. *Urges* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to plan the level of its programme reserve in such a way that a minimum of \$2 million may be retained annually for financing the Special Industrial Services programme, and that additional resources be provided in the light of future requirements based on demonstrated needs;

9. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to give, among the global projects mentioned in paragraphs 21 to 26 of the consensus adopted on 30 June 1970 by the Governing Council of the Programme at its tenth session,⁴¹ particular attention to projects within the sphere of industrial technological development;

10. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to extend full co-operation to regional industrial conferences held at the ministerial or other levels under the auspices of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut in order to

³⁶ ID/SCU/4 and Corr.1-3; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General under the symbol A/8341 and Corr.1. A revised version of the report (ID/SCU/4/Rev.1) was subsequently issued under the symbol A/8341/Rev.1.

³⁷ See E/AC.6/SR.538 and 539.

³⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/8416 and Corr.1).*

³⁹ A/8341 and Corr.1, para. 46, resolution ID/SCU/Res.1.

⁴⁰ A/8341/Corr.1.

⁴¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6A (E/4884/Rev.1), chap. V, annex.*

facilitate greater regional co-ordination of industrial development policies;

11. *Decides* to set up an *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization composed of those Member States whose representatives are serving as officers of the Governing Council of the Programme and the Industrial Development Board⁴² to examine in detail, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, all aspects of co-operation between the two organizations, especially those related to the formulation, appraisal and approval of industrial projects, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, together with the comments of the Governing Council of the Programme and those of the Industrial Development Board;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the *Ad Hoc* Committee at an early date in New York and to extend to it all the necessary facilities and assistance;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, to assist the developing countries, especially the least developed among them, to take full advantage of the benefits of the generalized system of preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures;

14. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to review the organization and the structure of its secretariat, with a view to adapting it to the changing needs of the work programme in the light of the International Development Strategy and, in particular, to the needs for effective implementation of the operational activities of the organization, and to submit appropriate reports and proposals thereon to the Industrial Development Board;

15. *Recommends* that, as part of the preparatory work for the next general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Industrial Development Board should keep under consideration the proposals submitted to the Special International Conference on such changes and improvements as might be necessary, pursuant to paragraph 37 of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), in order to meet fully the growing needs in the field of industrial development.

*2021st plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

2824 (XXVI). 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,

⁴² The *Ad Hoc* Committee is composed of the following Member States: Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ghana, Hungary, India, Italy, Mexico and Uganda.

Decides to include Bahrain, Bhutan, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates in list A of the annex to its resolution 2152 (XXI).⁴³

*2021st plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.*

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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
Bahrain	Mauritania
Bhutan	Mauritius
Botswana	Mongolia
Burma	Morocco
Burundi	Nepal
Cameroon	Niger
Central African Republic	Nigeria
Ceylon	Oman
Chad	Pakistan
China	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Congo	Philippines
Dahomey	Qatar
Egypt	Republic of Korea
Equatorial Guinea	Republic of Viet-Nam
Ethiopia	Rwanda
Fiji	Saudi Arabia
Gabon	Senegal
Gambia	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Singapore
Guinea	Somalia
India	South Africa
Indonesia	Sudan
Iran	Swaziland
Iraq	Syrian Arab Republic
Israel	Thailand
Ivory Coast	Togo
Jordan	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Khmer Republic	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait	United Republic of Tanzania
Laos	Upper Volta
Lebanon	Western Samoa
Lesotho	Yemen
Liberia	Yugoslavia
Libyan Arab Republic	Zaire
Madagascar	Zambia
Malawi	
Malaysia	

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

⁴³ For the other changes in the lists since the adoption of resolution 2152 (XXI), see resolutions 2385 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968, 2510 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969 and 2637 (XXV) of 19 November 1970.

San Marino	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Spain	Ireland
Sweden	United States of America
Switzerland	
Turkey	

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	

2845 (XXVI). Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Taking into account its previous resolutions on the role of public administration in economic and social development, particularly resolutions 723 (VIII) of 23 October 1953, 1024 (XI) of 21 December 1956, 1256 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, 1530 (XV) of 15 December 1960, 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 2561 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1199 (XLII) of 24 May 1967 and 1567 (L) of 6 May 1971,

Emphasizing the importance of improving public administration in order to speed up the economic and social development of the developing countries and to achieve the aims and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Considering, therefore, that the measures needed to increase the capability and efficiency of public administration in the developing countries are indispensable for the formulation and implementation of economic and social development plans and programmes,

Recognizing the importance for developing countries of the establishment and entry into service of regional centres of administration for development, the purpose of which is to co-operate with Governments in increasing their administrative capability for the implementation of their economic and social development programmes,

Noting the existence of the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development and the forthcoming entry into service of the Asian Centre of Development Administration, the Centre of the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences and the Latin American Centre of Administration for Development,

Recognizing the prompt and effective co-operation given by the United Nations Development Programme for the establishment and operation of the regional centres in Asia and Africa,

1. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the importance of measures to increase administrative capability for economic and social development, the desirability of making such measures an integral part of development plans at all levels, as appropriate, and the need for such measures to be adequate to enable Governments, individually and collectively, to achieve the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Second Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration;⁴⁴

3. *Endorses* the objectives of the regional centres of administration for development to increase the administrative capability and efficiency of the developing countries in order to speed up the process of economic and social development;

4. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to provide the technical and financial co-operation necessary for the establishment and operation of the Latin American Centre of Administration for Development and the Centre of the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences in the same way in which it supported the regional centres in Africa and Asia, and further invites it to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the regional centres in Africa and Asia.

*2026th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2846 (XXVI). Question of the creation of an intergovernmental sea service

The General Assembly,

Having given preliminary consideration to the question of the creation of an intergovernmental sea service,

1. *Decides* to refer this question for further consideration to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction at its session to be held in July and August 1972;

2. *Requests* the Committee to report on this question to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

*2026th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2847 (XXVI). Enlargement of the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that an enlargement of the Economic and Social Council will provide broad representation of the United Nations membership as a whole and make the Council a more effective organ for carrying out its functions under Chapters IX and X of the Charter of the United Nations,

⁴⁴ *Public Administration in the Second United Nations Development Decade* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.H.3).

Having considered the report of the Economic and Social Council,⁴⁵

1. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1621 (LI) of 30 July 1971;

2. Decides to adopt, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations, the following amendment to the Charter and to submit it for ratification by the States Members of the United Nations:

“Article 61

“1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

“2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

“3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

“4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.”;

3. Urges all Member States to ratify the above amendment in accordance with their respective constitutional processes as soon as possible and to deposit their instruments of ratification with the Secretary-General;

4. Further decides that the members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Fourteen members from African States;
- (b) Eleven members from Asian States;
- (c) Ten members from Latin American States;
- (d) Thirteen members from Western European and other States;
- (e) Six members from socialist States of Eastern Europe;

5. Welcomes the decision of the Economic and Social Council, pending the receipt of the necessary ratifications, to enlarge its sessional committees to fifty-four members;

6. Invites the Economic and Social Council, as soon as possible and not later than the organizational meetings of its fifty-second session, to elect the twenty-seven additional members from States Members of the United Nations to serve on the enlarged sessional committees; such elections should be in accordance with paragraph 4 above and should be held each year pending the coming into force of the enlargement of the Council;

7. Decides that, as of the date of the entry into force of the above amendments, rule 147 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly shall be amended to read:

“Rule 147⁴⁶

“The General Assembly shall each year, in the course of its regular session, elect eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years.”

*2026th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2848 (XXVI). Protein resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2416 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 and 2684 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, Economic and Social Council resolution 1640 (LI) of 30 July 1971, World Health Assembly resolution WHA22.56 of 25 July 1969 and resolutions 2/69 and 7/71 adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 26 November 1969 and 22 November 1971,

Recalling also paragraphs 18 and 69 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the world food problem adopted on 22 March 1968⁴⁷ by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session,

Recognizing that the protein problem is part of the general problem of food production and supply, which depends on a great many economic, social, cultural and political factors, including social and economic under-development, which is manifested in unemployment and under-employment, extremely low incomes, poor nutritional habits, poor health and sanitary conditions, low agricultural productivity and serious defects in marketing,

Recognizing also that protein-calorie malnutrition is the primary cause of high infant and child mortality, reaching from 25 to 30 per cent in many developing countries, that it increases susceptibility to infection and can permanently impair growth and development in the survivors, to the detriment of their later physical and intellectual performance,

Considering that it is in the interests of developing countries to make increased use of the external—and particularly multilateral—financial and technical assistance available for dealing with problems of food supply and nutrition since the direct and indirect costs of malnutrition to national development are often far more than the amount that would be required for its prevention,

Recognizing that, since the ultimate solution of the protein problem can only be found over the long term while immediate action with respect to vulnerable groups is required if irreversible damage is to be prevented, clear national and international priorities must be set now in taking remedial action, and that consequently external short-term assistance such as emergency food support must be combined with assistance for vital long-range projects,

Acknowledging the programme and assistance activities relating to the protein problem being undertaken

⁴⁶ Formerly rule 146 (see resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex I, para. 9).

⁴⁷ *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. 28.

⁴⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8403).*

by various organizations of the United Nations system and particularly by the Protein Advisory Group and its four sponsoring organizations—the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—and emphasizing that their efforts must be further integrated to achieve the maximum effectiveness,

Concerned that increasing awareness of the extent and implications of the problem of protein-calorie malnutrition has not led to the type and scope of national or international response required for an effective approach to the solution,

1. *Urges* developing countries to establish or emphasize short-term priorities and undertake special action and information programmes with regard to protein malnutrition in accordance with their respective national plans, since the alleviation of the situation in the short-term must be based upon the improved utilization of existing national and international resources;

2. *Urges* the developed countries to reinforce their support for both bilateral and multilateral projects and programmes dealing with the protein problem in a manner compatible with the requests of the developing countries;

3. *Urges* developing countries:

(a) To draw up comprehensive statements of national nutrition policy and related food and agricultural policy to be incorporated, under the most appropriate administrative arrangements, in their development plans;

(b) To encourage and make the maximum use of surveys and studies of their food and nutrition situations and to encourage the training of the necessary professional personnel in science and technology related to food, agriculture, nutrition and other relevant fields;

4. *Urges* Governments to implement as appropriate, but as soon as possible, the essential elements of the Strategy Statement on Action to Avert the Protein Crisis in the Developing Countries⁴⁸—prepared by the Panel to Assist the Secretary-General in the Formulation of a Strategy Statement on the Protein Problem Confronting the Developing Countries, convened in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2684 (XXV)—as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

5. *Requests* appropriate United Nations organs, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to assist the developing countries, at their request, in all possible ways to implement the undertakings set out in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 above;

6. *Recommends* to the sponsoring agencies that the terms of reference of the Protein Advisory Group should be modified as follows so as to enable the Group to broaden its activities and to play a more active and stimulative role:

(a) To advise on the technical, economic, educational, social and other related aspects of all the programmes within the United Nations system related to improving protein nutrition;

(b) To advise on current programmes and on new areas of activity;

(c) To provide guidelines for the formulation of the broad programmes of the United Nations system of organizations involved in the various aspects of the protein problem;

(d) To seek, evaluate and disseminate new information on all aspects of the protein problem;

(e) To advise on the improvement of procedures for project evaluation and feasibility studies;

(f) To identify, evaluate and advise on problems in protein resource development and protein-calorie malnutrition requiring scientific and technological research;

(g) To advise on such other matters as the various United Nations bodies refer to it;

7. *Urges* the United Nations bodies concerned, in particular the World Food Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to become full sponsors of the Protein Advisory Group so that it can effectively carry out its terms of reference in support of the United Nations system;

8. *Requests*, to this same end, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to study and report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session on the possible modalities of United Nations sponsorship of the Protein Advisory Group;

9. *Commends* paragraphs 6 and 7 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1640 (LI) of 30 July 1971 relating to further discussion of the protein strategy in other forums and the submission of annual reports by the Protein Advisory Group;

10. *Welcomes* the recent establishment by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, pursuant to resolution 7/71 adopted on 22 November 1971 by the Conference of that organization, of a special seven-member committee to review the work of the organization in the protein field;

11. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, during its discussion of the terms of reference of its Committee on Science and Technology,⁴⁹ to give sympathetic consideration to inviting appropriate representation of the Protein Advisory Group to sessions of the Committee held to review and focus attention on the protein problem and to urging Governments, the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to assign representatives at a high level to attend such meetings;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations sponsoring the Protein Advisory Group, to arrange, at the request of Governments, for persons who took part in the Panel convened by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2684 (XXV) to visit the Governments in order to enhance the establishment of national policies and arrangements to deal with the protein

⁴⁸ See *Strategy Statement on Action to Avert the Protein Crisis in the Developing Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.17), annex.

⁴⁹ Established under paragraph 1 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1621 B (LI) of 30 July 1971.

problem, and to report as appropriate to the Committee on Science and Technology;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the recommendation of the Panel and of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for the establishment of a special protein fund under the United Nations Development Programme in order to ascertain the views of Governments on its feasibility and to ascertain whether significant resources would be made available to it without prejudice to the increased resources envisaged for the Programme, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council.

2026th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

ANNEX

Essential elements of the Strategy Statement on Action to Avert the Protein Crisis in the Developing Countries

1. Make every effort to increase the production of food crops, particularly through the exploitation of new high-yield varieties, bearing in mind the special need for an expanded production of protein-rich pulses and oilseeds;
2. Encourage accelerated and expanded research designed to improve the nutritive value of cereal proteins through genetic engineering;
3. Encourage accelerated and expanded research designed to develop high-yielding pulses, legumes and oilseed crops;
4. Encourage the increased production of animal proteins, particularly through research on increasing forage yields and production;
5. Make every effort to prevent an unnecessary loss of protein-containing foods in field, storage, transport and home;
6. Encourage increased production from marine and freshwater fishery resources;
7. Encourage the development, distribution and promotion of formulated protein foods;
8. Facilitate the application of science and technology to the development of new protein sources in order to supplement conventional food resources;
9. Develop and support regional and national centres for research and training in agricultural technology, food science, food technology and nutrition;
10. Conduct informational and educational campaigns related to protein production and consumption;
11. Improve protein utilization through the control and prevention of infectious diseases;
12. Review and improve policies, legislation and regulations regarding all aspects of food and protein production, processing and marketing so as to remove unnecessary obstacles and encourage appropriate activities;
13. Give special attention to the protein needs of vulnerable groups;
14. Initiate intervention programmes aimed at ensuring that vulnerable groups will receive the most appropriate type and a sufficient quantity of food by the most effective means;
15. Recognize the important relationships between family size, population growth and the protein problem;
16. Recognize the role of economic development and social modernization in solving the protein problem.

2849 (XXVI). Development and environment

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, 2581 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 and 2657 of 7 December 1970,

Expressing satisfaction for the efforts made and the results already achieved towards planning action to be taken by the United Nations system in the field of the environment in a manner compatible with the priorities and interests of the developing countries,

Taking note with appreciation, in particular, of the work done by the regional seminars on development and environment, held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, as well as by the Panel of Experts on Development and the Environment,⁵⁰

Conscious of the significance of the results achieved in the Symposium on Problems relating to Environment, convened at Prague by the Economic Commission for Europe, for a better understanding of environmental problems,⁵⁰

Fully conscious of the importance, urgency and universality of environmental problems,

Aware that the rational management of the environment is of fundamental importance for the future of mankind,

Convinced that development plans should be compatible with a sound ecology and that adequate environmental conditions can best be ensured by the promotion of development, both at the national and international levels,

Fully aware that the environmental problems generated by the condition of under-development pose a serious threat to the developing countries,

Cognizant that, aside from environmental disturbances provoked by human settlements and ecological problems related to nature itself, pollution of world-wide impact is being caused primarily by some highly developed countries, as a consequence of their own high level of improperly planned and inadequately co-ordinated industrial activities, and that, therefore, the main responsibility for the financing of corrective measures falls upon those countries,

Convinced that most of the environmental problems existing in developing countries are caused by their lack of economic resources for dealing with such problems as the improvement of unfavourable natural areas or the rehabilitation of environmental conditions that have deteriorated through the application of improper methods and technologies,

Conscious that the main objective of developing countries is integrated and rational development, including industrial development based on advanced and adequate technologies, and that such development represents at the present stage the best possible solution for most of the environmental problems in the developing countries,

Conscious further that the quality of human life in the developing countries also depends, in large measure, on the solution of environmental problems which have their origin in nature and which are the product of under-development itself, within the general framework of development planning and the rational management of natural resources,

Emphasizing that, notwithstanding the general principles that might be agreed upon by the international community, criteria and minimal standards of preservation of the environment as a general rule will have

⁵⁰ See A/CONF.48/PC/13 and Corr.1, chap. III.

to be defined at the national level and, in all cases, will have to reflect conditions and systems of values prevailing in each country, avoiding where necessary the use of norms valid in advanced countries, which may prove inadequate and of unwarranted social cost for the developing countries,

Stressing that each country has the right to formulate, in accordance with its own particular situation and in full enjoyment of its national sovereignty, its own national policies on the human environment, including criteria for the evaluation of projects,

Stressing further that in the exercise of such right and in the implementation of such policies due account must be taken of the need to avoid producing harmful effects on other countries,

Recognizing the importance of bilateral and multi-lateral co-operation in solving environmental problems,

Aware of the fact that a greater amount of scientific and technical knowledge than at present available would provide a more adequate basis for the satisfactory comprehension and evaluation of environmental problems in general, and that, therefore, international co-operation in this field is of paramount importance,

Convinced that rational planning procedures at both the national and the regional levels constitute an essential tool for an adequate equilibrium between the needs of development and the preservation and enhancement of the environment,

Bearing in mind the need for developed countries to provide additional technical assistance and financing, beyond the targets indicated in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, and without affecting adversely their programmes of assistance in other spheres, to enable developing countries to enforce those new and additional measures that might be envisaged as a means of protecting and enhancing the environment,

Considering that environmental conditions can be adversely affected by activities conducted by States beyond the limits of their national jurisdiction, including the sea, the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the atmosphere, particularly by the testing of nuclear weapons, with harmful effects for other States,

Considering further that various aspects of marine pollution and related matters will also be dealt with at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization Conference on Marine Pollution,

1. *Urges* the international community and the organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen international co-operation in the fields of environment, rational utilization of natural resources and preservation of adequate ecological balance;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the other bodies established to advise and assist the Secretary-General in the preparations for the Conference to ensure that in the exercise of their responsibilities the documentation to be submitted to participating States and, in particular, the action plan and the action proposals for each of the main subject areas, as well as the draft Declaration on the Human Environment, be elaborated in such a manner as to take into full account the provisions embodied in the preamble and in the operative paragraphs of the present resolution;

3. *Reaffirms* that it is important for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to take fully into account the interests of the developing countries and, in this context, endorses the views expressed in part three, section A.VII, of the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme adopted at Lima on 7 November 1971 by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven Developing Countries;⁵¹

4. *Stresses* that both the action plan and the action proposals to be submitted to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment must, *inter alia*:

(a) Respect fully the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, as well as the right of each country to exploit its own resources in accordance with its own priorities and needs and in such a manner as to avoid producing harmful effects on other countries;

(b) Recognize that no environmental policy should adversely affect the present or future development possibilities of the developing countries;

(c) Recognize further that the burden of the environmental policies of the developed countries cannot be transferred, directly or indirectly, to the developing countries;

(d) Respect fully the sovereign right of each country to plan its own economy, to define its own priorities, to determine its own environmental standards and criteria, to evaluate its own social costs of production, and to formulate its own environmental policies, in the full understanding that environmental action must be defined basically at the national level, in accordance with locally prevailing conditions and in such a manner as to avoid producing harmful effects on other countries;

(e) Avoid any adverse effects of environmental policies and measures on the economy of the developing countries in all spheres, including international trade, international development assistance and the transfer of technology;

5. *Further stresses* that the action plan and the action proposals should include measures:

(a) To promote programmes of training, applied research and exchange of information, with the objective of amplifying and disseminating knowledge of questions pertaining to the preservation and improvement of environmental conditions, to an adequate relationship between environmental policies and development policies, and to the question of comparative costs of different technologies in relation to the environment;

(b) To provide additional technical assistance and financial resources, beyond the targets indicated in the International Development Strategy, to enable developing countries to enforce those measures and policies acceptable to them in such a manner as to ensure that no action is defined or proposed without the proper means of implementation;

(c) To give special attention to the particular problems and conditions of the environment of the landlocked and least developed among the developing countries;

(d) To promote programmes designed to assist developing countries, at their request, in solving environmental problems which have their origin in nature itself, which are the direct consequence of under-development and which particularly affect the living conditions of the population of developing countries;

⁵¹ See A/C.2/270 and Corr.1.

(e) To study with special attention the environmental problems and conditions of the countries with coastlines particularly exposed to the risks of marine pollution;

(f) To promote international co-operation in order to prevent, eliminate or at least adequately reduce and effectively control adverse ecological effects resulting from activities conducted in all spheres, in such a way that due account will be taken of the interests of all States;

6. *Urges* the States possessing nuclear weapons to put an end to the testing of those weapons in all spheres and, also in the context of measures designed to improve environmental conditions on a world-wide basis, stresses the necessity of prohibiting the production and use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and of ensuring their early destruction;

7. *Further urges* Member States, the United Nations system and other international organizations which deal with ecological problems to plan international co-operation in the field of the environment, taking into particular account the need for increased technical and financial assistance to the developing countries to help them improve their ecological conditions, both in rural and urban areas;

8. *Indicates* the advisability of the international financial institutions being enabled, without affecting adversely their operations in other spheres, to consider favourably the increase in the volume and the softening of the terms of their economic assistance to the developing countries for the planning and implementation of projects which, in the exclusive judgement of those countries, might be desirable and which, in their view, might be justifiable on environmental terms;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, after ascertaining the views of Member States, on a scheme of voluntary contributions which would provide additional financing by the developed countries to the developing countries for environmental purposes, beyond the resources already contemplated in the International Development Strategy;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare a comprehensive study, to be submitted to the Conference at its third session, on the effects of environmental policies of developed countries which might adversely affect the present or future development possibilities of developing countries, by means of, *inter alia*:

(a) A decrease in the flow of international development assistance and a deterioration of its terms and conditions;

(b) A further deterioration in the trading prospects of developing countries by the creation of additional obstacles, such as the new non-tariff measures, which might lead to a new type of protectionism;

11. *Reiterates* the primacy of independent economic and social development as the main and paramount objective of international co-operation, in the interests of the welfare of mankind and of peace and world security.

2026th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2850 (XXVI). United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, 2581 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 and 2657 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

Having noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General⁵² called for in resolution 2657 (XXV),

Having considered chapter XI of the report of the Economic and Social Council⁵³ and the relevant summary records,⁵⁴

Taking note of the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment on its second⁵⁵ and third⁵⁶ sessions,

Recognizing the important contributions to the preparations for the Conference made by the intergovernmental working groups on the declaration on the human environment, marine pollution, soils, monitoring or surveillance, and conservation,

Taking note with satisfaction of the steps that have been taken through which the concerns of developing countries have been increasingly reflected in the preparations for the Conference, such as the meeting of the Panel of Experts on Development and the Environment, held at Founex, Switzerland, in June 1971, the four regional seminars on development and environment organized by the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, and the meeting of scientists from developing countries organized by the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment of the International Council of Scientific Unions at Canberra,

Taking into account the important contribution to the preparations for the Conference made by the Symposium on Problems relating to Environment, held at Prague in May 1971, by the Economic Commission for Europe,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring that the global efforts in the field of the human environment be supplemented and made more effective by agreements at the regional or subregional levels,

Taking note with appreciation of the assistance lent to the preparations for the Conference by Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including youth organizations,

Taking into account the views expressed during its twenty-sixth session,

1. *Approves* the provisional agenda for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment as formulated in the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁷ on the basis of the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;

⁵² A/8509 and Add.1.

⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8403).*

⁵⁴ E/AC.24/SR.412-416.

⁵⁵ A/CONF.48/PC/9 and Corr.1, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session under the symbol E/4991.

⁵⁶ A/CONF.48/PC/13 and Corr.1.

⁵⁷ A/8509, annex.

2. *Approves* the draft rules of procedure for the Conference submitted by the Preparatory Committee⁵⁸ and recommends them for adoption by the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate in the Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite representatives of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate in the Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference on the basis of the criteria recommended by the Preparatory Committee;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conclude the preparations for the Conference and to circulate the following documents in advance of the Conference:

(a) A draft declaration on the human environment;

(b) A draft action plan, constituting a blueprint for international co-operation to protect and enhance the

present and future quality of the environment for human life and well-being;

(c) Such other draft proposals as may be ready for consideration by the Conference;

(d) Draft proposals for organizational and financial arrangements needed to pursue effectively the work of the United Nations system of organizations in the environmental field;

7. *Requests* the Conference to consider the drafts submitted to it and to take such appropriate action as it desires;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the results of the Conference to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session and also to transmit his report to the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the work that will have to be undertaken after the Conference, pending consideration of the recommendations of the Conference by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2026th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

⁵⁸ A/CONF.48/PC/13 and Corr.1, annex IV.

* * *

Other decisions

Report of the Economic and Social Council

(Item 12)

At its 2026th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁵⁹ to defer until its twenty-seventh session further consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council", recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1622 (LI) of 30 July 1971 and the amendments thereto.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/8578/Add.1, para. 49.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 44-46.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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2757 (XXVI). Assistance to Afghanistan following two years of severe drought

The General Assembly,

Taking note with concern of the grave results in Afghanistan of two successive years of drought, the resulting shortage of food-stuffs, and in particular the serious damage caused by the drought to the country's livestock industry, which is basic to its export-earning capacity,

Recalling its resolutions 2034 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2608 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2717 (XXV) of 15 December 1970,

Aware of the adverse effects of this natural disaster on the economic and social development of Afghanistan,

Aware also of the urgent efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to obtain food-stuffs, fodder and equipment to combat the water shortage and to restore satisfactory living conditions in the devastated areas,

Recognizing the very high cost involved and the great problems of distribution to the remote areas of the country,

Recalling the statement of the President of the Trade and Development Board, made at the eleventh session¹ in the name of the entire membership of the Board, in which Member States and international organizations were requested to consider practical measures that might be taken to bring prompt relief and assistance to Afghanistan,

Noting with satisfaction the assistance already offered by some countries and organizations and by the United Nations,

1. *Assures* the people and the Government of Afghanistan of its deep sympathy in the face of this catastrophe;

2. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations to study all possible ways in which they could provide assistance to Afghanistan and to make generous contributions towards alleviating the severe conditions prevailing in the disaster areas;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to study ways and means of providing, on an emergency basis, additional assistance from the United Nations to the Government of Afghanistan and to make this assistance available as soon as possible;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the executive heads of specialized agencies, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme and the Director-General of the United Nations Children's Fund, bearing in mind their available resources, to take into consideration the pressing needs of the Government of Afghanistan in this respect when determining the allocation of their assistance to Member States.

*1961st plenary meeting,
11 October 1971.*

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1)*, part three, para. 403.

2770 (XXVI). Youth, its problems and needs, and its participation in social development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role of youth in the realization of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those concerning the promotion of higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Emphasizing the tasks and responsibilities young people have been increasingly assuming in social and economic development, the promotion of human rights and the achievement of world peace, justice and progress,

Noting that serious problems still exist for the individual and social needs of many of the world's youth, in particular with regard to health, education, training, employment, housing and social services, and their opportunities to participate in national development, as indicated in the *1970 Report on the World Social Situation*,²

Aware of the need to increase the contribution of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to the education of youth, in the spirit of peace, mutual understanding, friendly relations and co-operation among peoples, social justice, the dignity and value of the human person and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the need to enlarge their programmes and projects related to youth,

Noting that an analytical study in depth of the world social situation of youth, prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1407 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969, will be completed in 1972,

Bearing in mind that a report of the Secretary-General on measures to be taken to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, requested by the General Assembly in resolution 2497 (XXIV) of 28 October 1969, will be completed in 1972,

Desiring the realization of the aims of its resolution 2633 (XXV) of 11 November 1970,

Recalling paragraph 16 of that resolution, in which the General Assembly decided to resume in the future the consideration of the item entitled "Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development", taking into account in particular the advisability of considering the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite early comments from Governments on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples;

2. *Decides* to consider as soon as possible, but not later than at its twenty-eighth session, the item entitled "Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its active participation in national development and international co-operation".

*1991st plenary meeting,
22 November 1971.*

² United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.IV.13.

2771 (XXVI). World social situation*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on the world social situation and 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,

Bearing in mind the goals and objectives embodied in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Noting with appreciation the 1970 Report on the World Social Situation,³

Deeply concerned that the world social situation has continued to deteriorate, that the persistence of poverty, unemployment, hunger, disease, illiteracy, inadequate housing and uncontrolled growth of population in certain parts of the world has acquired new dimensions and that many causes of the growing disparities between the developed and developing countries hinder the advancement of the developing countries,

1. Endorses the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1581 B (L) of 21 May 1971;

2. Reaffirms the urgency of taking effective measures aimed at halting the deterioration of the world social situation and promoting social progress and development;

3. Emphasizes the pressing need to raise levels of living in the developing countries, to reduce disparities between developed and developing countries and within countries, to accelerate economic and social reforms, and for all countries to pursue progressive and well co-ordinated policies for the promotion of economic and social progress and development throughout the world;

4. Emphasizes further that colonialism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, alien domination, foreign occupation, aggressive wars and other policies of oppression and exploitation, and the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms and economic exploitation by foreign monopolies constitute principal obstacles to social progress and development in many parts of the world and that urgent attention is required, particularly for the amelioration of the social situation of the peoples living in those parts of the world;

5. Stresses that the primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, but that their own efforts, however great, will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must, unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of the developed countries;

6. Urges Governments of developed countries to fulfil their obligation to implement the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and in particular to attain the targets for trade, financial resources and the provisions for the transfer of science and technology for the development of developing countries embodied in the Strategy—and where possible to exceed those targets—which is essential to the amelioration of the world social situation;

7. Reaffirms the inherent rights of all peoples and the permanent sovereignty of all countries, particularly of developing countries, over their natural resources, calls upon Governments and international organizations concerned to refrain from any action which may detract from the exercise by other States of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and emphasizes the importance for the developing countries of co-ordinating their actions within economic subregional, regional and continental organizations so as to derive the maximum benefits from their natural resources;

8. Draws the attention of all States and the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to the following conclusions and recommendations based upon the consideration of the 1970 Report on the World Social Situation:

(a) The improvement of social conditions in many parts of the world has become, as never before, dependent upon the improvement of international political and economic relations. The social situation of the peoples under colonial and alien domination, or under foreign occupation, is a source of great concern. Their liberation is a prerequisite for the improvement of their social conditions.

(b) A substantial rise in the incomes of the developing countries, required for the reduction of inequality between developed and developing countries, presupposes, among other things, a positive approach by the developed countries to the questions of trade and aid; the resources necessary for the attainment of this objective could be achieved, among other means, through a drastic reduction in military expenditures, leading finally to general and complete disarmament under effective international control as well as through the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction for the benefit of all mankind, taking into account the special needs and interests of the developing countries, as referred to in General Assembly resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970.

(c) Economic growth has generally been accompanied by a considerable widening of disparities in the distribution of income, wealth and services. Effective measures for promoting economic growth with social justice should receive the highest priority. Social progress will depend, to a very large extent, upon the early and vigorous implementation of a wide range of structural and institutional reforms, such as agrarian reforms, reforms aimed at securing just distribution of national wealth and income, and such programmes as measures for family planning aimed at controlling the rate of population growth in countries which consider that that rate hampers their development.

(d) The growth of unemployment and under-employment, particularly in the developing countries, is acquiring serious proportions. Rapid expansion of employment opportunities should be regarded as an important objective of development planning. Far greater attention should be given to the application of labour intensive techniques for the purpose of drawing under-utilized labour in rural and urban areas into extensive programmes of development.

(e) The implementation of the International Development Strategy in all its interrelated aspects is an obligation of both developed and developing countries. A substantial improvement in the level

³ *Ibid.*

of living of the masses in developing countries should be a central objective of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Improvement in the quality and distribution of social services, particularly in the fields of education, health, agriculture, housing, social welfare and social defence, should be recognized as an integral part of the over-all development effort.

(f) Increased utilization of science and technology will greatly help social progress and development. Equally important is its equitable sharing by the developed and developing countries. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should study the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development on the question of science and technology in relation to social development.

(g) The unfavourable terms of trade, including the instability of prices of primary commodities which constitute the bulk of exports of many developing countries, are undermining the efforts of these countries to improve their social situation. These terms have been further aggravated by the recent disquieting developments in international economic relations and, in particular, by the instability of the international monetary system. The Economic and Social Council, in its consideration of the monetary and financial situation, should pay special attention to the influence of the current crisis on social progress in different countries, particularly in developing countries, and mention it in its report to the General Assembly.

(h) The outflow of qualified personnel from developing countries to developed countries seriously hampers economic and social development in developing countries.

(i) Broad popular participation, not only in the implementation of development programmes but also in the formulation of policies and plans and other forms of decision-making, should be regarded as both an objective and a means of development.

(j) Due attention should be paid to the needs and aspirations of the younger generation. Effective policy measures designed to involve fully the younger generation in the promotion of social progress and development should be undertaken.

(k) Adequate measures should be taken to remove discriminatory practices against women in all spheres. Greater attention should be paid to women's education, vocational training and guidance so as to ensure their full integration and participation in all aspects of economic and social life.

(l) Adequate attention should be given to multi-disciplinary community services in the field of family and child welfare, particularly in situations of rapid urbanization and social change affecting family levels of living and especially the welfare of pre-school children.

9. *Calls upon* Governments and the United Nations bodies and specialized agencies concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the next report on the world social situation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the next report on the world social situation to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration in conjunction with the mid-term over-all review and ap-

praisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and to evaluate and analyse trends relating to social development—their causes and manifestations and the experiences thereon—throughout the world, including the situation in colonial, dependent and occupied Territories, within the framework of the unified approach to development, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution, the deliberations on this item at the current session of the General Assembly, the fiftieth session of the Economic and Social Council and the twenty-second session of the Commission for Social Development, and the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

*1991st plenary meeting,
22 November 1971.*

2783 (XXVI). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965 in which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and invited eligible States under article 17 of that Convention to sign and ratify it without delay,

Stressing the significance of the coming into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the bringing into being of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and requesting all States parties to the Convention to give full co-operation to that Committee in order that it may fulfil its mandate under the Convention,

Noting the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1588 (L) of 21 May 1971,

Having received the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,⁴ established under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, on the second year of its activities,

Expressing its satisfaction at the ratification of or accession to the Convention by 55 States and at the intention expressed by various other States to ratify or accede to the Convention in the near future,

1. *Urges* all States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ratify or accede to the Convention as soon as possible and requests them to report to the General Assembly on the measures taken by them to this effect, on any obstacles that may have been encountered and on any interim measures that have been taken to comply strictly with the principles set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and in the Convention;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the second year of its activities, submitted under article 9 of the Convention;

3. *Draws the attention* of all States to the contents of that report;

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8418).*

4. *Commends* the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its efforts to obtain extensive reports from States parties, as provided in article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, as well as information concerning Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories relating to matters referred to in article 15;

5. *Expresses the view* that the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination would be facilitated if the reports submitted by States parties conformed with the guidelines laid down by the Committee for that purpose and if the Committee invited States parties to be present at its meetings when their reports are examined;

6. *Recognizes* that the General Assembly's consideration of the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination would be facilitated by the inclusion of the criteria used by the Committee when it examines in greater depth the substance of the reports from States parties submitted under article 9 of the Convention;

7. *Draws the attention* of the Trusteeship Council and 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 report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and requests them to take appropriate action within their terms of reference in their respective spheres of activity, as expressed in the relevant parts of the report;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the records of the discussion on its report at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

2784 (XXVI). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that all forms of racial discrimination are a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that they militate against human progress, peace and justice,

Fully aware that *apartheid* and all other forms of racial discrimination are instruments of colonialism and imperialism as well as of economic exploitation,

Reiterating its conviction that any doctrine of exclusiveness based on racial differentiation or ethnic or religious superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

Reiterating also its firm determination to bring about the total and unconditional elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms,

Having designated the year 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Convinced that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be observed as the opening year of an ever-growing struggle against racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations and for the purpose of promoting international solidarity with all those struggling against racism,

Considering that by arousing world public opinion and promoting action against racism the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Dis-

crimination would contribute to the expansion of national and international efforts towards ensuring the rapid and total eradication of racial discrimination in all its forms,

Believing in the urgent need for eliminating racial discrimination through continuous and vigorous national action and collective international measures in order to alleviate the suffering of millions of people the world over and to ensure them the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings,

I

1. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to forward the message annexed to the present resolution directly to the heads of State or Government of each State;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report based on the information and comments received from Governments, in accordance with the message sent to heads of State or Government, to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 2 above, to submit suggestions with a view to launching continued international action to combat racism on the basis of a "Decade for vigorous and continued mobilization against racism and racial discrimination in all its forms";

II

1. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity;

2. *Declares* that racial discrimination in all its forms is a criminal affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind;

3. *Emphatically reaffirms* its recognition and vigorous support of the legitimacy of the struggles of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular in southern Africa, against colonial, racial and alien domination or foreign occupation towards the achievement of their inalienable rights to equality and freedom, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and calls for increased and continued moral and material support to all peoples struggling for their liberation, self-determination and the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

4. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to study and make recommendations for the further elaboration of international instruments to deal with crimes against humanity, particularly those arising from the policies of *apartheid*;

5. *Condemns* those countries which, by their political, economic and military collaboration with the Government of South Africa, encourage and incite that Government to persist in its racist policy;

6. *Strongly condemns* all Governments that continue to supply arms to the Pretoria régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

III

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimi-

nation,⁵ established under article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Endorses* the opinions and recommendations submitted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in its decisions 3 (IV), 4 (IV) and 5 (IV);⁶

3. *Calls upon* all the trading partners of South Africa to abstain from any action that constitutes an encouragement to the continued violation of the principles and objectives of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and to use their influence with a view to ensuring the eradication of the policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in the international territory of Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

4. *Also calls upon* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power for Southern Rhodesia, to adopt all the necessary measures, including the use of force, with a view to ending the racist and illegal régime of Ian Smith;

5. *Condemns* the Government of Portugal for persisting in its colonialist policies in Africa and for continuing its war against the peoples of the Territories under its domination;

6. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to continue its comprehensive studies of policies and practices of racial discrimination, taking into account in particular discrimination against peoples of African origin in all countries, and to submit a report to the General Assembly as soon as possible, but not later than at its twenty-eighth session, together with recommendations for action to combat such policies and practices;

IV

Decides to consider this item again at its twenty-seventh session.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

ANNEX

Message from the President of the General Assembly to the heads of State or Government

I

1. The General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the occasion of celebrating the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination has requested me, as a matter of urgency, to put before you the following facts concerning the United Nations campaign against racial discrimination:

(a) The racist Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia have blatantly continued to pursue policies of racial discrimination and *apartheid* in flagrant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of those enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(b) The racist Government of South Africa continues to effect an extensive arms build-up, thus posing a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to its racist policies, as well as to all those peoples struggling against the racial and inhuman policies in southern Africa.

(c) The racist policies in southern Africa have been permitted, even encouraged, to expand through:

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. VII, sect. B.

- (i) The continued existence and operation of the white racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia through the deliberate ineffectiveness of measures so far taken by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power;
 - (ii) The illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by the racist Government of South Africa.
- (d) The racist Governments in southern Africa have been further strengthened through:
- (i) The maintenance by many States of political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with the racist Governments in southern Africa in utter disregard of United Nations resolutions and of the purposes and principles of the Charter;
 - (ii) An unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, established in order to suppress the struggle of the peoples of that region and to silence the cry of Africa against racism, *apartheid*, economic exploitation and colonial domination.
- (e) The United Nations has vigorously opposed all policies based on racial discrimination and, consequently, has:
- (i) Declared that any State whose official policy or practice is based on racial discrimination contravenes the purposes and principles of the Charter, and called upon those Governments to desist forthwith from pursuing such policies;
 - (ii) Condemned the policies of States which, by political, economic or military collaboration with the racist régimes in southern Africa, enable and encourage those régimes to enforce and perpetuate their racist policies, and called upon those States to desist forthwith from extending such collaboration;
 - (iii) Reaffirmed time and again the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples, in particular in the territories under racial, alien domination or foreign occupation, to obtain liberation and racial equality, and called for increased and continued moral and material support to these struggling peoples.
- (f) However, the numerous resolutions that have been adopted by the various organs of the United Nations still have little or no effect, owing to the arrogant, flagrant and stubborn disregard on the part of South Africa and its racist allies, transplanted to the soil of Africa, and to the continued political, economic and military aid coming from some States.

II

2. The General Assembly, therefore, is as convinced as ever that the continuation of national and international action against racial discrimination in all its forms, old and contemporary alike, is a matter of cardinal importance if the world is to live in peace and justice, the two interdependent and indispensable components of a better future for all mankind.

3. The General Assembly is also convinced that the primary aim of the United Nations and, therefore, of all its Member States in the sphere of human rights is the achievement by each individual of the maximum freedom and dignity and that, for the realization of this objective, the laws of every country should grant each individual, irrespective of race, sex, language, religion or political belief, all the rights inherent in all human beings on the basis of equality, and that the people of every country must be made fully aware of the evils of the policies of racial discrimination and of the ideologies based on racial supremacy and must join in condemning, resisting and combating them.

4. The General Assembly is further convinced that the continuation of racism and colonialism cannot but seriously hamper the efforts of the international community to achieve peace, justice and progress.

III

5. The General Assembly, in view of the aforementioned facts and convictions, has authorized me to request you to transmit the present text to the legislative, administrative, judicial, educational and trade union bodies of your country,

as well as to the mass media of information, in order to ensure the continuation of the world campaign against racial discrimination, bearing in mind that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be considered as the opening year for a full decade of vigorous struggle against this evil, until the achievement of its total elimination. To that end, the General Assembly recommends, *inter alia*:

(a) The discussion of this problem in all national and international conferences, especially in the fields of education, information, trade unions, etc.;

(b) The inculcation through education of children and youth in the spirit of human rights by the inclusion in the curricula of special and yearly programmes on the evils of racism and racial discrimination;

(c) The continuation of the programmes designated to be carried out during 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and their development and updating, in order to intensify the efforts to combat racial discrimination;

(d) The continuation of open moral support and the increasing of material aid to the peoples struggling against racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

(e) The termination of all relations with the Government of South Africa and all other racist régimes;

(f) Exerting every effort to bring about the full implementation of all Security Council and General Assembly resolutions that reflect the world's resolve to end each and every case of discrimination and foreign exploitation;

(g) The repeal of all laws and regulations which contribute to the maintenance and propagation of racial discrimination.

IV

6. The General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this subject to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, in which would be included reports of Governments on the above message.

2785 (XXVI). International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that all forms of racial discrimination are a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that they militate against human progress, peace and justice,

Recalling its resolutions 2446 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2544 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, in which it designated the year 1971 as International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and 2646 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, in which it welcomed the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end and, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 1588 (L) of 21 May 1971, which provided for further action that should be taken to eliminate specifically racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Noting the Secretary-General's second progress report, based on information received from Governments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, on the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and on the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*,⁷

Noting the Secretary-General's report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,⁸ analysing the relationship of United Nations public information activities to the achievement of the substantive goals of the United Nations, including the elimination of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism, and stressing the need, within the principles of universality and objectivity, of a United Nations information programme more directly geared to the support of these goals,

Noting the measures that have been taken and the progress that has been achieved to date in the implementation of the programme for the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and the national and international non-governmental organizations concerned,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations which have acted in good faith without political motivation and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and contributed positively to the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Further expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the effective co-ordination of the measures and activities undertaken to date in connexion with the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and for the informative progress reports he has submitted thereon to the General Assembly;

3. *Recommends* that the measures and activities undertaken on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations genuinely concerned with the elimination of racism and racial discrimination be continued, developed and enlarged, and that the initiatives which have emerged from the observance of the International Year should serve as guidelines for action-oriented programmes designed to ensure that the work accomplished in 1971 will be pursued;

4. *Urges* all States concerned to implement a programme of political, social, cultural and economic redress to improve the conditions of those suffering from the effects of past and present policies of racial discrimination and, in particular, appeals to Governments and all organizations in the United Nations system to devote their urgent attention to the problems involved in the education of youth, in a spirit of world peace, justice, mutual respect and understanding, as well as respect for the value and dignity of the human person and generally recognized principles of morality and international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States, in order to combat racial policies and to promote equal rights and economic, social and cultural progress for all;

5. *Requests* every competent United Nations organ, specialized agency, regional intergovernmental organization and non-governmental organization in consultative status, acting in good faith without political motivation and in accordance with the Charter of the

⁷ A/8367 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2.

⁸ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1.

United Nations, to consider, as a matter of highest priority:

(a) The further action that it might itself take with a view to the speedy elimination of racial discrimination throughout the world;

(b) The action that it might suggest to its subsidiary organs, to States and to international and national bodies for this purpose;

(c) The follow-up measures required to ensure full and effective implementation of its decisions in this matter;

6. *Endorses* the invitation addressed by the Economic and Social Council to the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to provide the Commission on Human Rights with reports on the nature and effect of any racial discrimination of whose existence they have knowledge in their sphere of competence and requests that such reports should be submitted annually, and also endorses the invitation addressed by the Council to the non-governmental organizations in consultative status referred to in paragraph 5 above which have a special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination to communicate biennially to the Council, and for the information of any interested organ of the United Nations, their endeavours and progress in the struggle against racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in all its forms;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) In conformity with the conclusions stated in paragraphs 52 and 57 of his report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,⁹ to study information programmes on all questions relating to racial discrimination, taking into account the views of the Economic and Social Council and its competent subsidiary bodies with a view to intensifying the realization of such programmes;

(b) To pursue, as a major feature of action to combat racism and racial discrimination after the International Year, a world-wide programme intended to build up public opinion, especially through radio and television broadcasts, and the distribution of appropriate literature such as the Statement on Race and Racial Prejudice,¹⁰ adopted by a committee of experts on the subject convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris in September 1967, and the special study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,¹¹ with a view to eradicating once and for all false racial beliefs based upon distortion or lack of scientific knowledge and showing how the different races complement one another;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on the measures taken by United Nations organs, which would make possible a detailed assessment and formulation of further new methods and measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

⁹ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1.

