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RESOLUTIONS

**adopted by the General Assembly
during its**

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

Volume I

17 September – 18 December 1974

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 31 (A/9631)



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NOTE

The present volume contains the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the period from 17 September to 18 December 1974. At its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the Assembly decided to maintain item 109 on the agenda of its twenty-ninth session.

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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 from 17 September to 18 December 1974 and an index, by agenda item, of the resolutions and of other action taken by the Assembly during that period 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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ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS¹

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Ecuador (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-ninth 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 and VIII (sections A to C)] (item 12).
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 14).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 15).
15. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 16).
16. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (item 17).
17. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (item 18).
18. Election of nineteen members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (item 19).
19. Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States: report of the Secretary-General (item 20).
20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General (item 21).
21. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (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).²
23. Restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations (item 25).

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/9750) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 2236th plenary meeting on 21 September 1974. At its 2236th and 2237th plenary meetings, on 21 September 1974, 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 155.

² See also "Fourth Committee", item 11.

24. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (item 43):³
(d) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
25. Question of Namibia (item 65):⁴
(e) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
26. Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (item 26).
27. Status of the European Economic Community in the General Assembly (item 102).
28. Question of Palestine (item 108).
29. The situation in the Middle East (item 109).
30. Question of Cyprus (item 110).⁵
31. Status of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the General Assembly (item 111).⁶

First Committee

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

1. Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use: report of the Secretary-General (item 27).
2. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 28).
3. Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 29).
4. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3079 (XXVIII) 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 30).
5. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (item 31).
6. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 32).
7. Preparation of an international convention on principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 33).
8. World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (item 34).
9. General and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 35).⁷
10. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General (item 36).
11. Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries (item 24):
(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Distribution of the Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General.

³ For subitems (a) to (c), see below "Second Committee", item 3.

⁴ For subitems (a) to (d), see below "Fourth Committee", item 3.

⁵ At its 2236th and 2237th plenary meetings, on 21 September 1974, the General Assembly decided to consider this item directly in plenary meeting on the understanding that it would, when considering the item, invite the Special Political Committee to meet for the purpose of affording representatives of the Cypriot communities an opportunity to take the floor in the Committee in order to express their views, and that it would then resume its consideration of the item, taking into account the report of the Special Political Committee.

⁶ At its 2261st plenary meeting, on 8 October 1974, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/9750/Add.1, para. 2), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting, immediately after item 102.

⁷ At its 2236th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1974, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/9750, para. 25 (b) (ii)), that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/9722 and Add.1) should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connexion with its consideration of item 35.

12. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (item 100).
13. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (item 101).
14. Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health (item 103).
15. Question of Korea (item 104):
 - (a) Withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations;
 - (b) Urgent need to implement fully the consensus of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly on the Korean question and to maintain peace and security on the Korean peninsula.
16. Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia (item 107).

Special Political Committee

1. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa (item 37):
 - (a) Reports of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
2. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 38):
 - (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 United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;
 - (d) Report of the Secretary-General.
3. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (item 39).
4. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (item 40).
5. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 41).
6. Question of Cyprus (item 110).⁸

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters II, III (sections A to D), IV, VI (sections A to D and G) and VII (sections 1 to 3)] (item 12).⁸

⁸ At its 2237th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1974, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/9750, para. 25 (c)), that: (a) chapter II (General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments) might be of interest to the First and Third Committees; (b) chapter III, section A (World Food Conference) and section B (Consideration of the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region stricken by drought and measures to be taken for the benefit of that region), might be of interest to the Third Committee; (c) chapter IV, section B (Special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation), section D (Second United Nations Development Decade), section G (Population questions) and section H (World Food Conference), might be of interest to the Third Committee; (d) chapter IV, section C (Collective economic security), might be of interest to the First Committee; (e) chapter VI, section A.5 (Review of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency), might be of interest to the Fifth and Sixth Committees; and (f) chapter VI, section A.6 (Relations with the World Intellectual Property Organization), might be of interest to the Sixth Committee. For chapters III (section D), IV (section J) and VI (sections A.2, 4 and 5), see also "Third Committee", item 1; for chapter VI (sections A.6 and C), see also "Fifth Committee", item 15; and for chapters VI (sections A.1, 3 and 7 and G) and VII (sections 1 to 3), see also "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 15.

2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board (item 42).
3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (item 43):⁹
 - (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
 - (b) Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization: report of the Executive Director;
 - (c) Establishment of a United Nations industrial development fund: report of the Secretary-General.
4. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director (item 44).
5. Operational activities for development (item 45):
 - (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;
 - (e) United Nations Fund for Population Activities;
 - (f) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (g) World Food Programme.
6. United Nations Environment Programme (item 46):
 - (a) Report of the Governing Council;
 - (b) United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Criteria governing multilateral financing of housing and human settlements: report of the Secretary-General.
7. Reduction of the increasing gap between the developed countries and the developing countries (item 47).
8. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (item 48).
9. Economic co-operation among developing countries: report of the Secretary-General (item 49).
10. Quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development, including the definition of the quantitative targets contemplated in paragraph 63 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (item 50).
11. United Nations University: report of the University Council (item 51).
12. Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (item 98).
13. Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations (item 60):¹⁰
 - (a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine: report of the Secretary-General.

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters III (sections D to F), IV (section J), V (sections A to C, D, paragraphs 436 to 478, 487 to 492 and 494 to 506, and E), VI (sections A.1 to 5 and 7, E and G) and VII (sections 1 to 3)] (item 12).¹¹

⁹ For subitem (d), see above "Plenary meetings", item 24.

¹⁰ At its 2237th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1974, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/9750, para. 25 (d) (ii)), that the Third Committee could consider the humanitarian aspects of the item during its discussion of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council).

¹¹ At its 2237th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1974, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/9750, para. 25 (d) (i)), that chapter VI, section A.5 (Review of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency), might be of interest to the Fifth and Sixth Committees. For chapters III (section D), IV (section J) and VI (sections A.2, 4 and 5), see also "Second Committee", item 1; for chapter VI (section E), see also "Fifth Committee", item 15; and for chapters VI (sections A.1, 3 and 7 and G) and VII (sections 1 to 3), see also "Second Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 15. See also foot-note 10.

2. Human rights in armed conflicts: protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict (item 52).
3. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 53):
 - (a) Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
 - (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.
4. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 54).
5. 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: report of the Secretary-General (item 55).
6. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General (item 56).
7. Freedom of information (item 57):
 - (a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;
 - (b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.
8. Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General (item 58).
9. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 59).
10. United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law (item 61).
11. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress (item 62).
12. Unified approach to development analysis and planning (item 63).
13. Question of the establishment, in accordance with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, of a body to which persons claiming the benefit of the Convention may apply (item 99).

Fourth Committee

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

1. Report of the Trusteeship Council (item 13).
2. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations (item 64):
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
3. Question of Namibia (item 65):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) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (d) United Nations Fund for Namibia: reports of the United Nations Council for Namibia and of the Secretary-General.
4. Question of Territories under Portuguese domination (item 66):
 - (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 Commission of Inquiry on the Reported Massacres in Mozambique;
 - (c) Report of the Secretary-General.

¹² For subitem (e), see above "Plenary meetings", item 25.

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 67).
6. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 68).
7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 69):
 - (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
 - (b) Reports of the Secretary-General.
8. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapter VI (section F)] (item 12).
9. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 70).
10. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 71).
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).¹³

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and accounts for the year 1973 and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 72):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme.
2. Programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975 (item 73).¹⁴
3. Review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets (item 74).
4. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 75).
5. Joint Inspection Unit (item 76):
 - (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

¹³ See also "Plenary meetings", item 22.

¹⁴ At its 2237th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1974, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/9750, para. 25 (e) (ii)), that the views of the Second Committee on the report of the Secretary-General relating to the separate preparation and submission of the programme and budget of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and to the administrative autonomy for that organization (A/C.5/1616 and Corr.1) should be available to the Fifth Committee before its consideration of that matter.