¹⁰ UNESCO document SHC/CS/122/8, appendix 4.

¹¹ *Racial Discrimination* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XIV.2).

2786 (XXVI). Draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing the need to take further effective measures with a view to the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*,

Recognizing that the conclusion of a convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid* under the auspices of the United Nations would be an important contribution to the struggle against *apartheid*, racism, economic exploitation, colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Considering that there has been no opportunity at the current session of the General Assembly to consider fully the draft convention submitted to the Third Committee,¹²

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*, together with the relevant records of the discussion;

2. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session and the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session should consider this item, in co-operation with the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, as a matter of priority, and should submit the text of the draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid* to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

2787 (XXVI). 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

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963, 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970 and 2672 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and resolution VIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,¹³

Solemnly reaffirming that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and colonial exploitation is a violation of the principle of self-determination as well as a denial of basic human rights and is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned that many peoples continue to be denied the right to self-determination and are living under conditions of colonial and foreign domination,

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 54, document A/8542, para. 32.

¹³ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 9.

Expressing concern that some countries, notably Portugal, with the support of their North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, are waging war against the national liberation movement of the colonies and against certain independent States of Africa and Asia and the developing countries,

Confirming that colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including the methods of neo-colonialism, constitutes a gross encroachment on the rights of peoples and on the basic human rights and freedoms,

Convinced that effective application of the principle of self-determination of peoples is of paramount importance for the promotion of friendly relations between countries and peoples, the guarantee of human rights and the maintenance of peace in the world,

Affirming that the future of Zimbabwe cannot be negotiated with an illegal régime and that any settlement must be made on the basis of "no independence before majority rule",

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of all peoples, and in particular those of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and the Palestinian people, to freedom, equality and self-determination, and the legitimacy of their struggles to restore those rights,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which elaborated the principle of self-determination of peoples,

Considering that the establishment of a sovereign and independent State freely determined by all the people belonging to the territory constitutes a mode of implementing the right of self-determination,

Further considering that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State established in accordance with the right of self-determination of its people is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Mindful that interference in the internal affairs of States is a violation of the Charter and can pose a serious threat to the maintenance of peace,

1. *Confirms* the legality of the peoples' struggle for self-determination and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably in southern Africa and in particular that of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), as well as of the Palestinian people, by all available means consistent with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Affirms* man's basic human right to fight for the self-determination of his people under colonial and foreign domination;

3. *Calls upon* all States dedicated to the ideals of freedom and peace to give all their political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling for liberation, self-determination and independence against colonial and alien domination;

4. *Believes* that the main objectives and principles of international protection of human rights cannot be effectively implemented while some States, particularly Portugal and South Africa, pursue the imperialist policy of colonialism, use force against independent African States and developing countries and peoples fighting for self-determination and support régimes that are applying the criminal policy of racism and *apartheid*;

5. *Condemns* the colonial and usurping Powers that are suppressing the right of peoples to self-determination and hampering the liquidation of the last hotbeds of colonialism and racism in the African and Asian continents and in other parts of the world;

6. *Condemns* the policy of certain States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that contribute to the creation in southern Africa of a military-industrial complex whose aim is to suppress the movement of peoples struggling for self-determination and to interfere in the affairs of independent African States;

7. *Recalls* that it is the duty of every State to contribute through joint and independent action to the implementation of the principle of self-determination, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to assist the United Nations in discharging the responsibilities vested in it by the Charter for the implementation of this principle;

8. *Urges* the Security Council as well as States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to take effective steps to ensure the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions on the elimination of colonialism and racism, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

9. *Resolves* to devote constant attention to the question of flagrant large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms resulting from the denial to peoples under colonial and foreign domination of their right to self-determination;

10. *Calls upon* all States to observe the principles of the sovereign equality of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and respect for their sovereign rights and territorial integrity.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

2788 (XXVI). 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

The General Assembly,

Having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the 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,¹⁴

Firmly believing that the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol will greatly enhance the ability of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and will contribute to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Desirous of making all possible efforts that may be appropriate to assist in hastening the process of ratification and, if possible, in bringing into force those instruments by the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in 1973,

¹⁴ A/8390.

1. *Recommends* that Member States should give special attention to possibilities of accelerating as far as possible the internal procedures that would lead to the ratification 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;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of communications from Governments, to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session and at such other times as he may consider appropriate on the progress of the ratification of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

2789 (XXVI). Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees concerning his current activities¹⁵ and having heard his statement,¹⁶

Noting with appreciation the results obtained by the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian task of providing international protection to refugees within his mandate and promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

Considering the increasing and fruitful co-operation between the High Commissioner and the other members of the United Nations system in the field of rural settlement, education and training of refugees in developing countries, particularly in Africa, which results in a better co-ordination of action and a greater efficiency of the United Nations system as a whole,

Noting with satisfaction the recent decision of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme to approve the participation of the High Commissioner in the new country programming system adopted by the United Nations Development Programme and his association, where necessary, with any efforts made by Governments, with the assistance of the Programme, to develop regions where large groups of refugees are being settled with the assistance of the High Commissioner,

Recognizing the importance of voluntary repatriation as a permanent solution to the refugee problem and the useful role that United Nations bodies and non-governmental agencies can play in facilitating the rehabilitation of groups of refugees who have voluntarily returned to their countries of origin,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing number of Governments contributing to the High Commissioner's assistance programme and the substantial increase in some of these contributions,

Commending the growing number of accessions to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951¹⁷ and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967,¹⁸

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/8412) and Supplement No. 12A (A/8412/Add.1).*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Third Committee, 1874th meeting, paras. 1-15.

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189 (1954), No. 2545.

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 606 (1967), No. 8791.

1. *Expresses its deep satisfaction* at the efficient manner in which the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff continue to accomplish their humanitarian tasks;

2. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue to provide international protection and assistance to refugees who are his concern, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

3. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue his efforts, in co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies and voluntary agencies, to promote permanent and speedy solutions to the problems of refugees who are his concern through voluntary repatriation, integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries;

4. *Urges* Governments to continue to lend their support to the High Commissioner's humanitarian action by:

(a) Facilitating the accomplishment of his task in the field of international protection;

(b) Co-operating in the promotion of permanent solutions to refugee problems;

(c) Providing the necessary means to attain the financial targets established with the approval of the Executive Committee.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

2790 (XXVI). United Nations assistance to East Pakistan refugees through the United Nations focal point and United Nations humanitarian assistance to East Pakistan

A

The General Assembly,

Noting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on his activities as the focal point in co-ordinating international relief assistance for refugees from East Pakistan in India,¹⁹

Noting also the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of relief assistance to the people of East Pakistan,²⁰

Wishing to pay a tribute to the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner, and to their staffs, for the work they have done under difficult conditions,

Deeply concerned at the magnitude of the human suffering to which the crisis in East Pakistan has given rise and at its possible consequences,

Concerned also at the heavy burden imposed on India and at the disturbing influence of the general situation on the process of economic and social development in the area,

Noting with appreciation the prompt and generous response of the international community to the needs that have arisen from the crisis, including the efforts of non-governmental organizations to raise funds for the relief of the suffering,

Recognizing that voluntary repatriation is the only satisfactory solution to the refugee problem and that this is fully accepted by all concerned,

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Third Committee, 1876th meeting.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 1877th meeting.

Believing that the voluntary repatriation of the refugees can be brought about only if a climate of confidence is created,

Convinced that further large-scale international assistance is required to meet the needs of the refugees in India and of the people of East Pakistan,

1. *Expresses its profound sympathy* with those who have suffered from the situation in the area;

2. *Endorses* the designation by the Secretary-General of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be the focal point for the co-ordination of assistance to East Pakistan refugees in India, from and through the United Nations system, as well as the Secretary-General's initiative in establishing the United Nations East Pakistan relief operation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue their efforts to co-ordinate international assistance and to ensure that it is used to the maximum advantage to relieve the suffering of the refugees in India and of the people of East Pakistan;

4. *Appeals* to Governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to assist directly or indirectly, with the collaboration of the Governments concerned, in relieving the suffering of the refugees in India and of the people of East Pakistan;

5. *Urges* all Member States in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to intensify their efforts to bring about conditions necessary for the speedy and voluntary repatriation of the refugees to their homes.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the large-scale efforts undertaken for humanitarian reasons to meet the unprecedented problems confronting the international community,

Aware of the urgency and extreme seriousness of the situation of the refugees, which is assuming dangerous proportions,

Recommends that the President of the General Assembly should make a statement indicating:

(a) The concern of the international community, which has seldom been confronted with a refugee problem of such enormous dimensions as that of the refugees from East Pakistan in India;

(b) That the voluntary participation of Governments and organizations should be continued and intensified with a view to assisting the Secretary-General and his representative, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees acting as the focal point, in their meritorious humanitarian action for the relief of the suffering of the refugees and of the population of East Pakistan;

(c) That the only solution to this grave refugee problem is the safe return of the refugees to their homes and that this requires a favourable climate which all persons of goodwill should work to bring about in a spirit of respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

2816 (XXVI). Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that throughout history natural disasters and emergency situations have inflicted heavy loss of life and property, affecting every people and every country,

Aware of and concerned about the suffering caused by natural disasters and the serious economic and social consequences for all, especially the developing countries,

Also aware of the varying needs of nations experiencing such disorders, which present new challenges for international co-operation,

Concerned about the ability of the international community to come to the aid of countries in a disaster situation,

Recalling its resolutions 2034 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2608 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2717 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1533 (XLIX) of 23 July 1970 and 1546 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970 on assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Expressing appreciation of the Secretary-General's comprehensive report²¹ and of its perceptive examination of all aspects of the question, and taking note of the relevant passage in his statement to the Economic and Social Council on 5 July 1971,²²

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1612 (LI) of 23 July 1971 on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other emergency situations,

Noting the study, annexed to the Secretary-General's report, on the legal status of disaster relief units made available through the United Nations,²³

Mindful of the need to strengthen and make more effective the collective efforts of the international community, and particularly the United Nations system, in the field of international disaster assistance,

Bearing in mind that assistance provided at the request of the stricken countries, without prejudice to their individual country programmes under the United Nations Development Programme, can be an effective contribution to the rehabilitation and development of the stricken areas,

Bearing in mind also that the possible response of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other credit organizations and development agencies to a request from the Governments concerned for complementary assistance to the stricken areas, without prejudice to the assistance provided by those organizations for the normal development programmes of the stricken countries, can be an important element in the reconstruction and development of those areas,

Noting the competence of the United Nations and its related agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to render assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations,

²¹ E/4994.

²² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, 1773rd meeting.*

²³ E/4994, annex III.

Noting further the key role which the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme could play at the country level,

Recognizing the vital role in international relief played by the International Red Cross and other voluntary societies,

Recognizing further the necessity to ensure prompt, effective and efficient response to a Government's need for assistance, at the time of a natural disaster or other disaster situation, that will bring to bear the resources of the United Nations system, prospective donor countries and voluntary agencies,

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to appoint a Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, who will report directly to him and who will be authorized, on his behalf:

(a) To establish and maintain the closest co-operation with all organizations concerned and to make all feasible advance arrangements with them for the purpose of ensuring the most effective assistance;

(b) To mobilize, direct and co-ordinate the relief activities of the various organizations of the United Nations system in response to a request for disaster assistance from a stricken State;

(c) To co-ordinate United Nations assistance with assistance given by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular by the International Red Cross;

(d) To receive, on behalf of the Secretary-General, contributions offered to him for disaster relief assistance to be carried out by the United Nations, its agencies and programmes for particular emergency situations;

(e) To assist the Government of the stricken country to assess its relief and other needs and to evaluate the priority of those needs, to disseminate that information to prospective donors and others concerned, and to serve as a clearing-house for assistance extended or planned by all sources of external aid;

(f) To promote the study, prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters, including the collection and dissemination of information concerning technological developments;

(g) To assist in providing advice to Governments on pre-disaster planning in association with relevant voluntary organizations, particularly with the League of Red Cross Societies, and to draw upon United Nations resources available for such purposes;

(h) To acquire and disseminate information relevant to planning and co-ordinating disaster relief, including the improvement and establishment of stockpiles in disaster-prone areas, and to prepare suggestions to ensure the most effective use of available resources;

(i) To phase out relief operations under his aegis as the stricken country moves into the stage of rehabilitation and reconstruction, but to continue to interest himself, within the framework of his responsibilities for relief, in the activities of the United Nations agencies concerned with rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(j) To prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly;

2. *Recommends* that the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator should be appointed by the Secretary-General normally for a term of five years and at a level comparable to that of an Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations;

3. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's proposals for an adequate permanent office in the United Nations which shall be the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters;

4. *Recommends* that that office should be headed by the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and located in Geneva, be a distinct element within the United Nations Secretariat and be augmented as necessary by short-term secondment of personnel for individual emergencies;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session, taking into account any relevant suggestions and the experience gained by the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, a report on any further steps which may be required to enable the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator adequately to perform the functions entrusted to him under the present resolution;

6. *Further endorses* the plan for a roster of volunteers, to be drawn from experienced staff members of the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations, who could be made available at very short notice;

7. *Recommends* that the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator should maintain contact with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning available aid in emergency situations, such as food supplies, medicines, personnel, transportation and communications, as well as advice to countries in pre-disaster planning and preparedness;

8. *Invites* potential recipient Governments:

(a) To establish disaster contingency plans with appropriate assistance from the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

(b) To appoint a single national disaster relief co-ordinator to facilitate the receipt of international aid in times of emergency;

(c) To establish stockpiles of emergency supplies, such as tents, blankets, medicines and non-perishable food-stuffs;

(d) To make necessary arrangements for the training of administrative and relief personnel;

(e) To consider appropriate legislative or other measures to facilitate the receipt of aid, including over-flight and landing rights and necessary privileges and immunities for relief units;

(f) To improve national disaster warning systems;

9. *Invites* potential donor Governments:

(a) To respond promptly to any call by the Secretary-General or, on his behalf, by the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator;

(b) To consider and to continue offering on a wider basis emergency assistance in disaster situations;

(c) To inform the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in advance about the facilities and services they might be in a position to provide immediately, including where possible relief units, logistical support and means of effective communication;

10. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$200,000 for emergency assistance in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster;

11. *Further invites* all organizations of the United Nations system and all other organizations involved to co-operate with the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.

*2018th plenary meeting,
14 December 1971.*

2839 (XXVI). Measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that there still exist in the world convinced adherents of nazism and racial intolerance whose activities, if they are not opposed in sufficient time, could bring about a resurgence of those ideologies, which are clearly incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and that, accordingly, the danger of a revival or a development of new forms of nazism and racial discrimination combined with terrorism cannot be disregarded,

Considering that contemporary manifestations of resurgent nazism, like the earlier ones, combine racial prejudice and discrimination with terrorism, and that in some cases racism has been raised to the level of State policy, as in the case of South Africa,

Believing it essential, in order to remove this threat to the peace and security of peoples and to the realization of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, to elaborate a series of urgent and effective measures which might be adopted by States with a view to suppressing the revival of nazism and preventing its revival, in any form or manifestation, in the future,

Firmly convinced that the best bulwark against nazism and racial discrimination is the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions, that the existence of genuine political, social and economic democracy is an effective vaccine and an equally effective antidote against the formation or development of Nazi movements and that a political system which is based on freedom and effective participation by the people in the conduct of public affairs, and under which economic and social conditions are such as to ensure a decent standard of living for the population, makes it impossible for fascism, nazism or other ideologies based on terror to succeed,

Confirming that nazism and other forms of racial intolerance constitute a serious threat to the realization everywhere of human rights and freedoms and the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deeming it essential that the question of measures to be taken to combat nazism and racial intolerance should be kept under constant review by the appropriate United Nations bodies with a view to the timely and immediate adoption of the necessary measures for the complete eradication of nazism from the life of society,

1. *Condemns* all manifestations of the ideology and practice of nazism and racial intolerance, wherever they may occur;

2. *Calls upon* States to take steps to bring to light any evidence of the manifestation and dissemination of the ideology and practice of nazism and racial intoler-

ance and to ensure that they are rigorously suppressed and prohibited;

3. *Invites* all eligible States which have not yet done so to ratify and to accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity as soon as possible, and requests them to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the measures taken by them to comply strictly with the provisions of those Conventions;

4. *Invites* all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to review their legislation, in the light of the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, with a view to determining whether, in the light of their circumstances, further legal measures are required to eradicate for all time the danger of a revival of nazism, racial intolerance or other ideologies based on terror;

5. *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, to prevent the activities of Nazi and racist organizations and groups;

6. *Appeals* to all States to prohibit activity by organizations propagating concepts of nazism and racial superiority;

7. *Urges* those States which are unable, for serious constitutional or other reasons, to implement immediately and fully the provisions of article 9 of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination—both of which condemn and outlaw all propaganda and all organizations based on ideas or theories of the superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form—to take measures designed to ensure the speedy disbandment and disappearance of such organizations, these measures to provide, *inter alia*, that:

(a) Such organizations should not be allowed to receive financial subsidies from organs of the State, private companies or individuals;

(b) Such organizations should not be allowed the use of public premises in which to establish their headquarters or conduct meetings of their members, the use of streets and squares in populated areas for holding demonstrations, or the use of public information media for disseminating propaganda;

(c) Such organizations should not be allowed to form militarized detachments on any pretext, and offenders should be subject to prosecution in the courts;

(d) Persons employed by the State, particularly in the armed forces, should not be permitted to belong to such organizations;

and all these measures to be taken only in so far as they are compatible with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and other specialized agencies to consider, within their respective spheres of competence,

the question of the danger of a revival of the concepts of nazism and racial intolerance;

9. *Appeals* to regional intergovernmental organizations to consider this question at the regional level;

10. *Calls upon* Governments, particularly those which control mass information media of world or continental scope, the United Nations and its various bodies, specialized agencies and international and national organizations to increase public awareness of the danger of a revival of nazism and racial intolerance, especially among young people, by education, by the preparation and dissemination of information on this subject and by recalling the history of nazism and its crimes and of racial intolerance;

11. *Calls upon* all States to take legislative and administrative measures to prevent activities of any kind in favour of nazism and the concept of racial superiority;

12. *Decides* to place the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred on its agenda and under continuing review, and urges other competent organs of the United Nations to do likewise, so that appropriate measures can be taken promptly as required;

13. *Confirms* the principles of international law with regard to the eradication of nazism, and appeals to all States to act in conformity with those principles.

*2025th plenary meeting,
18 December 1971.*

2840 (XXVI). 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 and 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 that Tribunal,

Recalling further its resolution 2712 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 in which it condemned the war crimes and crimes against humanity at present being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, *apartheid* and colonialism,

Again noting with regret that the numerous decisions adopted by the United Nations on the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity are still not being fully complied with,

Recalling the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity,

Convinced that the effective punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity is an important element in putting an end to and preventing such crimes, in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in the strengthening of confidence and in promoting co-operation between peoples as well as peace and international security,

Expressing its deep concern at the fact that many war criminals and persons who have committed crimes

against humanity are continuing to take refuge in the territories of certain States and are enjoying their protection,

Affirming that war crimes and crimes against humanity are among the most dangerous crimes under international law,

Firmly convinced of the need for international co-operation in 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 in bringing about 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,

1. *Urges* all States to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and to take measures in accordance with international law to put an end to and prevent war crimes and crimes against humanity and to ensure the punishment of all persons guilty of such crimes, including their extradition to those countries where they have committed such crimes;

2. *Further urges* all States to co-operate in particular in the collection and exchange of information which will contribute to the detection, arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

3. *Again calls upon* all States which have not yet done so to become as soon as possible parties to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity;

4. *Affirms* that refusal by States to co-operate in the arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity is contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to generally recognized norms of international law;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity and to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2025th plenary meeting,
18 December 1971.*

2841 (XXVI). 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, 2437 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2595 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 concerning the creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1237 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 on the creation of an Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and of Council resolution 1238 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery,

Taking further note of the views expressed in the general debate on this question and of the draft reso-

lution submitted to the Third Committee for consideration during the current session,²⁴

Considering that there was not sufficient time during its twenty-sixth session to conclude the study of this item,

1. *Decides* to give consideration to this item at its twenty-eighth session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session the documentation pertaining to the study of this question.

2025th plenary meeting,
18 December 1971.

2842 (XXVI). Question of the elderly and the aged

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2599 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and its decision of 15 December 1970 recommending that a high priority be given to the question of the elderly and the aged,

Taking note with appreciation of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General,²⁵ which reviews the major socio-economic problems of the elderly and the aged and the impact of technological and scientific advances on their well-being,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with reference to respect for the dignity and worth of the human person,

Recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which emphasizes the protection of the rights and the assuring of the welfare of the aged,

Bearing in mind that demographic projections and anticipated social change indicate that the position of the elderly and the aged in society is expected to deteriorate in many industrialized as well as in many developing countries unless appropriate policies are initiated to deal with their needs and to ensure opportunities for their participation in national life and their contribution to the development of their communities,

Considering that the interaction of social, cultural, economic and technological factors affecting the elderly and the aged calls for integrated policies and appropriate programmes at the country level,

Noting that an exploratory cross-national survey is being conducted by the Secretary-General, in co-operation with several countries, to analyse the changing socio-economic role and status of old people,

Bearing in mind the importance for the elderly and the aged to be informed of the interest and concern of the United Nations about their welfare and needs,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study of the changing socio-economic and cultural role and status of the aged in countries of different levels of development and to prepare, within existing resources and in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and other

interested specialized agencies, a report suggesting guidelines for national policies and international action related to the needs and the role of the elderly and the aged in society in the context of over-all development, particularly in countries where the socio-economic problems of the aged are marked;

2. *Requests* Governments to disseminate, in the best way they deem appropriate, the information contained in the present resolution for the benefit of the elderly and the aged;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on this subject to the Economic and Social Council in 1973, through the Commission for Social Development, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on the action taken on the present resolution.

2025th plenary meeting,
18 December 1971.

2843 (XXVI). Criminality and social change

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and control under General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 and the leading role in this area assigned to it by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948, which the Council reaffirmed in its resolutions 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959, 830 D (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 and 1086 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965,

Taking account of the note by the Secretary-General on criminality and social change,²⁶

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration unanimously adopted by the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Kyoto, Japan, from 17 to 26 August 1970,²⁷ which underscored the seriousness of the crime problem in many countries and called attention to the urgent need to give priority to the strengthening of international co-operation for crime prevention,

Conscious of the serious threat that criminality in its diverse forms and new dimensions presents to economic and social development and the quality of life,

Aware of the limited time available at its twenty-sixth session for the General Assembly to consider the matter adequately,

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1584 (L) of 21 May 1971 on criminality and social change and the action taken to implement the conclusions of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

2. *Decides* to consider the question of crime prevention and control in depth at its twenty-seventh session.

2025th plenary meeting,
18 December 1971.

²⁶ A/8372.

²⁷ The text of the Declaration is contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1584 (L). See also the report entitled *Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.IV.8).

²⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 61, document A/8594, paras. 5 and 6.

²⁵ A/8364.

2844 (XXVI). Freedom of information; human rights and scientific and technological developments; elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Considering that there is not enough time for the consideration of all the items on the agenda of the Third Committee,

Bearing in mind the need for a full discussion of all the items,

Decides to consider at its twenty-seventh session the items entitled "Freedom of information", "Human rights and scientific and technological developments" and "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance".

2025th plenary meeting,
18 December 1971.

2852 (XXVI). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its determination to continue all efforts to eliminate the threat or use of force in international relations, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to bring about general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and reaffirming its desire to secure full observance of human rights applicable in all armed conflicts pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Reaffirming that, in order effectively to guarantee human rights, all States should devote their efforts to averting the unleashing of aggressive wars and armed conflicts that violate the Charter and the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the successive resolutions that have been adopted by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts, in particular General Assembly resolutions 2652 (XXV) of 3 December 1970, 2674 (XXV) and 2678 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 and 2707 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, and taking into account relevant resolutions of international conferences of the Red Cross,

Deeply concerned over the terrible suffering that armed conflicts continue to inflict upon combatants and civilians, particularly through the use of cruel means and methods of warfare and through inadequate restraints in defining military objectives,

Desiring to ensure the effective application of all existing rules relating to human rights in armed conflicts, as well as the development of these rules, and aware that progress in this regard will depend upon the political readiness and willingness of Member States,

Conscious that, although negotiations are going on in the field of disarmament concerning general and complete disarmament and the limitation and elimination of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, those deliberations do not deal with the question of prohibiting or restricting the use of other methods of warfare that are cruel, such as napalm, or that indiscriminately affect civilians and combatants,

Noting the comments by Governments²⁸ on the reports of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,²⁹

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General³⁰ on the comprehensive discussions undertaken at the first session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, which was held at Geneva from 24 May to 12 June 1971 at the invitation of the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Having taken cognizance of the report prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross on the work of the Conference of Government Experts,³¹

Welcoming the decision of the International Committee of the Red Cross to convene in 1972 a second session of the Conference of Government Experts with broader participation to include all the States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949³² and to circulate in advance of that session a series of draft protocols,

Stressing the importance of further close co-operation between the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Determined to continue its efforts to achieve better application of existing rules relating to armed conflicts, as well as the reaffirmation and development of these rules,

1. *Calls again upon* all parties to any armed conflict to observe the rules laid down in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907,³³ the Geneva Protocol of 1925,³⁴ the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and other humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts, and invites those States which have not yet done so to adhere to those instruments;

2. *Reaffirms* that persons participating in resistance movements and freedom fighters in southern Africa and in territories under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation who are struggling for their liberation and self-determination should, in case of arrest, be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with the principles of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

3. *Invites* the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue the work that was begun with the assistance of government experts in 1971 and, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions on human rights in armed conflicts, to devote special attention, among the questions to be taken up, to the following:

(a) The need to ensure better application of existing rules relating to armed conflicts, particularly the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, including the need for strengthening the system of protecting Powers contained in such instruments;

²⁸ A/8313 and Add.1-3.

²⁹ A/7720 and A/8052.

³⁰ A/8370 and Add.1.

³¹ *Report on the Work of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts* (Geneva, August 1971).

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

³³ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

³⁴ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, 1929, No. 2138.

(b) The need for a reaffirmation and development of relevant rules, as well as other measures to improve the protection of the civilian population during armed conflicts, including legal restraints and restrictions on certain methods of warfare and weapons that have proved particularly perilous to civilians, and also arrangements for humanitarian relief;

(c) The need to evolve norms designed to increase the protection of persons struggling against colonial and alien domination, foreign occupation and racist régimes;

(d) The need for development of the rules concerning the status, protection and humane treatment of combatants in international and non-international armed conflicts and the question of guerrilla warfare;

(e) The need for additional rules regarding the protection of the wounded and the sick;

4. *Expresses the hope* that the second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts will result in specific conclusions and recommendations for action at the government level;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in line with paragraph 126 of his report on respect for human rights in armed conflicts submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session,³⁵ to prepare as soon as possible, with the help of qualified governmental consultant experts, a report on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use;

6. *Further calls upon* all States to disseminate widely information and to provide instruction concerning human rights in armed conflicts and to take all the necessary measures to ensure full observance by their own armed forces of humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the study and teaching of principles of respect for human rights applicable in armed conflicts by the means at his disposal;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the results of the second session of the Conference of Government Experts and any other relevant developments;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Human rights in armed conflicts" and to consider it in all its aspects.

2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2853 (XXVI). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2674 (XXV), 2675 (XXV), 2676 (XXV) and 2677 (XXV) of 9 December 1970,

Noting also that the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross, held at Istanbul in 1969, adopted resolution XIII concerning the reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts,³⁶

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,³⁷ concerning in particular the results of the first session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, which was held at Geneva from 24 May to 12 June 1971 at the invitation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as the report of the International Committee on the work of the Conference,³⁸

Emphasizing that effective protection for human rights in situations of armed conflict depends primarily on universal respect for humanitarian rules,

Recognizing that existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts do not in all respects meet the need of contemporary situations and that it is therefore necessary to strengthen the procedure for implementing these rules and to develop their substance,

Welcoming the decision of the International Committee of the Red Cross to convene a second session of the Conference of Government Experts with the task of reaching agreement on the wording of various texts to facilitate discussion at a future diplomatic conference, and noting that all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949³⁹ have been invited to participate,

Affirming that the successful development of humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts requires the negotiation of instruments which can be effectively implemented and which command the widest possible support,

Emphasizing the importance of continued close collaboration between the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

1. *Reiterates* its call upon all parties to any armed conflict to observe the rules laid down in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907,⁴⁰ the Geneva Protocol of 1925,⁴¹ the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and other humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts, and invites those States which have not yet done so to adhere to those instruments;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, as shown in its report, with regard to the following questions:

(a) Protection of the wounded and the sick;

(b) Protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts;

(c) Rules applicable in guerrilla warfare;

(d) Protection of civilian population against dangers of hostilities;

(e) Strengthening of the guarantees afforded by international humanitarian law for non-military civil defence organizations;

³⁷ A/8370 and Add.1.

³⁸ *Report on the Work of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts* (Geneva, August 1971).

³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

⁴⁰ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

⁴¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, 1929, No. 2138.

³⁵ A/8052.

³⁶ See A/7720, annex I, sect. D.

(f) Rules relative to the behaviour of combatants;

(g) Measures intended to reinforce the implementation, in armed conflicts, of existing international humanitarian law;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the second session of the Conference of Government Experts will make recommendations for the further development of international humanitarian law in this field, including, as appropriate, draft protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, for subsequent consideration at one or more plenipotentiary diplomatic conferences;

4. *Calls upon* States parties to the existing international instruments to review, as a matter of priority, any reservations they may have made to those instruments;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To transmit his latest report,⁴² together with any further observations received from Governments as well as the records of relevant discussions and resolutions of the General Assembly, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for consideration, as appropriate, by the Conference of Government Experts at its second session;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to consider this question again, in all its aspects, at its twenty-seventh session.

2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2854 (XXVI). Protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 concerning, in particular, the studies to be undertaken by the Secretary-General in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations with regard, *inter alia*, to the need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts,

Recalling also its resolution 2673 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, in which it expressed its conviction that there was a need for an additional humanitarian international instrument to ensure the better protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, particularly in areas where an armed conflict was taking place,

Being aware that the provisions of the humanitarian conventions at present in force do not cover some categories of journalists engaged in dangerous missions and do not correspond to their present needs,

Noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 15 (XXVII) of 24 March 1971,⁴³ in which the Commission expressed its conviction that there was an urgent need to examine the question of the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, both on

humanitarian grounds and in order to enable journalists with due respect for the law to seek, receive and impart information fully, objectively and faithfully in the spirit of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights concerning freedom of information,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1597 (L) of 21 May 1971, in which the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly the preliminary draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, submitted to it by the Commission on Human Rights, as well as the relevant records of the Commission and of the Council, as a valid basis for the discussions of the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁴ containing the preliminary draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, the observations received from Governments concerning the preliminary draft and the observations of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, which was held at Geneva from 24 May to 12 June 1971 at the invitation of the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Noting with appreciation the report⁴⁵ of the Working Group established by the Secretary-General in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 15 (XXVII), and the annexed draft protocol relating to the composition and functions of the International Professional Committee for the Protection of Journalists Engaged in Dangerous Missions referred to in article 3 of the aforementioned preliminary draft convention,

Having considered the observations submitted by some Member States in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 15 (XXVII) and the observations of the Conference of Government Experts as well as the discussions on the item and the alternate draft convention submitted during the debate at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Believes* that it is necessary to adopt a convention providing for the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict;

2. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to consider as a matter of priority at its twenty-eighth session the preliminary draft convention contained in Council resolution 1597 (L), taking into consideration the draft conventions submitted by Australia⁴⁶ and by the United States of America,⁴⁷ and the observations of Governments,⁴⁸ as well as all subsequent documents including the draft protocol⁴⁹ prepared by the Working Group in accordance with resolution 15 (XXVII) of the Commission;

3. *Further requests* the Commission on Human Rights to transmit its report on its twenty-eighth session to the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts at its second session to be convened in 1972 by the International Committee of the Red Cross, in order that

⁴⁴ A/8371 and Add.1 and 2.

⁴⁵ A/8438 and Add.1.

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 49, document A/8589, para. 26.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 27.

⁴⁸ A/8371, annex II; A/8371/Add.1 and 2.

⁴⁹ A/8438, annex.

⁴² A/8370 and Add.1.

⁴³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4949)*, chap. XIX.

the International Committee may submit its observations to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

4. *Invites* Governments to transmit their observations on that part of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-eighth session relating to this question;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the replies received and an analytic report on those replies to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* to examine this question as a matter of the highest priority at its twenty-seventh session, taking into consideration the recommendations transmitted to the General Assembly by the Economic and Social Council.

*2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2855 (XXVI). 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,⁵⁰

Recognizing that, in countries assisted by the Fund, children and adolescents represent about half of the total population, and that their number will increase by nearly a third in the decade of the 1970s,

Convinced of the importance of ensuring that children and adolescents receive their due share of attention and investment in the developing process of developing countries,

Recognizing the valuable role the Fund is playing, in co-operation with Governments, the relevant technical and other agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, in furthering the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Welcoming the efforts of the Fund to bring the needs of children and adolescents in developing countries to world-wide attention and the practical aid the Fund gives to developing countries to enable them to provide services for children and adolescents within a unified approach to economic and social development,

Noting with approval the prompt and effective assistance that the Fund has provided in natural and other disasters to meet the urgent needs of mothers and children, who are particularly vulnerable and constitute the large majority of those affected by disasters,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Children's Fund for its very substantial and significant achievements during its twenty-five years of operation, and expresses its appreciation to all who helped contribute to those achievements;

2. *Endorses* the policies of the Fund;

3. *Requests* the Fund to continue and expand its co-operation with countries for the protection of the younger generation and their preparation for future responsibilities;

4. *Appeals* to Governments and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to the Fund, so as to enable it to reach its target figure of \$100 million by 1975.

*2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2856 (XXVI). Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the pledge of the States 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 and the standards already set for social progress in the constitutions, conventions, recommendations and resolutions of the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations concerned,

Emphasizing that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development has proclaimed the necessity of protecting the rights and assuring the welfare and rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disadvantaged,

Bearing in mind the necessity of assisting mentally retarded persons to develop their abilities in various fields of activities and of promoting their integration as far as possible in normal life,

Aware that certain countries, at their present stage of development, can devote only limited efforts to this end,

Proclaims this Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons and calls for national and international action to ensure that it will be used as a common basis and frame of reference for the protection of these rights:

1. The mentally retarded person has, to the maximum degree of feasibility, the same rights as other human beings.

2. The mentally retarded person has a right to proper medical care and physical therapy and to such education, training, rehabilitation and guidance as will enable him to develop his ability and maximum potential.

3. The mentally retarded person has a right to economic security and to a decent standard of living. He has a right to perform productive work or to engage in any other meaningful occupation to the fullest possible extent of his capabilities.

4. Whenever possible, the mentally retarded person should live with his own family or with foster parents and participate in different forms of community life. The family with which he lives should receive assistance. If care in an institution becomes necessary, it should be provided in surroundings and other circumstances as close as possible to those of normal life.

5. The mentally retarded person has a right to a qualified guardian when this is required to protect his personal well-being and interests.

6. The mentally retarded person has a right to protection from exploitation, abuse and degrading treatment. If prosecuted for any offence, he shall

⁵⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8403), chap. VIII, sect. F.

have a right to due process of law with full recognition being given to his degree of mental responsibility.

7. Whenever mentally retarded persons are unable, because of the severity of their handicap, to exercise all their rights in a meaningful way or it should become necessary to restrict or deny some or all of these rights, the procedure used for that restriction or denial of rights must contain proper legal safeguards against every form of abuse. This procedure must be based on an evaluation of the social capability of the mentally retarded person by qualified experts and must be subject to periodic review and to the right of appeal to higher authorities.

*2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2857 (XXVI). Capital punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2393 (XXIII) of 26 November 1968 concerning the application of the most careful legal procedures and the greatest possible safeguards for the accused in capital cases as well as the attitude of Member States to possible further restriction of the use of capital punishment or to its total abolition,

Taking note of the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council⁵¹ concerning the consideration by the Council of the report on capital punishment⁵² submitted by the Secretary-General in implementation of the aforementioned resolution,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1574 (L) of 20 May 1971,

Expressing the desirability of continuing and extending the consideration of the question of capital punishment by the United Nations,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the measures already taken by a number of States in order to ensure careful legal procedures and safeguards for the accused in capital cases in countries where the death penalty still exists;

2. *Considers* that further efforts should be made to ensure such procedures and safeguards in capital cases everywhere;

3. *Affirms* that, in order fully to guarantee the right to life, provided for in article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the main objective to be pursued is that of progressively restricting the number of offences for which capital punishment may be imposed, with a view to the desirability of abolishing this punishment in all countries;

4. *Invites* Member States which have not yet done so to inform the Secretary-General of their legal procedures and safeguards as well as of their attitude to possible further restriction of the use of the death penalty or its total abolition, by providing the information requested in paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 of General Assembly resolution 2393 (XXIII);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate as soon as possible to Member States all the replies already received from Member States to the queries contained in paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 of resolution 2393 (XXIII) and those to be received after the adoption of the present resolution, and to submit a

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, chap. XVIII, sect. C.

⁵² E/4947 and Corr.1.

supplementary report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of material furnished in accordance with paragraph 4 above by Governments of Member States where capital punishment still exists, to prepare a separate report regarding practices and statutory rules which may govern the right of a person sentenced to capital punishment to petition for pardon, commutation or reprieve, and to submit that report to the General Assembly.

*2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2858 (XXVI). Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling articles 5, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 663 C (XXIV), section I, of 31 July 1957, by which the Council approved the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,⁵³

Convinced of the need for further concerted action in promoting respect for and implementation of the principles embodied in the aforementioned articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* the principles concerning human rights in the administration of justice as embodied in articles 5, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, namely, those referring to the right not to be subjected to inhuman treatment or punishment, the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in any civil or criminal proceedings, the right, if charged with a penal offence, to be presumed innocent until proved guilty and the right not to be subjected to retrospective criminal sanctions;

2. *Invites* the attention of Member States to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and recommends that they shall be effectively implemented in the administration of penal and correctional institutions and that favourable consideration shall be given to their incorporation in national legislation;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the establishment within the work programme of the Commission for Social Development of the Working Group on Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to advise on methods of strengthening the implementation of the Rules and of improving the reporting procedures thereon;

4. *Endorses* the recommendation contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1594 (L) of 21 May 1971 that the Commission on Human Rights should, at its twenty-eighth session, examine the draft principles relating to equality in the administration of justice adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and take a decision on further action;

5. *Expresses the hope* that the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session will be able to consider final proposals of the Commission on Human Rights on these principles.

*2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

⁵³ 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.

2859 (XXVI). Youth and dependence-producing drugs

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2719 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, Economic and Social Council resolution 1578 (L) of 20 May 1971 and World Health Assembly resolution WHA24.57 of 20 May 1971,

Considering that the abuse of narcotics and psychotropic drugs has become an extremely serious problem in many countries with disastrous results for the populations of these countries,

Acknowledging that measures hitherto adopted in the fight against the abuse of drugs have not been sufficiently effective, as some countries have taken positive steps while others have not yet taken adequate and effective measures for the suppression of illicit traffic in dependence-producing drugs,

Acknowledging further that developing countries determined to prevent illicit production of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs do not succeed in achieving their goal owing to economic and technical difficulties,

Emphasizing that the abuse of dependence-producing drugs presents an especially serious threat to the youth of the world, among whom this disease has been growing at an alarming rate and now threatens the well-being of young people in a great number of countries,

Warning in particular against attempts directed towards the weakening of existing controls over the drug substance cannabis,

Noting that only through the consistent implementation by States of their relevant measures coupled with international co-operation can the dangers of drug abuse be reduced and this social malady effectively countered,

Strongly endorsing the activities of the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other agencies, and their decision to redouble their efforts to control and combat drug abuse throughout the world,

1. Urges all States to give wide support to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and, in particular, to involve youth in activities aimed at controlling drug abuse;

2. Requests all competent bodies of the United Nations dealing with the question of narcotic drugs to provide appropriate and effective assistance to developing countries with a view to enabling them to combat more effectively illicit production of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs;

3. Appeals to all States to enact effective legislation against drug abuse, providing severe penalties for those engaged in illicit drug-trafficking;

4. Urges that steps be taken by Governments to inform in particular youth about the dangers of drug abuse, and to promote the establishment of comprehensive community-based drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities, especially for young drug users;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session on how the United Nations system can increase its effectiveness in the fight against drug abuse with special reference to the problems of youth in this respect.

*2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2860 (XXVI). Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Noting that Human Rights Day in 1973 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Convinced of the historic significance and enduring value of the Universal Declaration as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

Recalling that the United Nations provided for special observances of the tenth, fifteenth and twentieth anniversaries of the Universal Declaration, including the observance of the twentieth anniversary, in 1968, as the International Year for Human Rights,

Desiring to mark, in 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration in a manner which would fit the occasion and serve the cause of human rights,

1. Decides to consider at its twenty-seventh session the question of the preparation of an appropriate programme to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to present, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, such suggestions as he may consider appropriate concerning suitable activities which could be undertaken in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration.

*2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2861 (XXVI). Town twinning as a means of international co-operation

The General Assembly,

Considering that:

(a) It is a function of the United Nations to serve as the nodal point of the efforts of all peoples to achieve peace and international co-operation,

(b) It is necessary therefore to establish active co-operation between the Secretariat and collaborating local and regional bodies whose objectives are the same as those of the Organization,

Convinced that:

(a) Town twinning is an exceptionally valuable means of co-operation in that, between countries, it brings into contact not only local leaders but also whole populations,

(b) If carried out between towns in industrialized countries and those in developing countries, twinning affords, in addition to the intellectual and spiritual enrichment of those parties to it, technical and material support for growing towns which is sometimes considerable and can be brought to bear directly without administrative expenditure and without detriment to the sense of equality existing between the partners,

(c) The international co-operation of local bodies can play an important role in bringing peoples together,

Recalling:

(a) Economic and Social Council resolution 1028 (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964, in which the Council considered town twinning as one of the means of co-

operation that should be encouraged by the international Organization,

(b) General Assembly resolution 2058 (XX) of 16 December 1965, in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to prepare a programme of measures through which the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization might take concrete steps to encourage further the achievement of the largest possible number of twinned towns,

(c) Economic and Social Council resolution 1217 (XLII) of 1 June 1967, in which the Council considered that there are non-governmental organizations in consultative status which can assist in promoting town twinning as a means of co-operation and recommended that the United Nations Development Programme bear in mind the experience of those non-governmental organizations when arranging for the implementation of such projects,

Noting that:

(a) Member States support the principle of international co-operation between local bodies, and that the twinning already undertaken throughout the world has had positive results,

(b) The United Towns Organization, a non-governmental organization in consultative status, in category I, with the Economic and Social Council and in consultative status, in category A, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has acquired unquestionable competence in the field of twinning co-operation, was expressly described by the

Fifteenth General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in its resolution 9.11 of 15 November 1968 on peace, as an instrumentality which mobilizes public support in communes for understanding and international co-operation, and has been recognized by a number of States as serving the public interest,

(c) The resources available to the United Towns Organization for the implementation of such twinning are not commensurate with the corresponding needs,

1. *Considers* that world co-operation between municipalities is a natural complement to co-operation between States and intergovernmental organizations;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General:

(a) To study, in liaison with the United Towns Organization and those non-governmental organizations whose orientation is essentially communal and municipal with the same universalist character and having the same objectives, the means by which the United Nations and its specialized agencies can contribute effectively to the development of international co-operation between municipalities;

(b) To study any suggestions for world co-operation between municipalities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fourth session on the results of the measures taken by him, pursuant to the present resolution, to revitalize methods of co-operation and to facilitate the participation of local and regional bodies in development.

*2027th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

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2765 (XXVI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia, *Recalling* its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 288 (1970) of 17 November 1970,

Recalling further all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by 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, and also the consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its 828th meeting, on 6 October 1971,¹

Expressing its grave concern at the recent decision taken by the Congress of the United States of America which, if confirmed, would permit the importation of chrome into the United States from Southern Rhodesia

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 41 (b).*

and thus would constitute a serious violation of the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America to take the necessary measures, in compliance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 288 (1970) and bearing in mind its obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, to prevent the importation of chrome into the United States from Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Requests* the Government of the United States to inform the General Assembly at its current session of the action taken or envisaged in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to draw the attention of the Government of the United States to the urgent need for the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Reminds* all Member States of their obligations under the Charter to comply fully with the decisions of the Security Council on mandatory sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Decides* to keep this and other aspects of the question under continuous review.

*1984th plenary meeting,
16 November 1971.*

2769 (XXVI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having noted the statement made in the House of Commons on Tuesday, 9 November 1971, by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, announcing his Government's decision to hold the talks that are currently under way in Salisbury with the illegal racist minority régime,

1. *Reaffirms* the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Affirms* that any settlement relating to the future of that Territory must be worked out with the fullest participation of all nationalist leaders representing the majority of the people of Zimbabwe and must be endorsed freely by the people;

3. *Decides* to keep the situation in the Territory under review.

*1991st plenary meeting,
22 November 1971.*

2795 (XXVI). Question of Territories under Portuguese administration

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Territories under Portuguese domination,

Having examined the relevant 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,²

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General concerning the item,³

Having heard the statements of the petitioners⁴ and bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives of national liberation movements,⁵

Reaffirming its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all previous resolutions concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Deploing the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to recognize the inalienable right of the peoples in the Territories under its domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Gravely concerned at the critical and explosive situation created by that Government's further intensification of its military operations and other oppressive measures against the peoples in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) who are struggling to attain their freedom and independence,

Deeply disturbed by the repeated occurrence of aggressive acts committed by Portugal against independent African States that border the Territories under its domination,

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, are directly and indirectly assisting the Government of Portugal in its colonial wars and impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Deploing the policies of those States which, in disregard of the repeated appeals addressed to them by the United Nations, continue to provide Portugal with military and other assistance, which it uses to pursue its policies of colonial domination and oppression of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

Deeply concerned about any use of chemical substances by Portugal in its colonial wars against the peoples in the Territories under its domination,

Noting with concern that the constitutional changes introduced by the Portuguese Government in 1971 are not intended to lead to the exercise of self-determination and the attainment of independence by the African people of the Territories, but are designed to perpetuate Portuguese domination,

² *Ibid.*, chaps. V and VIII.