6. Pattern of conferences (item 77).
 - (a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
7. Publications and documentation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 78).
8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 79).
9. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly (item 80):
 - (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.
10. Personnel questions (item 81):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Other personnel questions: reports of the Secretary-General.
11. United Nations salary system (item 82):
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board.
12. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 83).
13. Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of the Secretary-General (item 84).
14. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (item 85).
15. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters V (section D, paragraphs 479 to 486), VI (sections A.1, 3, 6 and 7, C, E, G and H), VII and VIII (section D)] (item 12).¹⁵
16. Translation of some official documents of the General Assembly and of resolutions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council into the German language (item 106).

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (item 86).¹⁶
2. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-sixth session (item 87).
3. Participation in the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, to be held in 1975 (item 88).
4. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its seventh session (item 89).
5. United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods: report of the Secretary-General (item 90).

¹⁵ At its 2237th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1974, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/9750, para. 25 (e) (i), that chapter V, section D, paragraphs 479 to 486 (Employment of women by the secretariats of organizations within the United Nations system), might be of interest to the Third Committee. For chapter VI (sections A.6 and C), see also "Second Committee", item 1; for chapter VI (section E), see also "Third Committee", item 1; and for chapters VI (sections A.1, 3 and 7 and G) and VII (sections 1 to 3), see also "Second Committee", item 1, and "Third Committee", item 1.

¹⁶ At its 2237th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1974, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 25 (f) of the first report of the General Committee (A/9750), in which the attention of the Assembly was drawn to the observations of the Secretary-General as set forth in his memorandum to the General Committee (A/BUR/182, para. 25).

6. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism (item 91).
7. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (item 92).
8. Review of the role of the International Court of Justice (item 93).
9. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (item 94).
10. Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 95).
11. Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (item 96).
12. 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 (item 97).
13. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapter V (section D, paragraph 493)] (item 12).
14. Diplomatic asylum (item 105).
15. Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and measures to increase the number of parties to the Convention (item 112).¹⁷

¹⁷ At its 2291st plenary meeting, on 19 November 1974, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its fourth report (A/9750/Add.3), 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: BELGIUM, CHINA, COSTA RICA, PHILIPPINES, SENEGAL, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

*2233rd plenary meeting
17 September 1974*

COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

(Items 4, 5 and 6)

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

President of the General Assembly:

Mr. Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA (Algeria).

*2233rd plenary meeting
17 September 1974*

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly:

The representatives of the following Member States: AUSTRIA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHINA, FRANCE, GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF), HAITI, IVORY COAST, LEBANON, MEXICO, NEPAL, NICARAGUA, PHILIPPINES, ROMANIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZAMBIA.

*2235th plenary meeting
18 September 1974*

Chairmen of the Main Committees of the General Assembly:

First Committee: Mr. Carlos ORTIZ DE ROZAS (Argentina);

Special Political Committee: Mr. Per LIND (Sweden);

Second Committee: Mr. Jihad KARAM (Iraq);

Third Committee: Mrs. Aminata MARICO (Mali);

Fourth Committee: Mr. Buyantyn DASHTSEREN (Mongolia);

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

Sixth Committee: Mr. Milan ŠAHOVIĆ (Yugoslavia).

*2235th plenary meeting¹⁸
18 September 1974*

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 AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, INDONESIA, KENYA and PERU.

¹⁸ 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: GUYANA, ITALY, JAPAN, SWEDEN and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

2266th plenary meeting
11 October 1974

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As a result of the above election, the composition of the Security Council for 1975 will be as follows: BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CHINA, COSTA RICA,* FRANCE, GUYANA,** IRAQ,* ITALY,** JAPAN,** MAURITANIA,* SWEDEN,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIAL REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON,* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

ELECTION OF EIGHTEEN MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(Item 17)

The General Assembly elected eighteen members to the Economic and Social Council to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BURUNDI, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, INDIA, JAPAN, KENYA, PAKISTAN, POLAND, SWEDEN, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and ZAIRE.*

The following Member States were elected: ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, ETHIOPIA, GABON, JAPAN, KENYA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PERU, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, YEMEN and ZAIRE.

2306th plenary meeting
4 December 1974

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As a result of the above election, the composition of the Economic and Social Council for 1975 will be as follows: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA,** AUSTRALIA,** BELGIUM,** BRAZIL,* BULGARIA,** CANADA,** CHINA,** COLOMBIA,** CONGO,** CZECHOSLOVAKIA,** DEMOCRATIC YEMEN,** DENMARK,** ECUADOR,** EGYPT,** ETHIOPIA,** FIJI,* FRANCE,* GABON,** GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,** GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF),* GUATEMALA,* GUINEA,* INDONESIA,* IRAN,** ITALY,** IVORY COAST,** JAMAICA,** JAPAN,** JORDAN,** KENYA,** LIBERIA,** MALI,* MEXICO,** MONGOLIA,* NETHERLANDS,* NORWAY,** PAKISTAN,** PERU,** ROMANIA,** SENEGAL,* SPAIN,* THAILAND,** TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,* TURKEY,* UGANDA,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.** VENEZUELA,* YEMEN,** YUGOSLAVIA,* ZAIRE** and ZAMBIA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

ELECTION OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(Item 18)

The General Assembly, in pursuance of section II, paragraphs 3 to 5, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 and its resolution 3305 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, elected fifteen members to the Industrial Development Board to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, INDIA, JAPAN, KUWAIT, the LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC, MALAYSIA, the NETHERLANDS, PERU, THAILAND, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and UPPER VOLTA.

The following States were elected: ALGERIA, BRAZIL, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, INDIA, INDONESIA, IVORY COAST, JAPAN, KUWAIT, MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS, PERU, SWEDEN and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

2321st plenary meeting
16 December 1974

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*As a result of the above election, the composition of the Industrial Development Board for 1975 will be as follows: ALGERIA,*** ARGENTINA,** AUSTRIA,** BELGIUM,** BRAZIL,*** CHINA,* CUBA,*** CZECHOSLOVAKIA,*** FINLAND,* FRANCE,*** GABON,** GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF),* GREECE,* INDIA,*** INDONESIA,*** IRAN,* ITALY,** IVORY COAST,*** JAMAICA,** JAPAN,*** KUWAIT,*** LIBERIA,* MADAGASCAR,** MALAYSIA,*** MEXICO,* NETHERLANDS,*** NIGERIA,* NORWAY,** PERU,*** PHILIPPINES,** POLAND,** ROMANIA,* RWANDA,* SPAIN,* SRI LANKA,* SWEDEN,*** SWITZERLAND,** TUNISIA,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,*** URUGUAY,* VENEZUELA* and ZAMBIA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

ELECTION OF NINETEEN MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

(Item 19)

The General Assembly, in pursuance of section I, paragraph 1, of its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, elected nineteen members to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF), ICELAND, INDIA, IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, MALAWI, PERU, ROMANIA, SOMALIA, TUNISIA, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

The following States were elected: BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, EGYPT, FINLAND, GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF), INDIA, IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC, MALAYSIA, ROMANIA, SUDAN, SWITZERLAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and ZAIRE.