³ A/8348 and Add.1.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1930th, 1937th, 1938th and 1946th meetings.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1)*, chap. V, annex.

Noting with satisfaction the progress towards national independence and freedom made by the national liberation movements in those Territories, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes and the arrangements relating to the representation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) as associate members in the Economic Commission for Africa,⁶

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence, as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right;

2. *Strongly condemns* the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. *Condemns* the colonial war being waged by the Government of Portugal against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and the violations by that Government of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of neighbouring independent African States, which seriously disturb international peace and security;

4. *Condemns* the indiscriminate bombing of civilians and the ruthless and wholesale destruction of villages and property being carried out by the Portuguese military forces in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau);

5. *Condemns* the collaboration among Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, designed to perpetuate colonialism and oppression in southern Africa, and the continued intervention of South African forces against the peoples of Angola and Mozambique;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to refrain from the use of chemical substances in its colonial wars against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), as such practice is contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law 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 1925,⁷ and to General Assembly resolution 2707 (XXV) of 14 December 1970;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to treat the freedom fighters of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) captured during the struggle for freedom as prisoners of war in accordance with the principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,⁸ and to comply with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;⁹

8. *Appeals once again* to all States, particularly to those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which continue to render assistance to Portugal, to withdraw any assistance that enables Portugal to prosecute the colonial war in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and to prevent the sale or supply of weapons, military equipment and material to the Government of Portugal, as well as all supplies, equipment and material for the manufacture or maintenance

of weapons and ammunition that it uses to perpetuate its colonial domination in Africa;

9. *Urgently calls upon* the Government of Portugal to take the following steps:

(a) The immediate recognition of the right of the peoples under its administration to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council;

(b) The immediate cessation of colonial wars and all acts of repression against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), the withdrawal of military and other forces employed for that purpose and the elimination of all practices that violate the inalienable rights of the African populations, including arbitrary eviction and regrouping of the African populations and the settlement of immigrants in the Territories;

(c) The proclamation of an unconditional political amnesty, the restoration of democratic political rights and the transfer of all powers to freely elected institutions representative of the population, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV);

(d) The cessation of all attacks on, and violations of, the security and territorial integrity of neighbouring sovereign countries;

(e) The release of the men and property being held at present by Portugal following the attacks and violations committed against those sovereign States;

10. *Calls upon* all States to take immediate measures to put an end to all activities that help to exploit the Territories under Portuguese domination and the peoples therein and to discourage their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction from entering into any transactions or arrangements that strengthen Portugal's domination over, and impede the implementation of the Declaration with respect to, those Territories;

11. *Requests* those Governments that have failed to prevent their nationals and the companies under their jurisdiction from participating in the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and the Cunene River Basin project in Angola to take all the necessary measures to terminate their participation and to withdraw immediately from all activities related to those projects;

12. *Approves* the arrangements relating to the representation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) as associate members of the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as the list of the representatives of those Territories proposed by the Organization of African Unity;¹⁰

13. *Requests* all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to render to the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination, in particular the population in the liberated areas of those Territories, all the moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

14. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council, in view of the further deterioration of the situation in the Territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) which seriously disturbs international peace and security, to the urgent need to consider taking all effective steps, in accordance with the relevant provi-

⁶ See E/5051.

⁷ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, 1929, No. 2138.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

¹⁰ E/5051, annex.

sions of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the full and speedy implementation by Portugal of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and of the decisions of the Security Council concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General, within the framework of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and in consultation with the specialized agencies, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Governments of the host countries and the Organization of African Unity, to further intensify educational and training programmes for the people 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, and to include information on the progress achieved in that regard in the report concerning that Programme to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

16. *Notes with satisfaction* the intention 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 send a group to visit the liberated areas of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau);

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all States and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the steps taken or envisaged by States in the implementation of the various provisions contained therein;

18. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territories under review.

*2012th plenary meeting,
10 December 1971.*

2796 (XXVI). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having examined the relevant 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,¹¹

Bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives of national liberation movements,¹²

Having heard the statement of the petitioner,¹³

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling further all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chaps. V and VI.*

¹² *Ibid.*, chap. V, annex.

¹³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1939th meeting.*

December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 288 (1970) of 17 November 1970,

Gravely concerned at the further deterioration of the situation in Southern Rhodesia, which the Security Council has reaffirmed as constituting a threat to international peace and security, resulting from the failure and refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in that Territory and from the racialist and repressive policies pursued by that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned at the continued presence of South African forces in the Territory, which constitutes a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Deploring that certain States, in particular South Africa and Portugal, continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, contrary to their specific obligation under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, thereby seriously obstructing the efforts of the international community to put an end to that régime,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the rebellion of British settlers who organized the illegal racist régime and for transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of the principle of majority rule,

Deploring the intransigent attitude of the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, which, in contravention of the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, persists in its refusal to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly,

Noting with deep regret the decision of the International Olympic Committee to permit the participation in the XXth Olympic Games of the so-called National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Strongly deplores* the continued refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power without any delay to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of the principle of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon that Government to take such measures without further delay in fulfilment of its responsibility as the administering Power;

3. *Condemns* the continued intervention and presence of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia in violation of Security Council resolutions 277 (1970) and 288 (1970), and calls upon the administering Power to ensure the immediate expulsion of all such forces;

4. *Condemns* the policies of those Governments, particularly the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, which continue to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and contrary to their obligations under the Charter, and calls upon those Governments to cease forthwith all such relations;

5. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime unless they are comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with by all States, particularly by South Africa and Portugal;

6. *Strongly urges* all States to take more stringent measures in order to prevent any circumvention by all individuals and bodies corporate of their nationality, or under their jurisdiction, of the sanctions prescribed by the Security Council, and to refrain from any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal racist minority régime;

7. *Strongly deplotes* the imprisonment and detention of freedom fighters of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime and calls upon the administering Power to effect the immediate and unconditional release of those persons;

8. *Calls upon* all States to take all appropriate steps to ensure the exclusion of the so-called National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia from participating in the XXth Olympic Games and requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the President of the International Olympic Committee to the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) for appropriate action;

9. *Calls upon* all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to extend all moral and material assistance to the people of Zimbabwe;

10. *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 War¹⁴ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,¹⁵ both dated 12 August 1949;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

12. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council, in view of the gravity of the situation arising from the further intensification of repressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe, to the urgent necessity of taking further steps to ensure the full and strict compliance by all States with the decisions of the Council, in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter, and to the need to widen the scope of the sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime and to impose sanctions against South Africa and Portugal, whose Governments persist in their refusal to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Council;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review.

2012th plenary meeting,
10 December 1971.

2865 (XXVI). Question of Papua 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, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, in particular resolutions 2590 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2700 (XXV) of 14 December 1970,

Having considered the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 20 June 1970 to 18 June 1971¹⁶ and the relevant 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,¹⁷

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,¹⁸

Taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee and the Trusteeship Council regarding developments in Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea,

Noting in particular the express desire of the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea for national unity and independence as a single political and territorial entity,

Taking note of the decision of the House of Assembly of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea that the Territory formed from the administrative union of those two Territories should be named Papua New Guinea,

Bearing in mind the decisions taken during 1971 by the House of Assembly of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the administering Power with regard to the attainment of full internal self-government during the period 1972-1976, and the affirmation by the Government of Australia, as the administering Power, that the interval between the attainment of full self-government and independence will be a matter to be determined by the then Government of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea,

Noting further the decision of the Government of Australia to invite a special mission of the Trusteeship Council, including two members of the Special Committee, to observe the elections to the Third House of Assembly of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea in 1972,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to render all help to the people of Papua and the

¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/8404).*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chaps. IV and XIX.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1956th meeting.

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

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. *Decides* that, in accordance with the express desire of the people of the Territories, the name to be applied for United Nations purposes to the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea shall henceforth be "Papua New Guinea";

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy attainment by Papua New Guinea of self-government and independence as a single political and territorial entity and, in that regard, to establish, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, a specific time-table for the free exercise by the people of Papua New Guinea of their right to self-determination and independence;

4. *Urges* the administering Power to discourage separatist movements and to ensure that the unity of Papua New Guinea is preserved throughout the period leading up to independence;

5. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council, while continuing to exercise its specific responsibilities towards the Trust Territory of New Guinea, 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 to bear in mind the need to consider Papua New Guinea as a single political and territorial entity and to take account of this when determining the itineraries of future visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power;

6. *Further requests* the Trusteeship Council to continue to include non-members of the Trusteeship Council in its periodic visiting missions on the basis recommended in General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV);

7. *Welcomes* the invitation extended by the administering Power to the Trusteeship Council to dispatch a special mission to observe the elections to the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly in 1972 and the fact that the mission will be composed as recommended in General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV);

8. *Recommends* that the report of this special mission and those of future missions should be submitted both to the Trusteeship Council and to the Special Committee;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to intensify its programme of political education in Papua New Guinea and to expedite the implementation of the programme for accelerated localization of the Papua New Guinea public service;

10. *Requests* the administering Power further to intensify and extend the educational services, including technical and administrative training, provided for the people of Papua New Guinea;

11. *Further requests* the administering Power to continue to expand the measures being taken to promote ownership, management and participation by the inhabitants of Papua New Guinea in enterprises throughout all sectors of the economy;

12. *Requests* the administering Power to report to the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *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-seventh session.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2866 (XXVI). Question of the Seychelles

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Seychelles,

Having considered 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,¹⁹

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling further its previous resolutions relating to the question, in particular resolution 2709 (XXV) of 14 December 1970,

Affirming that the Seychelles should accede to independence without any prejudice to their territorial integrity,

Mindful of the views expressed to the Special Committee by the leader of the Seychelles People's United Party,²⁰

Noting the statement of the Chief Minister of the Seychelles²¹ that he would welcome the dispatch of a United Nations mission to the Territory and would agree to the holding of a referendum on the future status of the Territory under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Seychelles to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to take all necessary measures to enable the people to exercise that right without further delay;

2. *Requests* the administering Power, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, to receive the special mission of the United Nations envisaged hereunder and to make the necessary arrangements, in consultation with the special mission, for the holding of a referendum on the future status of the Territory;

3. *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 consultation with the administering Power and with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to appoint immediately a special mission to visit the Seychelles for the purpose of recommending practical steps to be taken for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly—in particular for the purpose of determining the extent of

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. IX.

²⁰ See A/AC.109/SC.2/SR.96.

²¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1971st meeting.*

United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of the referendum on the future status of the Territory—and to submit a report thereon to the Special Committee;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue its examination of the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2867 (XXVI). Question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling further its previous resolutions relating to the question, in particular resolution 2710 (XXV) of 14 December 1970,

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 Peoples,²²

1. *Takes note* of 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 Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee to give full consideration to this question in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution 2593 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2868 (XXVI). Question of Niue and the Tokelau Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Niue and the Tokelau Islands,

Having examined the relevant 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,²³

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

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,²⁴

Taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee regarding developments in Niue and the Tokelau Islands,

Noting the recent constitutional developments in Niue which have been embodied in the Niue Amendment Act, enacted in 1971 by the Government of New Zealand as the administering Power,

Noting with appreciation that the administering Power has responded positively to the requests contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly by extending an invitation to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to Niue and the Tokelau Islands in 1972,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Niue and the Tokelau Islands to self-determination in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take further measures, in accordance with the wishes of the people, to enable the people of the Territory to exercise their right to self-determination as soon as possible;

3. *Takes note* of the arrangements made 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 for the dispatch of a visiting mission to Niue in 1972²⁵ and requests the Special Committee to instruct the visiting mission to obtain first-hand information on conditions in the Territory and on the wishes and aspirations of its people and to recommend practical steps for their advancement as soon as possible towards self-government and self-determination;

4. *Requests* the administering Power to provide all the necessary assistance and facilities to the visiting mission in the discharge of its tasks;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2869 (XXVI). Question of American Samoa, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to

²² *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. XXII.

²³ *Ibid.*, chaps. IV and XV.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1960th meeting.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 22.

the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²⁶

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to those Territories, in particular resolution 2709 (XXV) of 14 December 1970,

Deploring the policy of some administering Powers in establishing and maintaining military bases in some of the Territories under their administration, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deeply deploring the attitude of those administering Powers which continue to refuse to allow United Nations missions to visit the Territories under their administration,

Convinced of the vital importance of visiting missions as a means of securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to political, economic and social conditions in the Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people in those Territories,

Conscious that those 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 the economic conditions of those 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 those Territories;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to take all necessary steps, without further delay, to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to those Territories;

4. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories;

5. *Deprecates* any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in those Territories, as being incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

6. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to reconsider their attitude towards the receiving of visiting missions to the above-mentioned Territories and to permit access by such missions to Territories under their administration;

7. *Decides* that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of those Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to give full consideration to this question, including in particular the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2870 (XXVI). 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 2701 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 by which it, *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 General Assembly in its resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

Recalling further the provisions of paragraph 5 of its resolution 2701 (XXV), in which it 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,²⁷

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item,²⁸

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. *Deeply deplores* 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 have ceased to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter, have transmitted insufficient information or have transmitted information too late;

²⁶ *Ibid.*, chaps. IX, XIV, XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXIII and XXIV.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. XXVII.

²⁸ A/8520 and Add.1 and 2.

3. *Strongly condemns* the Government of Portugal for its continued refusal to recognize the colonial status of the Territories under its domination and to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter on those Territories, in complete disregard of the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee;

4. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

5. *Requests* 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;

6. *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;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2871 (XXVI). Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,²⁹

Having examined the relevant 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,³⁰

Having heard the statements of the petitioners³¹ and bearing in mind the views expressed by the representatives of national liberation movements,³²

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions on the question of Namibia, as well as Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970 and 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling further the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of

²⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8424).*

³⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chaps. V and VII.

³¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1921st, 1922nd, 1945th-1947th, 1950th and 1954th meetings; A/C.4/738 and Add.1 and A/C.4/740.

³² *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8424), paras. 51-58; and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chap. V, annex.

the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Bearing in mind the direct responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of Namibia and its people,

Noting with satisfaction the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971³³ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Security Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Noting also the provisions of Security Council resolution 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971,

Deeply concerned at South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia in defiance of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) and in flagrant violation of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned also at the use of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa as a base for taking actions which violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African States,

Considering that the basic condition for the fulfilment of the responsibility of the United Nations towards Namibia is the removal of South Africa's presence from the Territory,

Mindful of the obligations of all Member States under Article 25 of the Charter,

Mindful also that the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia includes the solemn obligation to protect and safeguard the rights and interests of the people of the Territory pending their exercise of self-determination and attainment of independence,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and subsequent resolutions, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa;

2. *Welcomes* the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, as expressed in paragraph 133 thereof;

3. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its continued refusal to put an end to its illegal occupation and administration of the Territory of Namibia and to comply with the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

4. *Further condemns* the Government of South Africa for its continued extension to the Territory of Namibia of the policies of *apartheid*, and for its policies aimed at destroying the unity of the people and the territorial integrity of Namibia through the establishment of separate "homelands" based on racial and tribal distinctions;

5. *Deplores* any support given by any State to South Africa, and by any financial, economic and other interests operating in Namibia, which enables South Africa to pursue its repressive policies in the Territory, and calls for the termination of all such support;

6. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To respect strictly the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning Namibia, and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

³³ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.*

(b) To refrain from all direct or indirect relations, economic or otherwise, with South Africa, where those relations concern Namibia;

(c) Not to recognize as legally valid any rights or interests in Namibian property or resources purportedly acquired from the South African Government after 27 October 1966;

(d) To take effective economic and other measures designed to ensure the immediate withdrawal of the South African administration from Namibia, thereby making possible the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V);

7. *Invites* the Security Council to take effective measures, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter, to secure the withdrawal by South Africa of its illegal administration from Namibia, and the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council designed to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their right to self-determination;

8. *Calls once again* upon South Africa to treat Namibians captured during their struggle for freedom as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,³⁴ and to comply with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³⁵ and, in this regard, invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to exercise its good offices to secure South Africa's compliance with those Conventions;

9. *Requests* all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to render to the Namibian people all moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and to work out, in active co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Organization of African Unity, concrete programmes of assistance to Namibia;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies to give full publicity, through all media, to the question of Namibia and to the conditions prevailing in the Territory to which their respective spheres of competence are related;

11. *Recommends* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia³⁶ to all States and to the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and other competent organs of the United Nations, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, for appropriate action, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

12. *Reaffirms* the direct responsibility of the United Nations in regard to the Territory of Namibia and its obligation to lead the Namibian people to self-determination and independence;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, to continue to discharge its functions and responsibilities, and in particular:

(a) To represent Namibia whenever it is required;

(b) To continue its consultations, at United Nations Headquarters, in Africa or elsewhere, with the representatives of the Namibian people and the Organization of African Unity;

(c) To assume responsibility for the urgent establishment of a short-term and long-term co-ordinated programme of technical and financial assistance to Namibia, as explained in the report of the Secretary-General,³⁷ in line with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V);

14. *Notes with appreciation* the recognition by a large number of States of the identity certificates and travel documents issued to Namibians by the United Nations Council for Namibia³⁸ and once again calls upon all other States which have not yet done so to recognize those documents;

15. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in its efforts to discharge its responsibilities;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the recommendation of the United Nations Council for Namibia concerning the enlargement of its membership with a view to ensuring broader representation on the Council,³⁹ to hold consultations among the permanent members of the Security Council and other regional groups not represented on the United Nations Council for Namibia and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

17. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in view of the recommendation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to undertake the necessary consultations to nominate as soon as possible a full-time United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to the United Nations Council for Namibia and to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for the discharge of their respective duties and functions;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to intensify publicity relating to Namibia, and to issue a series of United Nations commemorative postage stamps to publicize the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the competent subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, other organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system;

21. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2872 (XXVI). United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the United Nations decided to terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and

³⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

³⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8424)*.

³⁷ A/8473.

³⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8424)*, annex I.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 24 (A/8424)*, para. 197.

assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence,

Reaffirming its resolve to discharge that responsibility in regard to the Territory,

Mindful that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations incurred a solemn obligation to assist and prepare the people of the Territory for self-determination and independence,

Recalling further its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, whereby it decided to establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia to provide comprehensive assistance to the people of the Territory,

Recognizing that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia at present prevents the United Nations from furnishing needed large-scale assistance within the Territory,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁰ on the development, planning, execution and administration of a comprehensive programme of assistance to Namibians in various fields,

Having considered the recommendations set out in that report and having noted that the assistance envisaged consists of:

(a) Short-term and intermediate-term assistance to those Namibians who are at present accessible to international aid,

(b) The drawing up of a plan of co-ordinated international assistance to be implemented within Namibia following the withdrawal of South Africa from the Territory,

Bearing in mind that the scope of the programme, as well as its financing and administrative machinery, will be subject to review by the General Assembly when South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia is terminated,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* its previous decision, contained in resolution 2679 (XXV), to establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia for the purpose of putting into effect the comprehensive programme of assistance to Namibians outlined in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Decides*, as a transitional measure, to allocate to the Fund the sum of \$50,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1972;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to appeal to Governments for voluntary contributions to the Fund;

5. *Invites* Governments to appeal to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary financial contributions to the Fund;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to implement the short-term and intermediate-term measures contained in his report as soon as the necessary funds are available;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the administration of the Fund and for the comprehensive programme, in conformity with the proposals and suggestions set out in paragraphs 77 to 85 of the report;⁴⁰

8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance to the Secretary-General in

carrying out the tasks assigned to him under the present resolution;

9. *Decides*, pending the entry into full operation of the comprehensive programme, that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the economic, social and cultural needs of Namibia, with a view to the formulation of a contingency plan of co-ordinated international and technical assistance, to be implemented in Namibia following the withdrawal of South Africa from the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2873 (XXVI). 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,⁴¹

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling further its previous resolutions on the item, in particular resolution 2703 (XXV) of 14 December 1970,

Reaffirming that the administering Powers, in accordance with Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations, 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 human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

⁴⁰ A/8473.

⁴¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23A (A/8423/Rev.1/Add.1).

Reiterating its conviction that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and 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 those Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Noting with deep concern the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests in those Territories which, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, are directly and indirectly assisting the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, as well as the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Affirms* that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, as well as in those under Portuguese domination, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

3. *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;

4. *Reiterates* its declaration 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;

5. *Condemns* the present activities and operating methods of those foreign economic and other interests in the Territories under colonial domination which are designed to perpetuate the subjugation of dependent peoples;

6. *Deplores* the support given by the colonial Powers and other States to those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories without regard to the welfare of the indigenous peoples, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

7. *Condemns* the construction of the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and the Cunene River Basin project in Angola, which are designed to entrench further colonialist and racialist domination over the Territories of southern Africa and which are a source of international tension;

8. *Deplores* the policies of those Governments which have not yet prevented their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction from participating in the Cabora Bassa and the Cunene River Basin projects, and urgently requests the Governments concerned to take all the necessary measures to terminate this participation and to have them withdraw immediately from all activities related to those projects;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

10. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants;

11. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the national liberation movements;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question, including in particular the efforts being made by non-governmental organizations to acquaint world public opinion with the role of foreign economic and other interests in impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all possible assistance to the Special Committee in the preparation of the study and to give the widest possible publicity to that study when it is completed, as well as to previous studies and any other related aspects of the question.

2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.

2874 (XXVI). 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, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970,

Recalling further its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 and 2704 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, as well as other relevant resolutions,

Taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on southern Africa, in particular resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 on the question of Southern Rhodesia and resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account with appreciation the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,⁴² the

⁴² A/8314 and Add.1-6 and A/8480.

Economic and Social Council⁴³ 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,⁴⁴

Conscious of the urgent need of the peoples and the national liberation movements of several colonial Territories, particularly in the liberated areas of some of those Territories, for assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition,

Recognizing the need for further and more effective measures to be taken for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee by all the organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence,

Noting with deep concern that, while several of the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system have provided considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, many of them have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of the provisions of the relevant resolutions relating to providing assistance to the national liberation movements and to discontinuing all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Noting with appreciation that some of the organizations have embarked on or are taking steps to formulate, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, concrete programmes for providing assistance, within their spheres of competence, to the peoples of the colonial Territories striving to liberate themselves from colonial domination,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

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 item;⁴⁵

2. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all necessary moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements in those Territories, including especially the liberated areas of the colonial Territories;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to those other specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have co-operated in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Reiterates* its urgent appeal to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories;

5. *Reiterates* its request that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in the relevant procedures;

6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to discontinue all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council relating to colonial Territories in southern Africa;

7. *Urges once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all necessary measures 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;

8. *Urges* all the specialized agencies and other international institutions concerned, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to intensify their efforts aimed at facilitating the effective implementation, without further delay, of the relevant provisions of the various Security Council resolutions on colonial Territories in southern Africa, especially paragraphs 9 (b), 11 and 23 of resolution 277 (1970) and paragraph 14 of resolution 283 (1970);

9. *Invites* the specialized agencies to continue to examine, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, procedures for the participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by the specialized agencies, of representatives of the national liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa in an appropriate capacity and, in order to facilitate examination of this matter by the specialized agencies, requests the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the Special Committee and taking into account the views of the Organization of African Unity, to submit appropriate recommendations;

⁴³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3A (A/8403/Add.1), chap. VII.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), chaps. III and V.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. III.

10. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members in order to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Recommends* that, in order to facilitate implementation of paragraph 10 above, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should request their executive heads to present to their respective governing and legislative organs, in a specific and systematic manner, recommendations on decolonization adopted by competent United Nations bodies, together with a full analysis of the issues and problems involved, if any, and concrete suggestions for the implementation of these recommendations;

12. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his comprehensive report,⁴⁶ or envisaged by those organizations in implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, including the present resolution;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2875 (XXVI). United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, whereby it established an integrated educational and training programme for Namibians, South Africans, Southern Rhodesians and persons from Territories under Portuguese administration,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa,⁴⁷

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 7 of resolution 2349 (XXII), that the Programme should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions,

Further recalling that, by paragraph 8 of resolution 2349 (XXII), it authorized the Secretary-General to appeal to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies for funds

to achieve a target of \$US 3 million in the period from 1968 to 1970,

Noting that the voluntary contributions received in the four-year period from 1968 to 1971 have fallen far short of the original three-year target,

Noting further that such funds as have been made available have been expended annually to provide assistance in the form of individual awards to persons from the Territories concerned to further their education and that, consequently, additional funds are required if the Programme is to continue in operation,

Expressing its firm conviction that the provision of assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories concerned is as essential as ever and should not only continue, but also be expanded,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa since its inception;

2. *Urgently appeals* to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the trust fund for the Programme so that it might not only be continued, but also strengthened and expanded;

3. *Decides* that, as a further transitional measure, provision shall be made, under section 12 of the regular budget of the United Nations for the financial year 1972, for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, established in pursuance of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2431 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, for the work they have accomplished during the period under review in connexion with the Programme;

5. *Takes note with approval* of the efforts made during the period under review to strengthen co-operation between the Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity, and hopes that these efforts will be continued with a view to further co-ordination of their activities in the field of education and training for persons from the Territories concerned;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the progress of the Programme.

*2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2876 (XXVI). Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2705 (XXV) of 14 December 1970,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,⁴⁸ prepared under the terms of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

⁴⁶ A/8314 and Add.1-6.

⁴⁷ A/8485 and Add.1 and 2.

⁴⁸ A/8530.

Bearing in mind the need to provide increased educational and training facilities, at all levels, for the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;
3. *Invites* all States to make generous offers of study and training facilities to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;
4. *Requests* those States offering scholarships and those which might subsequently do so to inform the Secretary-General of the details of the offers made under this programme and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;
5. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to give widespread publicity in Territories under their administration to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;
7. *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.

*2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

2877 (XXVI). Question of Southern Rhodesia⁴⁹

The General Assembly,

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland⁵⁰ concerning the "proposals for a settlement" agreed upon between that Government and the racist minority régime in Salisbury,⁵¹

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

⁴⁹ See also resolutions 2765 (XXVI), 2769 (XXVI) and 2796 (XXVI).

⁵⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Fourth Committee, 1956th meeting.*

⁵¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971, document S/10405.*

Recalling further all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by 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,

Recalling also its resolution 2769 (XXVI) of 22 November 1971, in particular paragraphs 1 and 2 thereof,

Gravely concerned at the "proposals for a settlement" which, if implemented, will entrench the rule of the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and will perpetuate the enslavement of the African people of Zimbabwe,

Deeply conscious that the "proposals for a settlement" were agreed upon without the participation of the representatives of the African people of Zimbabwe,

1. *Rejects* the "proposals for a settlement" agreed upon by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the racist minority régime in Salisbury as constituting a flagrant violation of the inalienable right of the African people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence as provided for in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
2. *Reaffirms* that no settlement which does not conform strictly to the principle of "no independence before majority rule" on the basis of one man, one vote, will be acceptable;

3. *Invites* the Security Council, when examining the question of Southern Rhodesia, to consider taking appropriate measures, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise freely and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

4. *Welcomes* the decision by the Security Council on 2 December 1971⁵² to invite Mr. Joshua Nkomo and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, the respective leaders of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union, to appear before the Council to express their views concerning the future status of the Territory, and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to comply with that decision;

5. *Calls upon* all States to adhere strictly to the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and in particular to observe the resolutions of the Council imposing sanctions against the racist minority régime.

*2028th plenary meeting,
20 December 1971.*

⁵² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, 1604th meeting.*

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Other decisions

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

(Item 23)

At its 2028th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1971, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁵³ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/8616, para. 24.*

“The General Assembly, having regard to its resolution 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and to the consensuses which it approved on 20 December 1966,⁵⁴ 19 December 1967⁵⁵ and 16 December 1969,⁵⁶ concerning the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), takes note of the communications dated 12 August 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina⁵⁷ and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland⁵⁸ addressed to the Secretary-General.

“In this connexion, the General Assembly notes with satisfaction the progress achieved in the special talks on communications which took place within the general framework of the negotiations that were reported in the notes of 12 August 1971, and urges the parties, bearing particularly in mind resolution 2065 (XX) and the consensuses mentioned above, to continue their efforts to reach, as soon as possible, a definitive solution to the dispute as envisaged in the notes referred to, and to keep 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 General Assembly informed during the coming year of 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,⁵⁹ decided to defer until its twenty-seventh session consideration of the questions of Spanish Sahara, Gibraltar, French Somaliland and British Honduras.

Question of Oman

(Item 69)

At its 1957th plenary meeting, on 7 October 1971, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁶⁰ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

“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 concerning the question of Oman,⁶¹ and noting that the Security Council in its resolution 299 (1971) of 30 September 1971 has recommended to the General Assembly that Oman be admitted to membership in the United Nations,⁶² decides to conclude consideration of the item entitled ‘Question of Oman’ by taking note with satisfaction that Oman has achieved the goals set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and by extending to the Government and the people of Oman its best wishes for peace and prosperity in the future.”

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6316)*, p. 78.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/6716)*, p. 57.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/7630)*, p. 75.

⁵⁷ A/8368.

⁵⁸ A/8369.

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/8616, para. 26.*

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda item 69, document A/8456, para. 6.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1)*, chap. XIII.

⁶² See resolution 2754 (XXVI).

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

C O N T E N T S

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2755 (XXVI)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8461 and Add.1)			
	Resolution A	79 (a)	11 October 1971	114
	Resolution B	79 (a)	17 December 1971	114
2756 (XXVI)	Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (A/8466)	79 (f)	11 October 1971	115
2759 (XXVI)	Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1970 and reports of the Board of Auditors (A/8477)			
	Resolution A	74	8 November 1971	115
	Resolution B	74	8 November 1971	115
	Resolution C	74	8 November 1971	115
	Resolution D	74	8 November 1971	115
	Resolution E	74	8 November 1971	115
	Resolution F	74	8 November 1971	116
2760 (XXVI)	Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors (A/8463)	79 (c)	8 November 1971	116
2761 (XXVI)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (A/8465)	79 (e)	8 November 1971	116
2762 (XXVI)	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (A/8489)	80	8 November 1971	116
2772 (XXVI)	Salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General (A/8531)	76	29 November 1971	116
2797 (XXVI)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions (A/8462)			
	Resolution A	79 (b)	13 December 1971	117
	Resolution B	79 (b)	13 December 1971	117
2798 (XXVI)	Enlargement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: amendment to rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/8571)	101	13 December 1971	117
2834 (XXVI)	Pattern of conferences (A/8606)	78	17 December 1971	117
2836 (XXVI)	Publications and documentation of the United Nations (A/8608)	83 and 26	17 December 1971	118
2882 (XXVI)	Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1971 (A/8610)			
	Resolution A	75	21 December 1971	119
	Resolution B	75	21 December 1971	121
2883 (XXVI)	Confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General to fill vacancies in the membership of the Investments Committee (A/8464)	79 (d)	21 December 1971	121
2884 (XXVI)	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/8607)	81	21 December 1971	121
2885 (XXVI)	Standardization of the financial regulations governing external audit and amendments to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (A/8629)	82	21 December 1971	122
2886 (XXVI)	Programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations (A/8608/Add.1)	83	21 December 1971	123
2887 (XXVI)	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/8628)	85	21 December 1971	124
2888 (XXVI)	Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations (A/8604/Add.1, A/L.669)	84	21 December 1971	124
2889 (XXVI)	Honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8531/Add.1)	76	22 December 1971	125

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2890 (XXVI)	Pension scheme and emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice (A/8531/Add.1)			
	Resolution A	76	22 December 1971	125
	Resolution B	76	22 December 1971	125
2891 (XXVI)	Extension of the Palais des Nations (A/8531/Add.1)	76	22 December 1971	125
2892 (XXVI)	Programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations (A/8531/Add.1)	76	22 December 1971	126
2893 (XXVI)	United Nations building in Santiago, Chile (A/8531/Add.1)	76	22 December 1971	126
2894 (XXVI)	United Nations accommodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa (A/8531/Add.1)	76	22 December 1971	126
2895 (XXVI)	Headquarters accommodation (A/8531/Add.1)	76	22 December 1971	126
2896 (XXVI)	Mural commemorating the World Youth Assembly (A/8531/Add.1)	76	22 December 1971	127
2897 (XXVI)	Review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities (A/8531/Add.1)	76	22 December 1971	127
2898 (XXVI)	Restructuring of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as a response to the Second United Nations Development Decade (A/8531/Add.1)	76	22 December 1971	128
2899 (XXVI)	Budget for the financial year 1972 (A/8531/Add.2)			
	Resolution A	76	22 December 1971	128
	Resolution B	76	22 December 1971	130
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2900 (XXVI)	Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1972 (A/8531/Add.2)	76	22 December 1971	131
2901 (XXVI)	Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1972 (A/8531/Add.2)	76	22 December 1971	131
2902 (XXVI)	Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace by the International Court of Justice (A/8531/Add.2)	76	22 December 1971	132
Other decisions				
	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	21 December 1971	132
	Budget estimates for the financial year 1972	76	22 December 1971	132
	Establishment of the Special Committee on the Financial Situation of the United Nations	76	22 December 1971	132
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	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations	80	8 November 1971	133
	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	81	21 December 1971	133
	Implementation of the recommendations of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	82	21 December 1971	133
	Publications and documentation of the United Nations	83	} 17 December 1971	133
	Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly	26		
	Personnel questions	84	17 December 1971	133
			21 December 1971	133

2755 (XXVI). 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 the date of the present resolution and ending on 31 December 1971:

Mr. Mohamed Alwan.

*1961st plenary meeting,
11 October 1971.*

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 1972:

Mr. Mohamed Alwan,
Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary,
Mr. Hsing Sung-yi,
Mr. André Naudy,
Mr. John I.M. Rhodes.

*2023rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1971.*

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* *

As a result of the above appointments, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will be composed as follows: Mr. Mohamed ALWAN (Iraq), Mr. Albert F. BENDER (United States of America), Mr. Paulo Lopes CORRÊA (Brazil), Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY (Iran), Mr. HSING Sung-yi (China), Mr. Ahmed Tewfik KHALIL (Egypt), Mr. Mario MAJOLI (Italy), Mr. C. S. M. MSELLE (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. André NAUDY (France), 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) and Mr. József TARDOS (Hungary).

2756 (XXVI). 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 period beginning on the date of the present resolution and ending on 31 December 1973:

Miss Kathleen Whalley.

1961st plenary meeting,
11 October 1971.

*
* *

As a result of the above appointment, the members and alternate members elected by the General Assembly to the United Nations Staff Pension Committee are the following:

Members

Mr. Albert F. BENDER (United States of America),
Mr. Guillermo J. MCGOUGH (Argentina),
Miss Kathleen WHALLEY (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Alternate members

Mr. Harry L. MORRIS (Liberia),
Mr. Takeshi NAITO (Japan),
Mr. Svenn REFSHAL (Norway).

2759 (XXVI). Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1970 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 year ended 31 December 1970 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 report;²

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the discussion in the Fifth Committee, to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments of the Board of Auditors.

1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/8407).

² A/8350, paras. 1-9.

B

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Development Programme for the year ended 31 December 1970 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 report.⁴

1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.

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 year ended 31 December 1970 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;⁵

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.⁶

1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.

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 year ended 31 December 1970 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 report.⁸

1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.

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 for the year ended 31 December 1970 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;⁹

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.¹⁰

1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7 A (A/8407/Add.1).

⁴ A/8350, paras. 10-12.

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7 B (A/8407/Add.2).

⁶ A/8350, para. 13.

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7 C (A/8407/Add.3).

⁸ A/8350, paras. 14-16.

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7 D (A/8407/Add.4).

¹⁰ A/8350, para. 17.

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 year ended 31 December 1970 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 report.¹²

*1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.*

2760 (XXVI). Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors*The General Assembly*

Appoints the Auditor-General of Colombia as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1972.

*1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.*

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* *

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.

2761 (XXVI). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal*The General Assembly*

Appoints the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1972:

Mr. Francis T. P. Plimpton,
Sir Roger Bentham Stevens.

*1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.*

*
* *

As a result of the above appointments, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal will be composed as follows: Mrs. Paul BASTID (France), Mr. Francisco FORTEZA (Uruguay), Mr. Vincent MUTUALE (Zaire), Mr. Francis T. P. PLIMPTON (United States of America), Mr. Zenon ROSSIDES (Cyprus), Sir Roger Bentham STEVENS (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Mr. R. VENKATARAMAN (India).

2762 (XXVI). Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations*The General Assembly*

Resolves that:

(a) The rates of assessment for the following States, which were admitted to membership in the United

Nations at the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly, shall be as follows:

<i>Member State</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Bhutan	0.04
Fiji	0.04

These rates shall be added to the scale of assessments for 1972 and 1973 contained in subparagraph (a) of General Assembly resolution 2654 (XXV) of 4 December 1970;

(b) For the financial year 1970, Fiji, which became a Member of the United Nations on 13 October 1970, shall contribute an amount equal to one ninth of 0.04 per cent applied to the same basis of assessment for 1970 as for other Member States;

(c) For the financial year 1971, Fiji shall contribute at the rate of 0.04 per cent and Bhutan, which became a Member of the United Nations on 21 September 1971, at the rate of one ninth of 0.04 per cent, these rates to be applied to the same basis of assessment for 1971 as for other Member States;

(d) The contributions payable by Fiji for 1970 and 1971 and by Bhutan for 1971 shall be used for the financing of the budget for 1972 under regulation 5.2 (c) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

(e) The advances to the Working Capital Fund by Bhutan and Fiji under regulation 5.8 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall for each of these States be 0.04 per cent of the total amount of the Fund, and these advances shall be carried as additional to the authorized level of the Fund.

*1979th plenary meeting,
8 November 1971.*

2772 (XXVI). Salary and retirement allowance of the Secretary-General*The General Assembly,*

Noting that the net base salary of the Secretary-General has remained unchanged since 1 January 1968, when it was established at \$31,600 net per annum (\$50,000 gross per annum) and when provision was made for the appropriate post adjustments to be continued,

Noting also that the gross salaries of staff in the Professional and higher categories were revised by a 5 per cent increase and by the consolidation of one class of post adjustment into the base scales effective on 1 January 1969, and that subsequently the gross salaries were revised by the consolidation of two classes of post adjustment and by an 8 per cent increase effective on 1 July 1971,

Noting further the increases that have been made since 1 January 1968 in the salaries and allowances of the executive heads of the specialized agencies, and aware of the need to maintain an appropriate relationship between these salaries and the salary and allowances of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing that since it last considered, at its seventeenth session, the annual retirement allowance for the Secretary-General established in 1946 at one half of his net salary (excluding allowances), all retirement pensions payable by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, including those of the executive heads of the specialized agencies, have been

¹¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7 E (A/8407/Add.5).

¹² A/8350, paras. 18 and 19.

based on gross annual salaries as a result of decisions taken by the General Assembly,

1. *Decides* that, with effect from 1 December 1971, the salary of the Secretary-General shall be \$62,500 gross (\$37,850 net) per annum;

2. *Decides further* that the provisions relating to the retirement allowance of the Secretary-General shall henceforth be as follows:

(a) On retirement on the completion of a full term of office, the annual retirement allowance of the Secretary-General shall be one half of the gross salary;

(b) In the event of the Secretary-General's retirement before the completion of the full term of his appointment, he shall be provided with a retirement allowance equal to one half of the full allowance if he has served at least one year, but less than two years; for longer periods, the retirement allowance shall increase by one eighth of the full allowance for each completed year of service beyond one year until reaching its full level on the completion of five years of service;

(c) (i) If the Secretary-General should die in office, his widow shall receive a pension equal to one half of the retirement allowance to which the Secretary-General would have been entitled had he retired on the date of his death; in no case shall the widow's pension be less than one half of the retirement allowance which would have been payable to the Secretary-General after one year of service;

(ii) If the Secretary-General should die while he is in receipt of a retirement allowance, his widow shall receive a pension equal to one half of that retirement allowance;

(iii) If the Secretary-General should die while in office or while he is in receipt of a retirement allowance, benefits equal to those provided for in the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be paid to his surviving children or secondary dependants;

(iv) The conditions under which the benefits listed in (i), (ii) and (iii) above will be payable shall be consistent with those applicable to such benefits when they are paid by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

(d) The provisions contained in appendix D of the Staff Rules of the United Nations shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* in the event of death, injury or illness of the Secretary-General attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of the United Nations.

*1997th plenary meeting,
29 November 1971.*

2797 (XXVI). 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 1 January 1972 and ending on 31 December 1973:

Mr. David L. Stottlemeyer.

*2015th plenary meeting,
13 December 1971.*

B

The General Assembly

Appoints the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1972:

Mr. Joseph Quao Cleland,
Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah,
Mr. Angus J. Matheson,
Mr. David Silveira da Mota,
Miss Kathleen Whalley.

*2015th plenary meeting,
13 December 1971.*

* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the Committee on Contributions will be composed as follows: Mr. Amjad ALI (Pakistan), Mr. Joseph Quao CLELAND (Ghana), Mr. Abdulrahim Abby FARAH (Somalia), Mr. Angus J. MATHESON (Canada), Mr. Santiago MEYER PICÓN (Mexico), Mr. Takeshi NAITO (Japan), Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI (Poland), Mr. David SILVEIRA DA MOTA (Brazil), Mr. David L. STOTTELMYER (United States of America), Mr. Maurice VIAUD (France), Miss Kathleen WHALLEY (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Mr. A. V. ZAKHAROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

2798 (XXVI). Enlargement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: amendment to rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971 on the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions from twelve to thirteen members;

2. *Decides* to amend, with effect from 1 January 1972, rule 157 of its rules of procedure to read as follows:

"Rule 157¹³

"The General Assembly shall appoint an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (hereinafter called the 'Advisory Committee'), with a membership of thirteen, including at least three financial experts of recognized standing."

*2015th plenary meeting,
13 December 1971.*

2834 (XXVI). Pattern of conferences

The General Assembly,

Aware that the increasing number of conferences and meetings is one of the causes of the growth in the budget and in documentation,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report on the pattern of conferences;¹⁴

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session the

¹³ Formerly rule 156 (see resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex I, para. 9).

¹⁴ A/8448 and Add.1.

study called for under the terms of paragraph 6 (b) of its resolution 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and to include in the study consideration of other locations;

3. *Decides* to continue in force for 1972 the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution 2609 (XXIV) relating to the pattern of conferences;

4. *Approves* the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1972, as submitted by the Secretary-General in his report;¹⁵

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a calendar of conferences for 1973 and a preliminary calendar for 1974;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in the study to be undertaken in accordance with paragraph 6 (b) of resolution 2609 (XXIV) an assessment of possible measures to ensure that the pattern of conferences is organized on the most effective and efficient basis.

2023rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1971.

2836 (XXVI). Publications and documentation of the United Nations¹⁶

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, 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and 2732 (XXV) of 16 December 1970,

Having considered part A of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit,¹⁷ section IX of the report of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly¹⁸ and the comments of the Secretary-General¹⁹ and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,²⁰

Welcoming the action taken by the Economic and Social Council, in section III of resolution 1623 (LI) of 30 July 1971, to improve the effectiveness and reduce the volume of its documentation,

Expressing its appreciation to the Joint Inspection Unit and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for their reports,

Convinced that the control and limitation of United Nations documentation is necessary for the effective and economical operation of the Organization,

1. *Takes note* of part A, relating to documentation, of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, and the related comments of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and section IX, relating to documentation, of the report of the Special Committee on the Ration-

alization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reduce in 1972 the volume of documentation originating in the Secretariat, other than meetings records, by 15 per cent over-all, compared with the volume of such documentation in 1970 and, to that end, to take such administrative action as may be necessary, including the establishment of departmental quotas, to achieve that target;

3. *Decides* that the reports submitted to it by its subsidiary organs, by its Main Committees, by the Trade and Development Board and by the Industrial Development Board shall be drafted on the basis of the following principles:

(a) The reports should be action-oriented and concise and should contain precise information confined to a description of the work done by the organ concerned, to the conclusions it has reached, to its decisions and to the recommendations made to the General Assembly;

(b) Introductions containing background information should, as far as possible, be confined to matters of substance rather than procedure and should contain only what it is essential to bring to the notice of the General Assembly;

(c) The account of the deliberations should be concise and should be supplemented, as necessary, by cross-references to the summary records;

(d) Texts available in easily accessible documents should not be incorporated in or annexed to the report;

(e) Texts which are not easily accessible should not be annexed when their substance can reasonably be incorporated in the main body of the report;

(f) Participants should not be listed by name, unless they are serving in their individual capacity;

(g) Where appropriate, reports should include a summary of the proposals, conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

4. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request its subsidiary bodies to follow the principles set forth in paragraph 3 above when preparing their reports to the Council;

5. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board to adopt decisions for the control of their documentation, applying *mutatis mutandis* the guidelines set out in section III of Economic and Social Council resolution 1623 (LI);

6. *Invites* the Security Council to implement recommendation 7 contained in part A, section IX, of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;

7. *Invites* the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board to adopt decisions containing provisions similar to those in paragraph 10 (b) of General Assembly resolution 2538 (XXIV);

8. *Decides* that for the purposes of paragraph 10 (b) of resolution 2538 (XXIV) the term "summary records" shall mean any meetings records that are prepared by précis-writers and/or translators;

9. *Requests* all its Main Committees, when considering items on their agenda which involve the submission of annual reports of subsidiary organs or of the Secretary-General, to review whether such reports can be submitted at less frequent intervals;

¹⁵ A/8448/Add.1, annex I; see also A/8448/Add.2.

¹⁶ See also resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex II, sect. VIII.

¹⁷ See A/8319 and Corr.1.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/8426).*

¹⁹ See A/8488.

²⁰ A/8532 and Corr.1 and 2.