2321st plenary meeting
16 December 1974

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*As a result of the above election, the composition of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for 1975 will be as follows: ARGENTINA,** AUSTRALIA,* BRAZIL,*** BURUNDI,* CANADA,** CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC,* CHILE,* CHINA,** COLOMBIA,*** CZECHOSLOVAKIA,** EGYPT,*** FINLAND,*** FRANCE,** GABON,** GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,* GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF),*** GHANA,** GUATEMALA,** INDIA,*** INDONESIA,** IRAN,*** IRAQ,* ITALY,*** IVORY COAST,** JAMAICA,** JAPAN,*** JORDAN,* KENYA,*** LEBANON,** LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC,*** MALAYSIA,*** MADAGASCAR,* MEXICO,* MOROCCO,** NETHERLANDS,* NICARAGUA,* NIGERIA,* PAKISTAN,* PANAMA,* PHILIPPINES,** POLAND,* ROMANIA,*** SENEGAL,* SIERRA LEONE,** SPAIN,** SRI LANKA,* SUDAN,*** SWEDEN,** SWITZERLAND,*** SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC,** TURKEY,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,*** VENEZUELA,*** YUGOSLAVIA** and ZAIRE.****

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN 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>
3203 (XXIX)	Admission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to membership in the United Nations (A/L.728 and Add.1).....	22	17 September 1974	2
3204 (XXIX)	Admission of Grenada to membership in the United Nations (A/L.729 and Add.1)	22	17 September 1974	2
3205 (XXIX)	Admission of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to membership in the United Nations (A/L.730 and Add.1)	22	17 September 1974	2
3206 (XXIX)	Credentials of representatives to the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly (A/PV.2248)	3	30 September 1974	2
3207 (XXIX)	Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa (A/L.731/Rev.1)	3	30 September 1974	2
3208 (XXIX)	Status of the European Economic Community in the General Assembly (A/L.734)	102	11 October 1974	2
3209 (XXIX)	Status of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the General Assembly (A/L.735)	111	11 October 1974	2
3210 (XXIX)	Invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organization (A/L.736 and Add.1 and 2)	108	14 October 1974	3
3212 (XXIX)	Question of Cyprus (A/L.739 and Add.1)	110	1 November 1974	3
3213 (XXIX)	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/L.740)	15	5 November 1974	3
3236 (XXIX)	Question of Palestine (A/L.741 and Add.1)	108	22 November 1974	4
3237 (XXIX)	Observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organization (A/L.742 and Add.1)	108	22 November 1974	4
3238 (XXIX)	Restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations (A/L.737/Rev.2)	25	29 November 1974	5
3280 (XXIX)	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/L.746/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	21	10 December 1974	5
3282 (XXIX)	Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States (A/L.748 and Add.1-6)	20	12 December 1974	6
3283 (XXIX)	Peaceful settlement of international disputes (A/L.749 and Add.1)	20	12 December 1974	6
3322 (XXIX)	Report of the Security Council (A/L.756)	11	16 December 1974	7
3323 (XXIX)	Credentials of representatives to the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly (A/PV.2320, para. 15)	3	16 December 1974	7
3328 (XXIX)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/L.754 and Add.1-3) ..	23	16 December 1974	7
3329 (XXIX)	Dissemination of information on decolonization (A/L.755 and Add.1-3)	23	16 December 1974	9
3334 (XXIX)	Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (A/L.747 and Add.1 and 2)	26	17 December 1974	10
<i>Other decisions</i>				
	Credentials of representatives to the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly	3	12 November 1974	10
	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	7	21 September 1974	11
	Adoption of the agenda	8	21 September 1974	11
	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	10	16 December 1974	11
	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	18 December 1974	11
	Report of the International Court of Justice	14	16 December 1974	11
	Appointment to fill a vacancy in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	23	18 December 1974	11
	Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	43 (d)	18 December 1974	12
	Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	65 (e)	13 December 1974	12
	The situation in the Middle East	109	18 December 1974	12

3203 (XXIX). Admission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 10 June 1974 that the People's Republic of Bangladesh should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,¹

Having considered the application for membership of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,²

Decides to admit the People's Republic of Bangladesh to membership in the United Nations.

*2233rd plenary meeting
17 September 1974*

3204 (XXIX). Admission of Grenada to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 21 June 1974 that Grenada should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,³

Having considered the application for membership of Grenada,⁴

Decides to admit Grenada to membership in the United Nations.

*2233rd plenary meeting
17 September 1974*

3205 (XXIX). Admission of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 August 1974 that the Republic of Guinea-Bissau should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,⁵

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau,⁶

Decides to admit the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to membership in the United Nations.

*2233rd plenary meeting
17 September 1974*

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 22, document A/9642.

² A/8754-S/10759. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1972.

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 22, document A/9652.

⁴ A/9641-S/11311. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974.

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 22, document A/9712.

⁶ A/9665-S/11393. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1974.

3206 (XXIX). Credentials of representatives to the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly⁷

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.⁸

*2248th plenary meeting
30 September 1974*

3207 (XXIX). Relationship between the United Nations and South Africa⁷

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2636 A (XXV) of 13 November 1970, 2862 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 2948 (XXVII) of 8 December 1972 and its decision of 5 October 1973,⁹ by which it decided to reject the credentials of South Africa,

Recalling that South Africa did not heed any of the aforementioned decisions and has continued to practise its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination against the majority of the population in South Africa,

Reaffirming, once again, that the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination of the Government of South Africa is a flagrant violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting the persistent refusal of South Africa to abandon its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in compliance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly,

Calls upon the Security Council to review the relationship between the United Nations and South Africa in the light of the constant violation by South Africa of the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

*2248th plenary meeting
30 September 1974*

3208 (XXIX). Status of the European Economic Community in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote co-operation between the United Nations and the European Economic Community,

Requests the Secretary-General to invite the European Economic Community to participate in the sessions and work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.

*2266th plenary meeting
11 October 1974*

3209 (XXIX). Status of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote co-operation between the United Nations and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance,

⁷ See also p. 10, item 3.

⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document A/9779.

⁹ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 10, item 3.

Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to participate in the sessions and work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.

2266th plenary meeting
11 October 1974

3210 (XXIX). Invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organization

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Palestinian people is the principal party to the question of Palestine,

Invites the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in the deliberations of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings.

2268th plenary meeting
14 October 1974

3212 (XXIX). Question of Cyprus

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Cyprus,

Gravely concerned about the continuation of the Cyprus crisis, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Mindful of the need to solve this crisis without delay by peaceful means, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Having heard the statements in the debate and taking note of the report of the Special Political Committee on the question of Cyprus,¹⁰

1. *Calls upon* all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it;

2. *Urges* the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and foreign military presence and personnel from the Republic of Cyprus, and the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs;

3. *Considers* that the constitutional system of the Republic of Cyprus concerns the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities;

4. *Commends* the contacts and negotiations taking place on an equal footing, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities, and calls for their continuation with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement, based on their fundamental and legitimate rights;

5. *Considers* that all the refugees should return to their homes in safety and calls upon the parties concerned to undertake urgent measures to that end;

6. *Expresses the hope* that, if necessary, further efforts including negotiations can take place, within the framework of the United Nations, for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the present resolution, thus ensuring to the Republic of Cyprus its fundamental right to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 110, document A/9820.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus and calls upon all States to contribute to that effort;

8. *Calls upon* all parties to continue to co-operate fully with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, which may be strengthened if necessary;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to lend his good offices to the parties concerned;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Security Council.

2275th plenary meeting
1 November 1974

3213 (XXIX). 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 1973/1974 and the addendum thereto,¹¹

Aware that the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 5 November 1974¹² provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities,

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

2. *Commends* the International Atomic Energy Agency for its action in amending the rules of procedure of the General Conference in such a way as to enhance and streamline its performance;

3. *Welcomes* the actions taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to increase the level of the 1975 target for voluntary contributions to the general fund by 50 per cent for a total of \$4.5 million;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the reorientation of the programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in view of the energy situation, by the adoption of an expanded programme for nuclear power and reactors, nuclear safety standards and environmental protection, and the International Nuclear Information System;

5. *Further notes with appreciation* the steps taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency in expanding its training programme to meet the urgent need of developing countries which plan to utilize nuclear power at an early date;

6. *Realizes* the importance of the initiative taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency in arranging for an international conference on nuclear power and the fuel cycle, to be convened in 1977, to review and appraise the role of nuclear energy and alternative energy sources in satisfying energy demand in the future;

7. *Commends* the International Atomic Energy Agency on the steps it has taken, as reflected in the addendum to its report, in implementing General Assembly resolution 2829 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 to establish, within its framework, an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful pur-

¹¹ International Atomic Energy Agency, *Annual Report, 1 July 1973-30 June 1974* (Vienna, July 1974) and addendum; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by notes of the Secretary-General (A/9722 and Add.1).