10. *Draws the attention* of the Economic and Social Council to recommendation 10 contained in part A, section IX, of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to implement recommendations 14 to 26 contained in part A, section IX, of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, in the light of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

12. *Decides* to make an over-all reduction of \$1,250,000 in the provision for documentation in the budget of the United Nations for the financial year 1972;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect in his budget estimates for 1973 and subsequent years the

progressive savings which can be expected to flow from the implementation of the recommendations relating to the control and limitation of documentation;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session a concise report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take such measures, including the possible application of modern management techniques, as he deems appropriate to ensure that documents for consideration by the General Assembly are distributed, as far as possible, before the opening of the session.

2024th plenary meeting,
17 December 1971.

2882 (XXVI). Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1971

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. The amount of \$US 192,149,300 appropriated by its resolution 2738 A (XXV) of 17 December 1970 shall be increased by \$US 2,478,500 as follows:

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appro- priated by resolution 2738 A (XXV)</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised appro- priation</i>
	<i>(US dollars)</i>		
PART I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences			
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,387,100	—	1,387,100
2. Special meetings and conferences	3,317,800	227,300	3,545,100
TOTAL, PART I	4,704,900	227,300	4,932,200
PART II. Staff costs and related expenses			
3. Salaries and wages	86,158,700	466,300	86,625,000
4. Common staff costs	19,585,300	237,600	19,822,900
5. Travel of staff	2,598,300	150,000	2,748,300
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	159,000	—	159,000
TOTAL, PART II	108,501,300	853,900	109,355,200
PART III. Premises, equipment, supplies and services			
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	9,040,900	(59,000)	8,981,900
8. Permanent equipment	962,700	(34,600)	928,100
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	6,318,000	309,000	6,627,000
10. General expenses	5,349,900	635,000	5,984,900
11. Printing	3,112,300	—	3,112,300
TOTAL, PART III	24,783,800	850,400	25,634,200

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appro- priated by resolution 2738 A (XXV)</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised appro- priation</i>
			<i>(US dollars)</i>
PART IV. <i>Special expenses</i>			
12. Special expenses	10,647,500	(101,400)	10,546,100
TOTAL, PART IV	10,647,500	(101,400)	10,546,100
PART V. <i>Technical programmes</i>			
13. Economic development, social development and public administration; human rights advisory services; narcotic drugs control	5,408,000	—	5,408,000
14. Industrial development	1,500,000	—	1,500,000
TOTAL, PART V	6,908,000	—	6,908,000
PART VI. <i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>			
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	10,072,300	258,100	10,330,400
TOTAL, PART VI	10,072,300	258,100	10,330,400
PART VII. <i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>			
16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization ..	12,222,500	286,000	12,508,500
TOTAL, PART VII	12,222,500	286,000	12,508,500
PART VIII. <i>Special missions</i>			
17. Special missions	8,133,100	—	8,133,100
TOTAL, PART VIII	8,133,100	—	8,133,100
PART IX. <i>Office of the United Nations High Commis- sioner for Refugees</i>			
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,722,000	59,000	4,781,000
TOTAL, PART IX	4,722,000	59,000	4,781,000
PART X. <i>International Court of Justice</i>			
19. International Court of Justice	1,453,900	45,200	1,499,100
TOTAL, PART X	1,453,900	45,200	1,499,100
GRAND TOTAL	192,149,300	2,478,500	194,627,800

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 \$281,000 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.

2030th plenary meeting,
21 December 1971.

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. The estimates of income approved by its resolution 2738 B (XXV) of 17 December 1970 shall be revised as follows:

	<i>Estimate approved by resolution 2738 B (XXV)</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised estimate</i>
<i>(US dollars)</i>			
<i>Income section</i>			
PART I. Income from staff assessment			
1. Income from staff assessment	21,663,000	637,000	22,300,000
TOTAL, PART I	21,663,000	637,000	22,300,000
PART II. Other income			
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,436,400	139,000	2,575,400
3. General income	4,755,400	65,500	4,820,900
4. Revenue-producing activities	2,922,200	(363,000)	2,559,200
TOTAL, PART II	10,114,000	(158,500)	9,955,500
GRAND TOTAL	31,777,000	478,500	32,255,500

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.

2030th plenary meeting,
21 December 1971.

2883 (XXVI). Confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General to fill vacancies in the membership of the Investments Committee

The General Assembly

Confirms the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee as from 1 January 1972:

(a) For a one-year term:

Mr. Jean Guyot;

(b) For a three-year term:

Mr. Eugene Black,

The Honourable David Montagu.

2030th plenary meeting,
21 December 1971.

* * *

The Investments Committee will therefore be composed as follows: Mr. Eugene BLACK, Mr. Roger DE CANDOLLE, Mr. Jean GUYOT, the Honourable David MONTAGU, Mr. George A. MURPHY and Mr. B. K. NEHRU.

2884 (XXVI). 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 matters,²¹ on the administrative budgets of the agencies for 1972²² and on the review of the administrative and management procedures concerning the programme and budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency;²³

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 for their information and comment, and to the members of the Board of Auditors and of the Joint Inspection Unit for their information;

²¹ A/8490.

²² A/8538.

²³ A/8447/Rev.1.

3. *Also 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 the administrative budgets of the agencies for 1972;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report on the review of the administrative and management procedures concerning the programme and budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Director-General of that organization so that the report may be brought to the attention of the Board of Governors of the Agency.

2030th plenary meeting,
21 December 1971.

2885 (XXVI). Standardization of the financial regulations governing external audit and amendments to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the standardization of the financial regulations governing external audit²⁴ and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions²⁵ thereon,

Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1972, article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, dealing with external audit, as well as the annex to the Financial Regulations, containing the principles to govern the audit procedures of the United Nations, shall be amended as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

2030th plenary meeting,
21 December 1971.

ANNEX

Amendments to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations

1. Article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be amended to read as follows:

"ARTICLE XII. EXTERNAL AUDIT

"Appointment of a Board of Auditors

"Regulation 12.1: The General Assembly shall appoint a Board of Auditors to perform the audit of the accounts of the United Nations. This Board shall consist of three members, each of whom shall be the Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title) of a Member State.

"Tenure of office of the members of the Board of Auditors

"Regulation 12.2: The members of the Board of Auditors shall be elected for a three-year term of office. The term of office shall commence on 1 July and expire on 30 June three years subsequent thereto. The term of office of one of the members shall expire each year. Consequently, the General Assembly shall elect each year a member to take office from 1 July of the following year.

"Regulation 12.3: If a member of the Board of Auditors ceases to hold office as Auditor-General (or equivalent title) in his own country, his tenure of office shall thereupon be terminated and he shall be succeeded as a member of the

Board by his successor as Auditor-General. A Board member may not otherwise be removed during his tenure of office except by the General Assembly.

"Scope of audit

"Regulation 12.4: The audit shall be conducted in conformity with generally accepted common auditing standards and, subject to any special directions of the General Assembly, in accordance with the additional terms of reference set out in the annex to the present Regulations.

"Regulation 12.5: The Board of Auditors may make observations with respect to the efficiency of the financial procedures, the accounting system, the internal financial controls and, in general, the administration and management of the Organization.

"Regulation 12.6: The Board of Auditors shall be completely independent and solely responsible for the conduct of the audit.

"Regulation 12.7: The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions may request the Board of Auditors to perform certain specific examinations and issue separate reports on the results.

"Facilities

"Regulation 12.8: The Secretary-General shall provide the Board of Auditors with the facilities it may require in the performance of the audit.

"Regulation 12.9: For the purpose of making a local or special examination or of effecting economies in the audit cost, the Board of Auditors may engage the services of any national Auditor-General (or equivalent title) or commercial public auditors of known repute, or any other person or firm who, in the opinion of the Board, is technically qualified.

"Reporting

"Regulation 12.10: The Board of Auditors shall issue a report on the audit of the financial statements and relevant schedules, which shall include such information as the Board deems necessary with regard to matters referred to in regulation 12.5 and in the additional terms of reference.

"Regulation 12.11: The reports of the Board of Auditors shall be transmitted to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, together with the audited financial statements, in accordance with any directions given by the Assembly. The Advisory Committee shall examine the financial statements and the audit reports and shall forward them to the Assembly with such comments as it deems appropriate.

"Audit assignment allocation

"Regulation 12.12: The Board of Auditors shall, subject to the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, allocate and rotate the audit work among the members of the Board."

2. The annex to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be amended to read as follows:

"ANNEX TO THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

"Additional terms of reference governing the audit of the United Nations

"1. The Board of Auditors shall perform jointly and severally such audit of the accounts of the United Nations, including all trust funds and special accounts, as it deems necessary in order to satisfy itself:

"(a) That the financial statements are in accord with the books and records of the Organization;

"(b) That the financial transactions reflected in the statements have been in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, the budgetary provisions and other applicable directives;

"(c) That the securities and moneys on deposit and on hand have been verified by certificate received direct from the Organization's depositaries or by actual count;

²⁴ A/C.5/1375.

²⁵ A/8482.

“(d) That the internal controls, including the internal audit, are adequate in the light of the extent of reliance placed thereupon;

“(e) That procedures satisfactory to the Board of Auditors have been applied to the recording of all assets, liabilities, surpluses and deficits.

“2. The Board of Auditors shall be the sole judge as to the acceptance in whole or in part of certifications and representations by the Secretary-General and may proceed to such detailed examination and verification as it chooses of all financial records, including those relating to supplies and equipment.

“3. The Board of Auditors and its staff shall have free access at all convenient times to all books, records and other documentation which are, in the opinion of the Board of Auditors, necessary for the performance of the audit. Information which is classified as privileged and which the Secretary-General (or his designated senior official) agrees is required by the Board for the purposes of the audit and information classified as confidential shall be made available on application. The Board of Auditors and its staff shall respect the privileged and confidential nature of any information so classified which has been made available and shall not make use of it except in direct connexion with the performance of the audit. The Board may draw the attention of the General Assembly to any denial of information classified as privileged which, in its opinion, was required for the purpose of the audit.

“4. The Board of Auditors shall have no power to disallow items in the accounts but shall draw to the attention of the Secretary-General for appropriate action any transaction concerning which it entertains doubt as to legality or propriety. Audit objections, to these or any other transactions, arising during the examination of the accounts shall be communicated immediately to the Secretary-General.

“5. The Board of Auditors (or such of its officers as it may designate) shall express and sign an opinion in the following terms:

“We have examined the following appended financial statements, numbered to, properly identified, and relevant schedules of [name of the body] for the year ended 31 December 19..... Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances. As a result of our examination, we are of the opinion that the financial statements properly reflect the recorded financial transactions for the year, which transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority, and present fairly the financial position as at, 19.....”

adding, should it be necessary:

“subject to the observations in our foregoing report”.

“6. The report of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements should mention:

“(a) The type and scope of its examination;

“(b) Matters affecting the completeness or accuracy of the accounts, including where appropriate:

“(i) Information necessary to the correct interpretation of the accounts;

“(ii) Any amounts which ought to have been received but which have not been brought to account;

“(iii) Any amounts for which a legal or contingent obligation exists and which have not been recorded or reflected in the financial statements;

“(iv) Expenditures not properly substantiated;

“(v) Whether proper books of accounts have been kept—where in the presentation of statements there are deviations of a material nature from the generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis, these should be disclosed;

“(c) Other matters which should be brought to the notice of the General Assembly, such as:

“(i) Cases of fraud or presumptive fraud;

“(ii) Wasteful or improper expenditure of the Organization's money or other assets (notwithstanding that the accounting for the transaction may be correct);

“(iii) Expenditure likely to commit the Organization to further outlay on a large scale;

“(iv) Any defect in the general system or detailed regulations governing the control of receipts and disbursements or of supplies and equipment;

“(v) Expenditure not in accordance with the intention of the General Assembly after making allowance for duly authorized transfers within the budget;

“(vi) Expenditure in excess of appropriations as amended by duly authorized transfers within the budget;

“(vii) Expenditure not in conformity with the authority which governs it;

“(d) The accuracy or otherwise of the supplies and equipment records as determined by stock-taking and examination of the records;

“(e) If appropriate, transactions accounted for in a previous year concerning which further information has been obtained or transactions in a later year concerning which it seems desirable that the General Assembly should have early knowledge.

“7. The Board of Auditors may make such observations with respect to its findings resulting from the audit and such comments on the Secretary-General's financial report as it deems appropriate to the General Assembly or to the Secretary-General.

“8. Whenever the scope of audit of the Board of Auditors is restricted, or whenever the Board is unable to obtain sufficient evidence, it shall refer to the matter in its report, making clear the reasons for its comments, and the effect on the financial position and the financial transactions as recorded.

“9. In no case shall the Board of Auditors include criticism in its report without first affording the Secretary-General an adequate opportunity of explanation on the matter under observation.”

2886 (XXVI). Programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations,²⁶ and of the preliminary observations thereon by the Secretary-General²⁷ and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;²⁸

2. *Requests* the intergovernmental bodies concerned to consider the specific recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and to transmit their observations, through the Economic and Social Council where appropriate, to the General Assembly in time for consideration at its twenty-seventh session;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit their observations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2030th plenary meeting,
21 December 1971.*

²⁶ See A/8362.

²⁷ See A/8540.

²⁸ A/8624.

2887 (XXVI). 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 1971²⁹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁰

I**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 1972, as set forth in annex V of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

II**APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS, AS AMENDED, TO PARTICIPANTS AND FORMER PARTICIPANTS IN THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND**

Decides that:

(a) Benefits payable to or on the account of participants whose last day of contributory service was after 31 December 1971 shall be calculated in accordance with the Regulations as amended in section I above;

(b) Benefits payable in periodic form to or on the account of participants whose last day of contributory service was prior to 1 January 1972, other than benefits derived from voluntary deposits under article 54 of the Regulations, shall be increased by 5 per cent with effect from that date; no increase shall be applied to benefits paid or payable in a lump sum to or on the account of participants whose last day of contributory service was prior to 1 January 1972;

(c) Benefits as in (b) above payable under article 30 of the Regulations shall, prior to the application of the increase, be recalculated in accordance with article 30 (b) (ii) of the Regulations as amended, if the contributory service of the participant on the date of his retirement was twenty-five years or more;

III**ADJUSTMENT OF BENEFITS IN RESPECT OF COST-OF-LIVING CHANGES**

Decides that the system of adjustment of benefits in payment contained in General Assembly resolution 2122 (XX) of 21 December 1965 shall be varied, with effect from 1 January 1972, in such manner that the index provided for therein is calculated thenceforward according to the average values of the post adjustment element in the pensionable remuneration of Professional staff in each of the three years immediately preceding the 1 January upon which the adjustment is applied;

IV**ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

Approves expenses totalling \$907,830 net for 1972 and supplementary expenses totalling \$92,230 net for

1971 for the administration of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as estimated in annex VI to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

*2030th plenary meeting,
21 December 1971.*

2888 (XXVI). Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations³¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³²

1. *Decides* that the Staff Regulations of the United Nations shall be modified by the following amendments, with effect from 1 January 1972:

(a) Replace the present text of annex I, paragraph 1, by the following:

“Annex I, paragraph 1

“The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, having a status equivalent to that of the executive head of a major specialized agency, shall receive a salary of \$US 56,000 per year, an Under-Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 43,750 per year and an Assistant Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 39,150 per year, subject to the staff assessment plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied. If otherwise eligible, they shall receive the allowances which are available to staff members generally.”

(b) Replace the present text of annex I, paragraph 4, by the following:

“Annex I, paragraph 4

“Subject to satisfactory service, salary increments within the levels set forth in paragraph 3 of the present annex shall be awarded annually, except that any increment above step IV of the Principal Officer level shall be preceded by two years at the previous step. The Secretary-General is authorized to reduce the interval between salary increments to ten months and twenty months, respectively, in the case of staff subject to geographical distribution who have an adequate and confirmed knowledge of a second official language of the United Nations.”

2. *Decides* that, in the application of annex I, paragraph 4, of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations in its revised form, the Secretary-General shall take account in each case of the staff member's length of service prior to 1 January 1972 in the step of his grade;

3. *Takes note* of the changes made by the Secretary-General in the Staff Rules of the United Nations in the year ending on 31 August 1971, as set forth in his report.³³

*2030th plenary meeting,
21 December 1971.*

²⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/8409).

³⁰ A/8598.

³¹ A/C.5/1398 and Add.1.

³² A/8565.

³³ A/C.5/1371.

2889 (XXVI). Honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its endorsement, at its 729th plenary meeting on 13 December 1957, of the recommendations made by the Fifth Committee regarding the amount of the honorarium to be paid to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁴ as well as its resolutions 2489 (XXIII) and 2491 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 dealing with the payment of honoraria and of subsistence allowances to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions³⁵ and the related report of the Advisory Committee,³⁶

1. *Decides* that, with effect from 1 January 1972, the honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall be \$25,000 net per annum, provided he is not actively engaged on behalf of his Government or another body;

2. *Decides further* that the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 2491 (XXIII) shall not apply to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions if he is entitled to the honorarium by virtue of paragraph 1 above.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

2890 (XXVI). Pension scheme and emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice

A

PENSION SCHEME

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1562 (XV) of 18 December 1960, 1925 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2367 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 on the pension scheme for members of the International Court of Justice,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General³⁷ and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁸

Desirous of protecting former members of the International Court of Justice and their eligible beneficiaries from the rise in the cost of living that has occurred since their pensions were last adjusted,

Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1972 and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in the Pension Scheme Regulations for members of

³⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 41, document A/3766, para. 6 (d) (i).

³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 B* (A/8406/Add.2), document A/C.5/1365.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 8 A* (A/8408/Add.1-30), document A/8408/Add.3.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 6 B* (A/8406/Add.2), document A/C.5/1364.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 8 A* (A/8408/Add.1-30), document A/8408/Add.2.

the International Court of Justice, the annual value of all pensions in course of payment as at 31 December 1971, including the pensions of any members of the Court who retire on or before that date, shall be increased by 17 per cent, except that the maximum child's benefit payable under article IV, paragraph 1 (a), of the Regulations shall remain \$600 a year.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

B

EMOLUMENTS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General³⁹ and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁰

Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1972, the emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice shall be as follows:

(US dollars)

President:

Annual salary 35,000
Special allowance 8,400

Vice-President:

Annual salary 35,000
Allowance of \$53 for every day on which he acts as President, up to an annual maximum of 5,300

Other members:

Annual salary 35,000

Ad hoc judges referred to in Article 31 of the Statute of the Court:

Fee of \$67 for each day on which *ad hoc* judges exercise their functions, plus, as appropriate, a daily subsistence allowance of \$29.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

2891 (XXVI). Extension of the Palais des Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2488 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 on plans for the extension of conference facilities at the Palais des Nations at Geneva,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General⁴¹ and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁴² on the extension of the Palais des Nations,

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to continue the construction project within the total new revised estimated cost of \$US 31,186,000;

2. *Decides* to increase from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million the budgetary appropriation for the project in 1972;

³⁹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 6 B* (A/8406/Add.2), document A/C.5/1364.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 8 A* (A/8408/Add.1-30), document A/8408/Add.2.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 6 B* (A/8406/Add.2), document A/C.5/1389.

⁴² *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 8 A* (A/8408/Add.1-30), document A/8408/Add.10.

3. *Decides* that the repayment of the loan of 61 million Swiss francs shall be amortized over a ten-year period beginning in 1975;

4. *Decides* that the schedule of annual budget instalments contained in paragraph 3 of its resolution 2488 (XXIII) shall be amended as follows:

Year	(US dollars)
1973	4,905,000
1974	4,108,000
1975	1,660,300
1976	1,960,300
1977	1,914,800
1978	1,868,800
1979	1,822,300
1980	1,775,800
1981	1,729,800
1982	1,683,300
1983	1,636,800
1984	1,590,800

5. *Approves* the establishment of an informal *ad hoc* committee at Geneva as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 23 of its report.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

2892 (XXVI). Programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General⁴³ and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁴⁴ on the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations at Geneva,

1. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of its report;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to continue with the programme of major maintenance and improvements, at an estimated cost of \$US 6,773,847;

3. *Decides* that the budgetary appropriation for the programme in 1972 shall be increased from \$1,098,000 to \$1,238,000;

4. *Decides* that further annual appropriations of \$1,238,000 shall be authorized for 1973 and 1974 to finance the balance of the programme.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

2893 (XXVI). United Nations building in Santiago, Chile

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁵ on the proposed new construction and the programme of modification and improvement of existing premises in Santiago, Chile, as well as the related report

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 6 B (A/8406/Add.2), document A/C.5/1390.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 8 A (A/8408/Add.1-30), document A/8408/Add.10.

⁴⁵ A/C.5/1396.

of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁴⁶

2. *Concurs* in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in paragraphs 10 to 12 of its report;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry forward into 1972 the unencumbered balance of the funds provided in 1971 for the programme of modification and improvement of the existing United Nations building in Santiago.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

2894 (XXVI). United Nations accommodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations accommodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa⁴⁷ and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁴⁸

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of the host countries for their generosity and co-operation;

3. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 3 of its report;

4. *Agrees* to the modification of the schedule of budgetary payments for the two projects endorsed in its resolution 2745 (XXV) of 17 December 1970;

5. *Approves* the new schedule for financing the two projects as set forth in paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

2895 (XXVI). Headquarters accommodation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2618 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969 on new construction and major alterations at United Nations Headquarters,

Noting the reports on this matter submitted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁴⁹ and by the Secretary-General⁵⁰ to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session,

Noting with regret that there are no prospects at the present time for the execution of the projected new construction and major alterations to existing premises at United Nations Headquarters, as authorized by resolution 2618 (XXIV),

Recognizing that the shortage of space at Headquarters, as well as at many other major United Nations locations, grows continuously more acute,

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 A* (A/8408/Add.1-30), document A/8408/Add.11.

⁴⁷ A/C.5/1392.

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 A* (A/8408/Add.1-30), document A/8408/Add.8.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 8 (A/8408 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 161.

⁵⁰ A/C.5/1381.

1. *Decides* to defer until the twenty-seventh session the question of new construction and major alterations at United Nations Headquarters;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a detailed and comprehensive study of the situation created by the shortage of space at Headquarters, including the prospects of executing the project referred to in General Assembly resolution 2618 (XXIV), and to submit a report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, together with the concrete proposals and recommendations he might consider appropriate to meet that situation in the light of any new development;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, in a detailed and comprehensive manner, the studies mentioned in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of resolution 2618 (XXIV), which were to have been submitted at the twenty-sixth session.

*2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.*

2896 (XXVI). Mural commemorating the World Youth Assembly

The General Assembly,

Considering that the World Youth Assembly, held within the framework of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, recognized the important role that youth should play in the world,

Taking into account that youth constitutes more than half the population of the world,

Recognizing that the World Youth Assembly served a most useful purpose in bringing together the youth from nearly all the countries of the world, irrespective of the political or ideological systems to which those countries belonged,

Noting that the World Youth Assembly paved the way for a better understanding among youth designed to contribute to efforts for bringing about peace, justice and progress in the world,

1. *Decides* that a mural shall be painted at United Nations Headquarters to commemorate the World Youth Assembly;

2. *Decides* that the cost of such a mural shall be financed from the surplus voluntary funds of the World Youth Assembly, within the maximum amount of \$10,000.