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 2276th meeting*, paras. 2-34.

poses under appropriate international control, particularly the approval of the procedures in responding to requests for services related to nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and the resolution of the Board of Governors of 13 September 1974 to establish, within the Agency, a separate organizational unit for this purpose;

8. *Urges* all countries concerned to ratify or accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹³ or finalize their safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency as soon as possible in accordance with the provisions of that Treaty, in view of the fact that the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will take place in May 1975;

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

2277th plenary meeting
5 November 1974

3236 (XXIX). Question of Palestine

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Palestine,

Having heard the statement of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,¹⁴

Having also heard other statements made during the debate,

Deeply concerned that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has yet been achieved and recognizing that the problem of Palestine continues to endanger international peace and security,

Recognizing that the Palestinian people is entitled to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing its grave concern that the Palestinian people has been prevented from enjoying its inalienable rights, in particular its right to self-determination,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Recalling its relevant resolutions which affirm the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, including:

(a) The right to self-determination without external interference;

(b) The right to national independence and sovereignty;

2. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they have been displaced and uprooted, and calls for their return;

3. *Emphasizes* that full respect for and the realization of these inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine;

¹³ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

¹⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 2282nd meeting, paras. 3-83.

4. *Recognizes* that the Palestinian people is a principal party in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Further recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to regain its rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Appeals* to all States and international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people in its struggle to restore its rights, in accordance with the Charter;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization on all matters concerning the question of Palestine;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Question of Palestine" in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session.

2296th plenary meeting
22 November 1974

3237 (XXIX). Observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organization

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Palestine,

Taking into consideration the universality of the United Nations prescribed in the Charter,

Recalling its resolution 3102 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolutions 1835 (LVI) of 14 May 1974 and 1840 (LVI) of 15 May 1974,

Noting that the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, the World Population Conference and the World Food Conference have in effect invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in their respective deliberations,

Noting also that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea has invited the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in its deliberations as an observer,

1. *Invites* the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Invites* the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

3. *Considers* that the Palestine Liberation Organization is entitled to participate as an observer in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the present resolution.

2296th plenary meeting
22 November 1974

3238 (XXIX). Restoration of the lawful rights of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that the situation in Cambodia is of concern to all Member States and especially to the countries situated close to the area,

Taking into account that, while the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, presided over by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, exercises authority over a segment of Cambodia, the Government of the Khmer Republic still has control over a preponderant number of the Cambodian people,

Believing that the Cambodian people themselves should be allowed to solve their own political problems peacefully, free from outside interference,

Believing also that such political settlement should be reached by the indigenous parties concerned, without external influence,

1. *Calls upon* all the Powers which have been influencing the two parties to the conflict to use their good offices for conciliation between these two parties with a view to restoring peace in Cambodia;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after due consultation, to lend appropriate assistance to the two contending parties claiming lawful rights in Cambodia and to report on the results to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

3. *Decides* not to press for any further action until Member States have an opportunity to examine the report of the Secretary-General.

2302nd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

3280 (XXIX). Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2011 (XX) of 11 October 1965, 2193 (XXI) of 15 December 1966, 2505 (XXIV) of 20 November 1969, 2863 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 2962 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and 3066 (XXVIII) of 15 November 1973 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eleventh ordinary session, held at Mogadiscio from 12 to 15 June 1974, concerning the question with which the General Assembly is seized,

Taking into account the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at the 2262nd plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 9 October 1974,

Taking also into account the statement made by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity at the 2080th meeting of the Fourth Committee on 1 October 1974 and at the 908th meet-

ing of the Special Political Committee on 7 October 1974,

Noting with satisfaction the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to help to solve the serious problems which principally affect southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the positive results achieved in the work of the United Nations bodies concerned as a direct consequence of the participation of representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in the relevant proceedings of these bodies in an observer capacity,

Aware of the urgent need to give increased assistance to the victims of colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* resulting from political and criminal acts of repression by the Government of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity¹⁵ and commends his efforts in promoting such co-operation;

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

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and *apartheid* in southern Africa, and, in this connexion, draws attention to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and *Apartheid* established by the Organization of African Unity;

4. *Draws once again the attention* of United Nations bodies, in particular the Security Council, to the need to take effective measures to associate more closely the Organization of African Unity regularly with all their work concerning Africa, including especially the activities of the committee on sanctions of the Council;¹⁶

5. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and intensify their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

6. *Decides* to invite as observers, on a regular basis and in accordance with earlier practice, representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the relevant work of the Main Committees of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs concerned, as well as in conferences, seminars and other meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations which relate to their countries, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for their effective participation, including the requisite financial provisions;

¹⁵ A/9734.

¹⁶ Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia.

7. *Recommends* to the other United Nations organs concerned, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to ensure that the necessary arrangements are made to facilitate the effective participation of these national liberation movements in their relevant proceedings;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

2312th plenary meeting
10 December 1974

3282 (XXIX). Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2925 (XXVII) of 27 November 1972 and 3073 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973,

Emphasizing that the active participation of all Member States in efforts aimed at strengthening the United Nations and enhancing its role in contemporary international relations is essential for the success of those efforts,

Aware that the strengthening of the role of the United Nations requires continuous improvement in the functioning and effectiveness of its principal organs in the exercise of their responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that it is desirable for the General Assembly to keep constantly under review the over-all problems connected with the role and the effectiveness of the United Nations and to consider them periodically with a view to evaluating the progress achieved and adopting appropriate measures aimed at strengthening the role of the world Organization in international life,

1. *Reaffirms* the provisions of its resolutions 2925 (XXVII) and 3073 (XXVIII) concerning the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in contemporary international relations;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁷ prepared pursuant to resolution 3073 (XXVIII), containing the views, suggestions and proposals of Member States regarding the strengthening of the role of the United Nations;

3. *Transmits* to its thirtieth session for consideration the views, suggestions and proposals of Member States contained in the above-mentioned report, and in any communications that may be submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 below with regard to improving the functioning and effectiveness of the General Assembly in the exercise of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Draws the attention* of the other principal organs of the United Nations to the views, suggestions and proposals of Member States contained in the relevant

sections of the report of the Secretary-General so that they may be taken into consideration in the process of effectively improving the activities and functioning of those organs and invites them to keep the General Assembly informed on this subject in such manner as they may consider appropriate;

5. *Requests* Member States to give further study to ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations and enhancing its effectiveness and to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 30 June 1975, their views, suggestions and proposals in that regard with a view to supplementing the report prepared on the basis of resolution 3073 (XXVIII);

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States".

2316th plenary meeting
12 December 1974

3283 (XXIX). Peaceful settlement of international disputes

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Charter of the United Nations obliges Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,

Recalling, in particular, that the Security Council is charged under the terms of Article 24 of the Charter with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and that disputes may be brought to the attention of the Council for purposes of pacific settlement under the provisions of Chapter VI of the Charter,

Recalling also that Article 33 of the Charter directs that parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice,

Recalling further that the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and, as such, is available to Members for the settlement of legal disputes, that it has recently amended the Rules of Court¹⁸ with a view to simplifying its procedure so as to avoid delays and simplify hearings, and that it may establish chambers to hear and determine cases by summary procedure allowing for the speediest possible settlement of disputes,

Mindful of the existence of other facilities and machinery available for the settlement of disputes by mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, including the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and established regional agencies or arrangements,

Reaffirming that recourse to peaceful settlement of international disputes shall in no way constitute an unfriendly act between States,

¹⁷ A/9695.

¹⁸ I.C.J. Acts and Documents No. 2 (Sales number 364).