*2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.*

2897 (XXVI). Review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,⁵¹ the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁵² and the relevant statements made

in the Fifth Committee by the representatives of the Secretary-General,

Reaffirming its resolutions 13 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952 and subsequent resolutions on public information in the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that various United Nations bodies make recommendations on policy guidelines related to information in their area of concern,

Reaffirming the importance of United Nations information centres as appropriate instruments for informing the peoples of the world about the Organization's objectives and activities,

Stressing the need for maintaining central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities;

2. *Decides* that the basic principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 13 (I) and confirmed in resolution 595 (VI) do not need to be revised, amended or enlarged and that they should continue to be applied, subject to such directives as the Assembly has already given or may give from time to time;

3. *Approves* the Secretary-General's proposals for the acquisition and replacement of equipment for 1972, as set out in annex I of the addendum to his report,⁵³ and decides to consider at the twenty-seventh session the balance of the Secretary-General's programme of future acquisition and replacement;

4. *Endorses* the proposals contained in subparagraphs 261 (iii), (iv), (viii), (x), (xii) and (xiv) of the Secretary-General's report;⁵⁴

5. *Approves in principle* the Secretary-General's proposal on the establishment of a regional production bureau⁵⁵ and decides to consider all aspects of its implementation at the twenty-seventh session;

6. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959, should review the composition of the Consultative Panel on Public Information to ensure that it reflects the present situation in the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to convene the Panel before the twenty-seventh session to advise him on the information policies and activities of the United Nations;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ascertain the publicity and promotional needs of the various bodies of the United Nations which undertake universal causes approved by the General Assembly, in order that those needs may be taken into account when considering the budgetary requirements for the Office of Public Information for 1973 and subsequent years;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint to the United Nations information centres highly qualified Professional staff in the field of information, who should give their undivided attention to the dissemination of information and the building of public support for United Nations activities, particularly in the economic, social and political fields;

⁵¹ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1.

⁵² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 A (A/8408/Add.1-30), document A/8408/Add.4.

⁵³ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1/Add.1.

⁵⁴ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 216.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to eliminate any shortcomings that may persist in the formulation and execution of information programmes and activities, particularly in the economic and social fields;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the allocation of adequate resources effectively to meet additional needs in the information activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

11. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's statement of 16 November 1971⁵⁶ and requests him, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 13 (I) of 13 February 1946, 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952 and 2567 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, to review the present administrative arrangements for the Centre for Economic and Social Information and to reorganize the Office of Public Information with a view to ensuring central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines and thereby enabling the Office to carry out its mandate more effectively;

12. *Recommends* to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, when it considers at its thirteenth session the Administrator's proposal on the Development Support Information Service, that it should entrust as many as possible of its information activities to the United Nations and other executing agencies;

⁵⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Fifth Committee*, 1456th meeting, paras. 11-16.

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.*

2898 (XXVI). Restructuring of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as a response to the Second United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General⁵⁷ and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁵⁸ on the restructuring of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, including the observations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 8 to 11 of its report;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;⁵⁹

3. *Endorses* the suggestion made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 11 of its report.

*2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.*

⁵⁷ A/C.5/1380 and Corr.1.

⁵⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 A (A/8408/Add.1-30)*, document A/8408/Add.13.

⁵⁹ A/8446, annex II.

2899 (XXVI). Budget for the financial year 1972

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1972

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1972:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US 213,124,410 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

<i>Section</i>	<i>(US dollars)</i>
PART I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences	
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,449,900
2. Special meetings and conferences	2,903,600
TOTAL, PART I	4,353,500
PART II. Staff costs and related expenses	
3. Salaries and wages	96,189,160
4. Common staff costs	21,951,100
5. Travel of staff	2,656,100
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	159,000
TOTAL, PART II	120,955,360
PART III. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	
7. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	9,614,000
TOTAL, PART III	9,614,000

<i>Section</i>	<i>(US dollars)</i>	
<i>PART IV. Equipment, supplies and services</i>		
8. Permanent equipment	1,413,300	
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	6,897,900	
10. General expenses	6,037,000	
11. Printing	3,376,700	
	TOTAL, PART IV	17,724,900
<i>PART V. Technical programmes</i>		
12. Regional and subregional advisory services	1,825,000	
13. Economic development, social development and public administration; human rights advisory services; narcotic drugs control	5,408,000	
14. Industrial development	1,500,000	
	TOTAL, PART V	8,733,000
<i>PART VI. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>		
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	12,525,000	
	TOTAL, PART VI	12,525,000
<i>PART VII. United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>		
16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	14,419,000	
	TOTAL, PART VII	14,419,000
<i>PART VIII. Special missions</i>		
17. Special missions	8,370,700	
	TOTAL, PART VIII	8,370,700
<i>PART IX. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>		
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	5,398,500	
	TOTAL, PART IX	5,398,500
<i>PART X. International Court of Justice</i>		
19. International Court of Justice	1,706,150	
	TOTAL, PART X	1,706,150
<i>PART XI. Special expenses</i>		
20. Special expenses	10,574,300	
	TOTAL, PART XI	10,574,300
		214,374,410
Global reduction to be achieved under various sections of the budget concerning United Nations documentation approved at the 1473rd meeting of the Fifth Committee		(1,250,000)
	GRAND TOTAL	213,124,410

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 \$309,630 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.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1972

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1972:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US 35,921,650 are approved as follows:

<i>Income section</i>	<i>(US dollars)</i>	
PART I. Income from staff assessment		
1. Income from staff assessment	25,313,650	
	TOTAL, PART I	25,313,650
PART II. Other income		
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,499,400	
3. General income	4,910,000	
4. Revenue-producing activities	3,198,600	
	TOTAL, PART II	10,608,000
	GRAND TOTAL	35,921,650

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.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1972

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1972:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 213,124,410, together with supplementary appropriations for 1971 totalling \$2,478,500,⁶⁰ as well as the additional requirement to cover the decrease in estimated income other than staff assessment for 1971 of \$158,500, 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 \$10,608,000, by income other than staff assessment approved under resolution B above;

(b) As to \$1,874,033, by the amount available in surplus account for the financial year 1970;

(c) As to \$75,951, by contribution of new Member States for the financial years 1970 and 1971;

(d) As to \$203,203,426, by assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2654 (XXV) of 4 December 1970 on the scale of assessments for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973;

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 \$26,091,165, comprising:

(a) \$25,313,650, being the estimated staff assessment income for 1972;

(b) \$140,515, being the excess of actual income over the approved estimates of income from staff assessment for 1970;

(c) \$637,000,⁶⁰ being the increase in the revised income from staff assessment for 1971.

2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.

⁶⁰ See resolution 2882 (XXVI).

2900 (XXVI). Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1972*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 1972, 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) Such commitments made in accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, not exceeding a total of \$200,000, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to emergency aid in connexion with natural disasters, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster;

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-seventh 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-seventh session of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

*2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.*

2901 (XXVI). Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1972*The General Assembly*

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the year ending 31 December 1972 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 1972;

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 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 1971 under General Assembly resolution 2740 (XXV) of 17 December 1970;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for 1971 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contribution payable by the Member State in respect of the financial year 1972;

5. 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 2900 (XXVI) of 22 December 1971 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 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;

6. 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 1972, 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.

*2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.*

2902 (XXVI). Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace by the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly,

Considering that the contribution payable by the International Court of Justice in respect of the use of the Peace Palace at The Hague under the terms of article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace as contained in annex A to General Assembly resolution 84 (I) of 11 December 1946, as amended by the supplementary agreements contained in the annexes to Assembly resolutions 586 (VI) of 21 December 1951 and 1343 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, is no longer sufficient to defray the costs which the Carnegie Foundation is required to pay under the terms of the said Agreement, as amended,

Approves the Supplementary Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the Peace Palace as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

*2031st plenary meeting,
22 December 1971.*

ANNEX

Supplementary Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the Peace Palace

1. The United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation hereby agree that article II of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at The Hague as contained in annex A to General Assembly resolution 84 (I) of 11 December 1946, as amended by the supplementary agreements contained in the annexes to Assembly resolutions 586 (VI) of 21 December 1951 and 1343 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, shall be amended to read as follows:

"Article II

"The annual contribution payable by the International Court of Justice in respect of the use of the Peace Palace is hereby fixed at 200,000 Netherlands florins net."

2. The two parties further agree that in 1972, 1973 and 1974 the International Court of Justice shall pay to the Carnegie Foundation a supplementary contribution of 25,000 Netherlands florins a year towards the cost of the restoration of the Peace Palace.

3. This Supplementary Agreement shall enter into force with effect from 1 January 1972.

*
*

Other decisions

Report of the Economic and Social Council

(Item 12)

At its 2030th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1971, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:⁶¹

(a) Took note of chapters XXI and XXII of the report of the Economic and Social Council;⁶²

(b) Endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1644 (LI) of 30 July 1971 relating to the format of the report on budget performance.

Budget estimates for the financial year 1972

(Item 76)

At its 2031st plenary meeting, on 22 December 1971, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraphs 23, 50, 88, 149 and 150 of part II of its report.⁶³

At the same meeting, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 12 of part III of its report.⁶⁴

Establishment of the Special Committee on the Financial Situation of the United Nations

(Item 76)

At its 2031st plenary meeting, on 22 December 1971, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,⁶⁵ decided to establish a Special Committee on the Financial Situation of the United Nations, composed of the following Member

⁶¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document A/8613, para. 3.*

⁶² *Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8403).*

⁶³ *Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 76, document A/8531/Add.1.*

⁶⁴ *Ibid., document A/8531/Add.2.*

⁶⁵ A/8635, para. 4.

States: BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, FRANCE, GHANA, INDIA, JAPAN, KENYA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, NORWAY, POLAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Planning estimate for the financial year 1973

(Item 77)

At its 2023rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1971, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁶⁶ to defer for one further 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 80)

At its 1979th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1971, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraphs 11 and 12 of its report.⁶⁷

Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

(Item 81)

At its 2030th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1971, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 9 of its report.⁶⁸

Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

(Item 82)

At its 2030th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1971, the General Assembly took note of the decisions of the Fifth Committee, contained in paragraph 7 of its report,⁶⁹ concerning the activities of the Joint Inspection Unit and approved the recommendations of the Committee, contained in paragraph 13 of that report, concerning the form of presentation of the United Nations budget.

Publications and documentation of the United Nations

(Item 83)

Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly

(Item 26)

At its 2024th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1971, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 6 of part I of its report.⁷⁰

Personnel questions

(Item 84)

At its 2023rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1971, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraphs 34 to 37 of part I of its report.⁷¹

At its 2030th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1971, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 32 of part II of its report⁷² and approved the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraph 34.

⁶⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 77, document A/8605, para. 5.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 80, document A/8489.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 81, document A/8607.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 82, document A/8629.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda items 83 and 26, document A/8608.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 84, document A/8604.

⁷² *Ibid.*, document A/8604/Add.1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

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2766 (XXVI). 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 fourth session,¹

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 establishing the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and defining the object and terms of reference of the Commission,

Further recalling its resolutions 2421 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, 2502 (XXIV) of 12 November 1969 and 2635 (XXV) of 12 November 1970 on the reports of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its first, second and third sessions,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all peoples on a basis of equality and, thereby, to their well-being,

Noting that the Trade and Development Board, at its eleventh session, considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its fourth session and expressed satisfaction with the co-ordination of the work programmes of the Commission and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the field of international legislation on shipping,²

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade

Law on the work of its fourth session and commends its members for their contribution to the progress made in the work of the Commission;

2. Recommends that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should:

(a) Continue, in its work, to pay special attention to the topics to which it has decided to give priority, that is, the international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration and international legislation on shipping;

(b) Accelerate its work on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, with special regard to developing countries;

(c) Continue to collaborate with international organizations active in the field of international trade law;

(d) Continue to give special consideration to the interests of developing countries and to bear in mind the special problems of land-locked countries;

(e) Continue, in its use of working groups and other working methods, to seek to enhance its efficiency and to ensure full consideration of the needs of all regions;

(f) Keep its programme of work under constant review;

3. Notes with satisfaction the publication of the first volume of the *Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law*³ and the first volume of the *Register of Texts of Conventions and Other Instruments concerning International Trade Law*⁴ and authorizes the Secretary-General to publish the second volume of the *Register of Texts* in accordance with the decision of the Commission contained in paragraph 131 of its report;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the United Nations Commission on International Trade

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/8417).

² Ibid., Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1), part three, paras. 417-420.

³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.V.1.

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.V.3.

Law the records of the discussions at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the Commission's report on the work of its fourth session.

*1986th plenary meeting,
17 November 1971.*

2780 (XXVI). Report of the International Law Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-third session,⁵

Emphasizing the need for the further codification and progressive development of international law in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and to give increased importance to its role in relations among nations,

Recalling the recommendations it made in resolution 2634 (XXV) of 12 November 1970 concerning the codification and progressive development of the rules of international law governing the representation of States in their relations with international organizations, succession of States, State responsibility, the most-favoured-nation clause and the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations,

Noting with satisfaction that at its twenty-third session, in 1971, the International Law Commission, in the light of the observations and comments of Member States, Switzerland and the secretariats of various international organizations and taking into account the relevant resolutions and debates of the General Assembly, revised the provisional draft articles on the representation of States in their relations with international organizations, prepared at its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions, and finally adopted the draft articles as the basis of a convention,

Believing that the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations,⁶ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations⁷ and the Convention on Special Missions⁸ constitute instruments the purpose of which is to contribute to the fostering of friendly relations among nations, irrespective of their constitutional and social systems, and that it is desirable to conclude a convention on the representation of States in their relations with international organizations,

Recognizing the views expressed by the International Law Commission in paragraphs 133 and 134 of its report, in particular those on the importance and urgency of dealing with the problem of the protection and inviolability of diplomatic agents and other persons entitled to special protection under international law,

Noting with appreciation that the United Nations Office at Geneva organized, during the twenty-third session of the International Law Commission, a seventh session of the Seminar on International Law,

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/8410/Rev.1).*

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500 (1964), No. 7310.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596 (1967), No. 8638.

⁸ See resolution 2530 (XXIV), annex.

I

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-third session;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work it accomplished at its twenty-third session;

3. *Approves* the programme and organization of work of the twenty-fourth session of the International Law Commission to be held in 1972, including the decision to place on the provisional agenda of that session an item entitled "Review of the Commission's long-term programme of work: 'Survey of International Law' prepared by the Secretary-General";

4. *Recommends* that the International Law Commission should:

(a) Continue its work on succession of States, 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, with a view to completing in 1972 the first reading of draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties and making progress in the consideration of succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties;

(b) Continue its work on State responsibility, taking into account the views and considerations referred to in General Assembly resolutions 1765 (XVII) of 20 November 1962, 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963 and 2400 (XXIII) of 11 December 1968, with a view to making in 1972 substantial progress in the preparation of draft articles on the topic;

(c) Continue its study of the most-favoured-nation clause;

(d) Continue its consideration of the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations;

5. *Recommends further* that the International Law Commission, in the light of its scheduled programme of work, decide upon the priority to be given to the topic of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses;

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 jurists of developing countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission the records of the discussion on the report of the Commission at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

II

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the question of representation of States in their relations with international organizations and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to this work;

2. *Invites* Member States and Switzerland as a host State to submit, not later than 1 June 1972, their written comments and observations on the draft articles on representation of States in their relations with international organizations, and on the procedure to be adopted for the elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the subject;

3. *Invites also* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit within the same period their written comments and observations on the said draft articles;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate, before the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the comments and observations submitted in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. *Expresses its desire* that an international convention be elaborated and concluded expeditiously on the basis of the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission and in the light of the comments and observations submitted in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Representation of States in their relations with international organizations";

III

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite comments from Member States before 1 April 1972 on the question of the protection of diplomats and to transmit them to the International Law Commission at its twenty-fourth session;

2. *Requests* the International Law Commission to study as soon as possible, in the light of the comments of Member States, the question of the protection and inviolability of diplomatic agents and other persons entitled to special protection under international law, with a view to preparing a set of draft articles dealing with offences committed against diplomats and other persons entitled to special protection under international law for submission to the General Assembly at the earliest date which the Commission considers appropriate.

*1999th plenary meeting,
3 December 1971.*

2781 (XXVI). 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 1 February to 5 March 1971,⁹

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 at its session held in 1971,

Considering that in its resolutions 2330 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2420 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, 2549 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 and 2644 (XXV) of 25 November 1970 the General Assembly recognized the widespread conviction of the need to expedite the definition of aggression,

Considering the urgency of bringing the work of the Special Committee to a successful conclusion and the

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/8419).

desirability of achieving the definition of aggression as soon as possible,

Noting also the common desire of the members of the Special Committee to continue their work on the basis of the results achieved and to arrive at a draft definition,

1. *Decides* that the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression shall resume its work, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2330 (XXII), as early as possible in 1972;

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-seventh session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression".

*1999th plenary meeting,
3 December 1971.*

2818 (XXVI). Review of the role of the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations,

Recalling further that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, all Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,

Emphasizing that, in conformity with that principle, as solemnly proclaimed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, judicial settlement is one of the means to which States can have recourse in seeking a just settlement of their disputes,

Considering the desirability of finding ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Court,

Noting that the Court has undertaken a revision of its Rules,

Having noted the report of the Secretary-General¹⁰ containing the replies received from certain Member States and from Switzerland to the questionnaire prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2723 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 and the text of the letter addressed to the Secretary-General by the President of the Court,

1. *Invites* Member States and States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice which have not yet been able to do so to transmit to the Secretary-General, by 1 July 1972, their comments on the questionnaire prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2723 (XXV);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit those comments to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Court the above-mentioned report,¹⁰ together with the summary records of the discussions held in the Sixth Committee on this subject at the twenty-sixth session;

¹⁰ A/8382 and Add.1-4.

4. *Invites* the Court to submit its views on the matter if it so desires;

5. *Expresses the hope* that the Court will complete the revision of its Rules as soon as possible;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Review of the role of the International Court of Justice".

2019th plenary meeting,
15 December 1971.

2819 (XXVI). Security of missions accredited to the United Nations and safety of their personnel and establishment of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Security of missions accredited to the United Nations and safety of their personnel" and the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations,¹¹

Drawing attention to its resolution 2747 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, in which it urges the Government of the host country to make certain that the measures taken to ensure the protection and security of diplomatic missions and their diplomatic personnel are adequate to enable permanent missions to the United Nations to perform properly the functions entrusted to them by their Governments,

Expressing its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his valuable contribution to the work of the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations,

Noting with extreme concern the illegal acts of individuals or groups against the inviolability of various missions accredited to the United Nations involving the commission and the repetition of violent and other criminal acts, including in some cases the use of bombs or firearms, against their premises and the residences of their personnel and also the assaults, the uttering of threats and insults against such personnel, and picketing accompanied by violence,

Expressing its deep sympathy with the missions and their personnel that have become the victims of such acts,

Recalling the responsibilities of the Government of the host country with respect to the United Nations and missions accredited to it and their personnel under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and general international law,

Taking into account the profound concern expressed by representatives of States at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly over the perpetration and repetition of violent and increasingly dangerous attacks against the premises of certain missions accredited to the United Nations, and also over the repeated threats and the hostile and intimidating acts against the personnel of these missions, which indicates a deterioration in the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Considering that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and to the status of the diplomatic missions accredited to it are of mutual concern to Member States, including the host country, as well as to the Secretary-General,

1. *Strongly condemns* the acts of violence and other criminal acts against the premises of certain missions accredited to the United Nations and against their personnel as being flagrantly incompatible with their status under international law;

2. *Urges* that the Government of the United States of America, the host country of the United Nations, should take all requisite measures to ensure, in conformity with its international obligations, the protection and security of the United Nations Headquarters, of the missions accredited to it and of their personnel, thereby ensuring normal conditions for the performance of their functions;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to take all possible measures, including the use of information and publicity, to ensure a favourable atmosphere for the normal functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the assurances given by the representative of the host country that it will intensify in a diligent and energetic manner its efforts to strengthen the protection and safety of the missions accredited to the United Nations and their personnel;

5. *Decides* to establish a Committee on Relations with the Host Country, composed of the host country and fourteen Member States to be chosen by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with regional groups and taking into consideration equitable geographic representation thereon;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to participate actively in the work of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country with a view to ensuring the representation of the interests concerned;

7. *Instructs* the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as all the categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations; the Committee is authorized to study the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and shall consider, and advise the host country on, issues arising in connexion with the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations;

8. *Authorizes* the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to have summary records of its meetings and to convene on a periodic basis and whenever it is convoked by its Chairman at the request of any State Member of the United Nations or the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to solicit the views of Member States with respect to the measures needed to ensure the future security of missions and the safety of their personnel and to transmit such replies to the Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Committee on Relations with the Host

¹¹ A/8474.

Country, if so requested by missions accredited to the United Nations, cases involving infringements of their status;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to furnish all appropriate assistance to the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and to bring to its attention issues of mutual concern relating to the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on the progress of its work and to make, if it deems it necessary, appropriate recommendations;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

2019th plenary meeting,
15 December 1971.

* * *

At the 2029th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1971, the President of the General Assembly announced that, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of the above resolution, he had appointed fourteen members of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

As a result, the Committee on Relations with the Host Country is composed of the following Member States: ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CYPRUS, FRANCE, GUYANA, IRAQ, IVORY COAST, MALI, SPAIN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

2838 (XXVI). 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 Law¹² and the recommendations made to the Secretary-General by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are contained in that report,

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law,

Convinced nevertheless that States, international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and to increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dis-

semination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Recalling that, in the conduct of the Programme, it is desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others,

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out in 1972 and 1973 the activities specified in his report to be financed from budgetary provisions in the regular budget, including the provision of:

(a) A minimum of fifteen fellowships in 1972 and 1973 at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(b) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who will be invited to the regional training and refresher course to be held in Latin America in 1972 and to the regional symposium to be held in Asia in 1973;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law in 1971;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts made to support the teaching of international law;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly in the organization of regional meetings and in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Institute;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the offer of the Government of Venezuela to provide host facilities for the regional training and refresher course to be held in 1972;

6. *Urges* all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme by periodically inviting Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise towards assisting in its implementation and possible expansion;

8. *Reiterates* its request to Member States and to interested organizations 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;

9. *Decides* to appoint the following thirteen Member States as members of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, for a period of four years

¹² A/8508 and Corr.1.

beginning on 1 January 1972: Barbados, Belgium, Cyprus, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iraq, Mali, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1972 and 1973 and, following consultations with the Advisory

Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-eighth session an item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

*2025th plenary meeting,
18 December 1971.*

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 Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the twenty-sixth session. See p. xii.

<i>Organ</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Page</i>
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Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	XXV	30-31

^b Liberia should be deleted from the list of members of the Council since its term of office expired on 31 December 1968.

^c 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.

^d The Committee received this designation pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1344 (XIII).

CONVENTIONS AND DECLARATIONS

This list provides a reference to the conventions and declarations and to the agreements, covenants and treaties the texts of which appear in the volumes of resolutions.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>
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Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects	2777 (XXVI)
Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	2530 (XXIV)
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Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	1040 (XI)
Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity	2391 (XXIII)
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	640 (VII)
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Declaration of the Rights of the Child	1386 (XIV)
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