Mindful also of the continuing threat to international peace and security posed by serious disputes of various kinds and the need for early action to resolve such disputes by resort in the first instance to the means recommended in Article 33 of the Charter,

1. *Draws the attention of States to the machinery established under the Charter of the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of international disputes;*

2. *Urges Member States not already parties to instruments establishing the various facilities and machinery available for the peaceful settlement of disputes to consider becoming parties to such instruments and, in the case of the International Court of Justice, recognizes the desirability that States study the possibility of accepting, with as few reservations as possible, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in accordance with Article 36 of the Statute of the Court;*

3. *Calls upon Member States to make full use and seek improved implementation of the means and methods provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and elsewhere for the exclusively peaceful settlement of any dispute or any situation, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, including negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, good offices including those of the Secretary-General, or other peaceful means of their own choice;*

4. *Requests the Secretary-General to prepare an up-to-date report concerning the machinery established under the Charter for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, inviting his attention in particular to the following resolutions of the General Assembly:*

(a) Resolution 268 D (III) of 28 April 1949, in which the Assembly established the Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation;

(b) Resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950, section B, in which the Assembly established the Peace Observation Commission;

(c) Resolution 1262 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, in which the Assembly considered the question of establishing an arbitral procedure for settling disputes;

(d) Resolution 2329 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, in which the Assembly established a United Nations register of experts for fact finding;

(e) Resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in which the Assembly approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Invites the attention of the Security Council, the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, the International Court of Justice and the Secretary-General to the present resolution.*

*2316th plenary meeting
12 December 1974*

3322 (XXIX). Report of the Security Council

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2864 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 2991 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3186 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973,

Takes note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1973 to 15 June 1974.¹⁹

*2320th plenary meeting
16 December 1974*

3323 (XXIX). Credentials of representatives to the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.²⁰

*2320th plenary meeting
16 December 1974*

3328 (XXIX). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

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 all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 3163 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, in Namibia by the Government of South Africa, resulting from its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory, and in Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime, as a result of the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take effective measures to put an end to that régime,

Strongly deprecating the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, thus perpetuating their domination of the peoples in the Territories concerned,

Welcoming the changes in the colonial policy of Portugal and the constructive steps so far taken towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the African Territories under its administration, and convinced that the process of decolonization will be accelerated further in southern Africa as a direct result of the intensified activities of the national liberation movements concerned, as well as of the changes brought about by the Government of Portugal,

Welcoming also the positive moves towards self-determination and independence in some of the remaining Territories, in particular Niue, Papua New Guinea, the Seychelles and the Comoro Archipelago, but deeply concerned at the slow progress in the implementation of the Declaration as regards many other

¹⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/9602).

²⁰ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document A/9779/Add.1.

Territories, despite the encouraging but limited political and constitutional development which has recently taken place,

Noting with satisfaction the constructive results achieved as a consequence of the increased co-operation and the active participation in the work 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 of representatives of the administering Powers concerned, as well as the readiness of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal and the United Kingdom to receive United Nations visiting missions to the Territories under their administration, and deeply deploring the negative attitude of those administering Powers which, despite the repeated appeals addressed to them by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, persist in their refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the Assembly,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in colonial Territories will be achieved with the greatest speed by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction the arrangements for the representation of the national liberation movements concerned in the work of the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Fourth Committee, and expressing its appreciation of their active participation in the relevant proceedings of those organs,

Noting with appreciation the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular the constructive results achieved as a consequence of the visiting missions dispatched by the Special Committee in 1974 to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands,²¹ the Gilbert and Elliee Islands²² and Niue,²³

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 1974,²⁴ including the programme of work envisaged for 1975;²⁵

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementa-

tion of the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid* and the activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploit colonial peoples, as well as the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

5. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and 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 by the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, towards the national independence of their countries;

6. *Condemns* the continued influx of foreign immigrants into the colonial Territories in southern Africa and the eviction and displacement of the indigenous inhabitants of those Territories, as well as the intensified activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories;

7. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide moral and material assistance to all peoples under colonial and alien domination struggling for their freedom and independence, in particular to the national liberation movements of the Territories in Africa, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity;

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 Government of South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

9. *Calls upon* 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* all Governments and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned, in an appropriate capacity, when dealing with matters pertaining to those Territories;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of 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 to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

²¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. XX, annex.

²² *Ibid.*, chap. XXI, annex I.

²³ *Ibid.*, chap. XXII, annex I.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1).

²⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. I, paras. 173-184.

12. *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 that are likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommends that the Council take such suggestions fully into consideration;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of these Territories to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence;

15. *Calls upon* those administering Powers which have not done so to co-operate fully 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 and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

16. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular to assist the Economic and Social Council in its consideration of the related items on its agenda;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the increased level of activities of the Special Committee, to provide the 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.

2221st plenary meeting
16 December 1974

3329 (XXIX). Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,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, as well as resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization,

Stressing the urgent need to arouse world public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples in the colonial Territories in Africa guided by their national liberation movements,

Taking into account the related suggestions of the Special Committee as well as the views expressed in that regard by representatives of the national liberation movements who participated as observers in the work of the Special Committee and the Fourth Committee,

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

Bearing in mind the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of 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 question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Reaffirms* the vital importance of urgently effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, in particular the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples in the colonial Territories in Africa, as well as the efforts being made by the international community to assist in the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms;

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 all information centres, particularly those located in western Europe;

(b) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging 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 publish, in consultation with the Special Committee, the periodical *Objective: Justice* and the bulletin "United Nations and Southern Africa" in other languages besides English and French, as appropriate;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and through the

²⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

Office of Public Information and the unit on information relating to decolonization established in pursuance of resolution 3164 (XXVIII), to continue to collect, prepare and disseminate, on a regular basis, basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization, and, to that end, to make provision for the necessary personnel and facilities;

5. *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 paragraphs 3 and 4 above;

6. *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 or intensify, 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;

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 seek suitable means for the effective dissemination of information on decolonization and, in particular, to hold consultations, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements concerned, as well as with the non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization;

9. *Further requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2321st plenary meeting
16 December 1974

3334 (XXIX). Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973,

Noting the letter dated 29 August 1974 from the President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to the President of the General

Assembly²⁷ regarding the decisions reached at the second session of the Conference, held at Caracas from 20 June to 29 August 1974,

Noting further the decision of the Conference to invite national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity or by the League of Arab States operating in their respective regions to participate in its proceedings as observers without the right to vote,

Having considered the decision of the Conference, as contained in the letter of its President to the President of the General Assembly, that its next session should be held at Geneva from 17 March to 3 or 10 May 1975, the closing date to depend upon arrangements to be made with the World Health Organization,

Noting with satisfaction the decision of the World Health Organization, as communicated to the Secretary-General by its Director-General, to postpone the opening of the twenty-eighth World Health Assembly from 6 to 13 May 1975,²⁸

1. *Approves* the convening of the next session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea for the period from 17 March to 10 May 1975 at Geneva;

2. *Decides* to authorize the Conference to include Arabic as an official and working language;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) Papua New Guinea to attend any future session of the Conference, if independent, as a participating State and, while not independent, to attend as an observer;

(b) The Cook Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Niue, Surinam and the West Indies Associated States to attend any future session of the Conference as observers or, if any of them becomes independent, as a participating State;

(c) The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to attend any future session of the Conference as an observer;

4. *Notes* the decision of the Conference to accept the invitation of the Government of Venezuela to meet at Caracas at an appropriate date for the purpose of signing the Final Act and related instruments adopted by the Conference and authorizes the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to that end.

2323rd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26, document A/9721.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/9721/Add.1.

* * *

Other decisions

Credentials of representatives to the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly²⁹ (Item 3)

At its 2281st plenary meeting, on 12 November 1974, the General Assembly, after considering the letter dated 31 October 1974 from the President of the Security Council concerning the relationship between the United Nations and

²⁹ See resolutions 3206 (XXIX) and 3207 (XXIX).

South Africa,³⁰ upheld the ruling of the President of the Assembly regarding the position of the delegation of South Africa.

**Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2,
of the Charter of the United Nations
(Item 7)**

At its 2236th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1974, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1974.³¹

**Adoption of the agenda
(Item 8)**

At its 2236th, 2237th, 2261st and 2291st plenary meetings, on 21 September, 8 October and 19 November 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,³² adopted the agenda for the twenty-ninth session.³³

At its 2236th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,³⁴ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled "Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28".

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

At its 2320th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1974, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.³⁵

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

At its 2324th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly took note of chapters I and VIII (sections A to C) of the report of the Economic and Social Council.³⁶

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

At its 2320th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1974, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.³⁷

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

At its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of CUBA as a member 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 the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of VENEZUELA.³⁸

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, document A/9847.

³¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 7, document A/9730.

³² *Ibid.*, agenda item 8, documents A/9750 and Add.1 and 3.

³³ A/9751 and Add.1 and 2. For the allocation of agenda items, see above, pp. v-xii.

³⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document A/9750, para. 20.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/9601) and *Supplement No. 1A* (A/9601/Add.1).

³⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 3* (A/9603).

³⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5* (A/9605).

³⁸ A/9971.

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

**Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
(Item 43 (d))**

At its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General,³⁹ in pursuance of section II, paragraph 18, of Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, of Mr. Abd-El Rahman KHANE as Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1975 and ending on 31 December 1978.

**Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
(Item 65 (e))**

At its 2318th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,⁴⁰ approved the extension of the appointment of Mr. Sean MACBRIDE as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term until 31 December 1975.

**The situation in the Middle East
(Item 109)**

At its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly decided to maintain item 109 on the agenda of its twenty-ninth session.

³⁹ A/9746.

⁴⁰ A/9863.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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3234 (XXIX). International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973,

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

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

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

Reaffirming further its belief 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 with a view to promoting maximum international co-operation, including the widest possible exchange of information in this field, and the expansion of international programmes for the practical applications of space technology to development,

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

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,² the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space³ and the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects⁴ to give early consideration to ratifying or acceding to those international agreements, so that they may have the broadest possible effect;

3. Notes with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has completed the text of the draft Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space;⁵

4. Notes with appreciation the useful work carried out by the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the field of the progressive development and the codification of the law of outer space;

5. Notes that, in responding to the request of the General Assembly, the Legal Sub-Committee and the Committee itself have achieved further progress towards completion of the draft treaty relating to the Moon;

6. Recommends that the Legal Sub-Committee should consider at its fourteenth session, with the same high priority:

(a) The draft treaty relating to the Moon with a view to completing it as soon as possible;

(b) The elaboration of principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2916 (XXVII) of 9 November 1972;

(c) The legal implications of remote sensing of the earth from space, taking into account the various views of States expressed on the subject, including proposals for draft international instruments;

7. Notes, in this context, that the delegations of Argentina and Brazil have introduced, during the current session of the General Assembly, draft basic articles of a treaty on remote sensing of natural resources by means of space technology⁶ for the consideration of the Legal Sub-Committee at its fourteenth session;

8. Also recommends that the Legal Sub-Committee should consider at its fourteenth session, as time permits, matters relating to the definition and/or delimitation of outer space and outer space activities;

*9. Notes with appreciation the useful work carried out by the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites, *inter alia* in facilitating the work of the Legal Sub-Committee in elaborating principles governing the use by States of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting;*

10. Recommends that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, bearing in mind the useful contribution that the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites can make to its work, should consider reconvening the Working Group if or when it deems it useful;

11. Notes with satisfaction that, in promoting international co-operation in the applications of space technology, the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and its Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites have given considerable attention to the potential use of remote sensing of the earth by satellites in development programmes of all countries, especially of developing countries;

12. Welcomes the various efforts envisaged with a view to making more readily available the benefits of this new technology to all countries, especially developing countries;

13. Welcomes further, as a valuable step in the efforts to find appropriate patterns for the possible international organization of an operational remote-sensing system or systems, the request of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Secretary-General undertake studies on the organizational and financial requirements of global and regional centres for remote sensing;

14. Endorses the opinion that further studies by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of organizational and financial questions relating to remote sensing of the earth from space should progress together with consideration by the Legal Sub-Committee of the legal aspects of remote sensing of the earth from space as a matter of priority;

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/9620).

² Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

³ Resolution 2345 (XXII), annex.

⁴ Resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex.

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/9620), annex III.

⁶ See A/C.1/1047.

15. *Commends* the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites for its accomplishment in assessing the current stage of development of remote sensing and in facilitating understanding of the potential benefits of this new space application for development, especially that of the developing countries;

16. *Notes with approval* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, having considered the various recommendations made by its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee with regard to the work of the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites, as set out in the final report of the Working Group,⁷ agreed to the recommendation that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, at its twelfth session in 1975, should give to remote sensing the priority accorded to it in paragraph 49 of the Committee's report;

17. *Welcomes* the continuing progress achieved in developing the United Nations programme on space applications into a significant means of promoting international co-operation in this field, as set out in paragraphs 35 to 41 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and in paragraph 29 of the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee,⁸ and recommends that, in order to facilitate further progress in space applications, the Committee should explore the desirability of expanding the programme in the future, including the possibility of improving its effectiveness, taking especially into account the needs of the developing countries;

18. *Endorses* the United Nations programme on space applications, as referred to in paragraph 41 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and in paragraph 29 of the report of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, and recommends the continuing development of the programme, taking especially into account the needs of the developing countries;

19. *Notes with appreciation* that several Member States have offered educational and training facilities, under United Nations sponsorship, in the practical applications of space technology and draws the attention of Member States, particularly the developing countries, to those opportunities as outlined in paragraphs 35 to 38 and 40 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

20. *Further notes with appreciation* the actions, as mentioned in paragraph 37 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, of several Member States in serving as hosts to the United Nations-sponsored panels, seminars and workshops in 1973 and 1974, and in agreeing to serve as hosts to the United Nations-sponsored panels, seminars and workshops in 1975;

21. *Further notes* the value of United Nations panels and training seminars in various fields of space application and hopes that Member States will continue to offer to serve as hosts to these panels and training seminars with a view to the widest possible spread of information and sharing of costs in this new area of development, especially in that of the developing countries;

22. *Commends* to the attention of Member States the questionnaire, recently communicated to them for

their reply, which has been prepared for the purpose of facilitating future planning of a more effective United Nations programme on space applications with particular regard to the needs of the developing countries for assistance in this field;

23. *Recommends* that, in accordance with paragraph 57 of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the specialized agencies—such as the International Telecommunication Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization—having existing responsibilities or programmes of studies pertaining to the geostationary orbit should provide the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its next session with background information brought up to date on the subject;

24. *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 those 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 should continue to give consideration to the use of those facilities for space research activities;

25. *Recalls* the principles governing the operation of such United Nations-sponsored facilities as set forth in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in 1962⁹ and originally endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962;

26. *Agrees* with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as set out in paragraph 45 of its report, that proper co-ordination is necessary for activities within the United Nations system relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

27. *Recalls* its interest in receiving information concerning discussions in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization regarding the use of maritime satellites, particularly in view of the International Conference on the Establishment of an International Maritime Satellite System, to be held in 1975;

28. *Reiterates* its requests to the World Meteorological Organization to pursue actively the implementation of its tropical cyclone project, while continuing and intensifying its other related action programmes, including the World Weather Watch and, especially, the efforts being undertaken towards obtaining basic meteorological data and discovering ways and means to mitigate the harmful effects of tropical storms and to remove or minimize their destructive potential, and looks forward to its report thereon in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2914 (XXVII) of 9 November 1972 and 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973;

29. *Notes with appreciation* that the specialized agencies, in particular the World Meteorological Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, have continued to take an active part in the United Nations programme

⁷ A/AC.105/125.

⁸ A/AC.105/131.

⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 27, document A/5181.

for the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, including the practical applications of space technology;

30. *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 thereon to the Committee—the particular problems that may arise from the use of outer space in the fields within their competence and that should, in their opinion, be brought to the attention of the Committee;

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

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

3235 (XXIX). Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

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 rule of law in this new field of human endeavour,

Desiring, in the light of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,¹⁰ the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space¹¹ and the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects,¹² to make provision for registration by launching States of space objects launched into outer space with a view, *inter alia*, to providing States with additional means and procedures to assist in the identification of space objects,

Bearing in mind its resolution 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, in which it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to consider as a matter of priority the completion of the text of the draft Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,¹³

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee have completed the text of the draft Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,

1. *Commends* the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

¹⁰ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

¹¹ Resolution 2345 (XXII), annex.

¹² Resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex.

¹³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/9620).

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

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

ANNEX

Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

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 that the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies of 27 January 1967 affirms that States shall bear international responsibility for their national activities in outer space and refers to the State on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried,

Recalling also that the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space of 22 April 1968 provides that a launching authority shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to the return of an object it has launched into outer space found beyond the territorial limits of the launching authority,

Recalling further that the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects of 29 March 1972 establishes international rules and procedures concerning the liability of launching States for damage caused by their space objects,

Desiring, in the light of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, to make provision for the national registration by launching States of space objects launched into outer space,

Desiring further that a central register of objects launched into outer space be established and maintained, on a mandatory basis, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Desiring also to provide for States Parties additional means and procedures to assist in the identification of space objects,

Believing that a mandatory system of registering objects launched into outer space would, in particular, assist in their identification and would contribute to the application and development of international law governing the exploration and use of outer space,

Have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE I

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) 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;

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

(c) The term "State of registry" means a launching State on whose registry a space object is carried in accordance with article II.

ARTICLE II

1. When a space object is launched into earth orbit or beyond, the launching State shall register the space object by means of an entry in an appropriate registry which it shall maintain. Each launching State shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the establishment of such a registry.

2. Where there are two or more launching States in respect of any such space object, they shall jointly determine which one of them shall register the object in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, bearing in mind the provisions of article VIII of 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 without prejudice to appropriate agreements concluded or to be concluded among the launching States on jurisdiction and control over the space object and over any personnel thereof.

3. The contents of each registry and the conditions under which it is maintained shall be determined by the State of registry concerned.

ARTICLE III

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall maintain a Register in which the information furnished in accordance with article IV shall be recorded.

2. There shall be full and open access to the information in this Register.

ARTICLE IV

1. Each State of registry shall furnish to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as soon as practicable, the following information concerning each space object carried on its registry:

- (a) Name of launching State or States;
- (b) An appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number;
- (c) Date and territory or location of launch;
- (d) Basic orbital parameters, including:
 - (i) Nodal period,
 - (ii) Inclination,
 - (iii) Apogee,
 - (iv) Perigee;
- (e) General function of the space object.

2. Each State of registry may, from time to time, provide the Secretary-General of the United Nations with additional information concerning a space object carried on its registry.

3. Each State of registry shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the greatest extent feasible and as soon as practicable, of space objects concerning which it has previously transmitted information, and which have been but no longer are in earth orbit.

ARTICLE V

Whenever a space object launched into earth orbit or beyond is marked with the designator or registration number referred to in article IV, paragraph 1 (b), or both, the State of registry shall notify the Secretary-General of this fact when submitting the information regarding the space object in accordance with article IV. In such case, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall record this notification in the Register.

ARTICLE VI

Where the application of the provisions of this Convention has not enabled a State Party to identify a space object which has caused damage to it or to any of its natural or juridical persons, or which may be of a hazardous or deleterious nature, other States Parties, including in particular States possessing space monitoring and tracking facilities, shall respond to the greatest extent feasible to a request by that State Party, or transmitted through the Secretary-General on its behalf, for assistance under equitable and reasonable conditions in the identification of the object. A State Party making such a request shall, to the greatest extent feasible, submit information as to the time, nature and circumstances of the events giving rise to the request. Arrangements under which such assistance shall be rendered shall be the subject of agreement between the parties concerned.

ARTICLE VII

1. In this Convention, with the exception of articles VIII to XII inclusive, 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 paragraph 1 of this article.

ARTICLE VIII

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York. 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 Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force among the States which have deposited instruments of ratification on the deposit of the fifth such instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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 Secretary-General 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.

ARTICLE IX

Any State Party to this Convention may propose amendments to the 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 X

Ten years after the entry into force of this Convention, the question of the review of the 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, 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. Such review shall take into account in particular any relevant technological developments, including those relating to the identification of space objects.

ARTICLE XI

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 Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

ARTICLE XII

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at New York on 14 January 1975.

3254 (XXIX). Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 3093 B (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973 it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, a report on the reduction of the military budgets of the States permanent members of the Security Council, which should also cover other States with a major economic and military potential, and on the utilization of a part of the funds thus saved to provide international assistance to developing countries,

Having examined the report of the Group of Consultant Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets, transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General on 14 October 1974,¹⁴

Noting that Governments have not had the time necessary to study that report with the attention and care which the important and complex questions covered in it merit,

Considering, therefore, that it would be advisable to postpone any assessment by the General Assembly regarding the substance of those questions,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Consultant Experts, as well as to the Governments and international organizations which rendered assistance in the preparation of the report requested by the General Assembly in resolution 3093 B (XXVIII);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

3. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 30 June 1975, their views and suggestions on all those points they deem pertinent with regard to the matters covered in the report, including the following:

(a) Meaning and scope of a definition of "military budgets" which has the greatest probability of receiving general acceptance;

(b) Feasible and adequate procedures so that the United Nations may establish a system of standardized military budgets of the States envisaged in resolution 3093 B (XXVIII);

(c) Per cent reduction advisable for the States permanent members of the Security Council, bearing in mind that a 10 per cent reduction has been proposed;

¹⁴ A/9770.

(d) Definition of what should be understood by "other States with a major economic and military potential";

(e) Per cent reduction advisable for those States;

(f) Part of the resources released through the reduction of military budgets which should be allotted to international assistance for developing countries;

(g) International system or mechanism, within the framework of the United Nations, which should be employed in order to achieve the best distribution and utilization of the additional assistance allotted to the developing countries, taking into account the goals set for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute as a document of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, not later than 1 August 1975, a report containing a compilation, by countries, of the views and suggestions requested in the present resolution and a tabulation of the same according to the matters covered therein, particularly regarding the seven points specified in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3254 (XXIX): report of the Secretary-General".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3255 (XXIX). Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in resolution 2932 A (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, it welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use*¹⁵ and expressed its conviction that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate call urgently for renewed efforts by Governments to seek, through legal means, the prohibition of the use of such weapons and of indiscriminate and cruel methods of warfare and, if possible through measures of disarmament, the elimination of specific, especially cruel or indiscriminate weapons,

Recalling that, in resolution 3076 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, it took note of the comments submitted by Governments¹⁶ on the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and of the widespread wish that intergovernmental action should be taken with a view to reaching agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of these weapons,

Recalling further that by the same resolution the General Assembly pointed to the extensive factual report prepared under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross entitled *Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects*,¹⁷ covering, *inter alia*, high-velocity projectiles, blast and fragmentation weapons, time-delay weapons and incendiary weapons, and endorsed the

¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.I.3.

¹⁶ A/9207 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

¹⁷ International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, 1973.

conclusion of the report that intergovernmental review and action regarding weapons of these kinds was called for,

Recalling, lastly, that by resolution 3076 (XXVIII) the General Assembly considered that prohibitions or restrictions of the use of such weapons should be examined without delay and that positive results in this regard were likely to facilitate substantive disarmament negotiations with a view to the elimination of production, stockpiling and proliferation of the weapons in question, which should be the ultimate objective, and invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and to seek agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use¹⁸ and the report of the Conference of Government Experts, held at Lucerne, Switzerland, from 24 September to 18 October 1974, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to study in depth the question of the prohibition or limitation of the use of conventional weapons that may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

Mindful of the fact that much suffering of civilian populations and combatants may be avoided if general agreement can be attained on the prohibition or restriction of the use of specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects,

Welcoming the active work of the Diplomatic Conference and the Conference of Government Experts concerning the question of the prohibition or restriction of the use of specific conventional weapons,

Noting that this work, which has comprised an examination of important categories of conventional weapons, has resulted not only in a better understanding of the significance of earlier studies of this subject but in the emergence of new valuable data and suggestions and proposals for possible restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons,

Aware of the complexity of the issues raised by such suggestions and proposals and the recognized need to examine thoroughly all data now available and to undertake some further investigations, which may permit Governments to reach well-founded conclusions,

Conscious of the need for broad agreement on any prohibitions or restrictions which may be contemplated and of the need for a further expert discussion to this end,

Taking note with appreciation of the expressed readiness of the International Committee of the Red Cross to convoke another Conference of Government Experts, which would receive and consider new information and focus on such conventional weapons as have been, or may become, the subject of proposed bans or restrictions of use and would study the possibility, content and form of such proposed bans or restrictions,

1. *Urges* all Governments to examine the considerable body of facts which is now available on the matter and to compile without delay such supplementary data as may be required by them to focus upon specific proposals for prohibitions or restrictions;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments to co-operate in the clarification of the issues and to consider in a constructive spirit and with a sense of urgency all proposals and suggestions which have been or may be advanced on the matter;

3. *Invites* the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to continue its consideration of the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons and, in this context, also to consider the results of the first Conference of Government Experts and the programme of work which a second Conference of Government Experts might follow;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on aspects of the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use¹⁸ and the report of the Conference of Government Experts, held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which contains a study in depth of the question of the prohibition or limitation of the use of conventional weapons that may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

Recalling its resolution 2932 A (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3076 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 on this question,

Recalling the conclusion of the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968,¹⁹ that napalm bombing is among the methods and means of warfare that erode human rights,

Emphasizing the consensus of the Conference of Government Experts that severe burn wounds are probably the most painful type of wound and frequently remain so for long periods of time and that they may result in permanent disability, including physical, functional, cosmetic, social and psychological disability,

Deeply disturbed at the continuing use of napalm and other incendiary weapons,

¹⁸ See *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), chap. III, resolution XXIII.

1. *Condemns* the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts in circumstances where it may affect human beings or may cause damage to the environment and/or natural resources;

2. *Urges* all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the specialized agencies and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this subject, based on information received under paragraph 3 of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3256 (XXIX). Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973,

Convinced that the process of détente in the world is conducive to the implementation of further disarmament measures and of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Stressing the contribution that early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction would make to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling that it has repeatedly condemned all actions that are 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 1925,²⁰

Reaffirming the need for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of that Protocol,

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction²¹ constitutes an important step towards agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States,

Recalling, in this connexion, the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention 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,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,²²

Noting that draft conventions on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction as well as many other working documents, proposals and suggestions have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Desiring to contribute to the successful conclusion of negotiations on effective measures for the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

1. *Reaffirms* the objective of reaching agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

2. *Urges* all States to make every effort to facilitate agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, bearing in mind existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction;

4. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, with a view to its entry into force and effective implementation at an early date;

5. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to accede to or ratify 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, in the course of 1975 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its signing, and calls anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained therein;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical weapons and chemical methods of warfare;

7. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3257 (XXIX). Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban

The General Assembly,

Gravely disturbed at the continuance of nuclear weapon testing since the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly,

²⁰ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138, p. 65.

²¹ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

²² A/9708-DC/237. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627)*.

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject,

Recalling the stated aim of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water²³ and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons²⁴ to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Taking note of the special report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on the question of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,²⁵

Believing that the continuance of nuclear weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Convinced that cessation of nuclear weapon testing would be in the supreme interest of mankind, both as a major step towards controlling the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons and to relieve the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radio-active contamination for the health of present and future generations,

1. *Condemns* all nuclear weapon tests, in whatever environment they may be conducted;

2. *Reaffirms* its deep concern at the continuance of such testing, both in the atmosphere and under ground, and at the lack of progress towards a comprehensive test ban agreement;

3. *Calls upon* all States not yet parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to adhere to it forthwith;

4. *Emphasizes once more* the urgency of concluding a comprehensive test ban agreement;

5. *Reminds* the nuclear-weapon States of their special responsibility to initiate proposals to this end;

6. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the testing of nuclear weapons, in any environment, pending conclusion of such an agreement;

7. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban agreement and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress achieved;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban".

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3258 (XXIX). Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3079 (XXVIII) 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, 2666 (XXV)

of 7 December 1970, 2830 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2935 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3079 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, in six of which appeals have been made to the nuclear-weapon States regarding the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),²⁶

Reiterating 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,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), which entered into force for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in 1969 and 1971, respectively, has entered into force as well during the current year for France and the People's Republic of China, whose Governments deposited their respective instruments of ratification on 22 March and 12 June 1974;

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), as has already been done by the other four nuclear-weapon States to which the General Assembly began to address its appeals in 1967;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3258 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

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3259 (XXIX). Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also General Assembly resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973,

Firmly convinced that further and continuous efforts are required to fulfil the objectives of the Declaration, and thus to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international peace and security,

Noting the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean,²⁷

Further noting the factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in all its aspects, in the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great Power

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

²⁴ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

²⁵ A/9708-DC/237, sect. III. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627)*.

²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/9629 and Add.1)*.

rivalry, prepared by the Secretary-General with the assistance of qualified experts²⁸ pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3080 (XXVIII),

Deeply concerned that the competitive expansion of the military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean would constitute a serious intensification of the arms race, leading to an increase of tension in the area,

Considering that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires:

(a) The elimination of all manifestations of great Power military presence in the region, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry,

(b) Co-operation among the regional States to ensure conditions of security within the region as envisaged in the Declaration,

Further believing that for the realization of the objective of the Declaration it is necessary that the great Powers enter into immediate consultations with the States concerned with a view to adopting positive measures for the elimination of all foreign bases and of all manifestations of great Power military presence in the region, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry,

1. *Urges* 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 to give tangible support to the establishment and preservation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;

2. *Calls upon* the great Powers to refrain from increasing and strengthening their military presence in the region of the Indian Ocean as an essential first step towards the relaxation of tension and the promotion of peace and security in the area;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations concerning the future work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, as contained in paragraph 35 of the report of the Committee;

4. *Requests* the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter, as soon as possible, into consultations with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean;

5. *Invites* all States, especially the great Powers, to co-operate in a practical manner with the *Ad Hoc* Committee in the discharge of its functions;

6. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in the preparation of the factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean;

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue its work and consultations in accordance with its mandate and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 by which it decided to establish an *Ad*

²⁸ *Ibid.*, annex.

Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean consisting of no more than fifteen members,

Noting that some littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean have expressed deep interest in becoming members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in view of their geographical position and adherence to the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace,

Noting further that since the establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee new States have been admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Recognizing that the establishment and preservation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is a matter that concerns all littoral and hinterland States,

Decides to enlarge the composition of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean by the addition of Bangladesh, Kenya and Somalia.

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* * *

As a result of the appointments set forth in resolution B above, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, JAPAN, KENYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MAURITIUS, PAKISTAN, SOMALIA, SRI LANKA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, YEMEN and ZAMBIA.

3260 (XXIX). World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and for disarmament,

Reiterating its conviction that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its belief that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such aims and that the co-operation of all nuclear Powers would considerably facilitate their attainment,

Bearing in mind the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference²⁹ and the annex thereto containing a summary of views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference,

Considering that it does not yet seem possible to reach a final conclusion with regard to the convening of a world disarmament conference,

1. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 31 March 1975, their comments on the main objectives of a world disarmament conference in the light of the views and suggestions compiled in section II of the summary annexed to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference;

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 28 (A/9628).

2. *Decides* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee shall resume its work, in accordance with the procedure established in General Assembly resolution 3183 (XXVIII), on 1 April 1975 and that in discharging its assigned task it shall give priority to the following two functions:

(a) To prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, on the basis of consensus, an analytical report, including any conclusions and recommendations it may deem pertinent, concerning the comments received pursuant to paragraph 1 above;

(b) To maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to keep currently informed of any change in their respective positions;

3. *Renews its invitation* to the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the *Ad Hoc* Committee, it being understood that they will enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee in its work, including the preparation of summary records;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

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3261 (XXIX). General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s the Disarmament Decade,

Having received the reports of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament since 1970 relating to the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Mindful of the grave dangers involved in the continuing development of new nuclear weapons through a spiralling nuclear arms race and proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming its conviction that the diversion of enormous resources and energy, human and material, from peaceful economic and social pursuits to an unproductive and wasteful arms race, particularly in the nuclear arms race, impairs the security and the economic and social well-being of both the developed and developing countries,

Recalling the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Reaffirms* the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Governments to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the action and steps which they have taken so far to publicize the Disarmament Decade in order to acquaint the general public with its purposes and objectives;

3. *Invites* Member States to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Secretary-General, on the measures and policies they have adopted to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade".

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1660 (XVI) of 28 November 1961 and 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on the composition of a Disarmament Committee of eighteen members,

Recalling further its resolution 2602 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 by which it endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the title of the Committee as "Conference of the Committee on Disarmament" and on an enlarged composition of the following twenty-six members: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia,

Noting that the German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iran, Peru and Zaire have expressed an interest in becoming members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and that the present members of the Committee have agreed to invite them to become members beginning on 1 January 1975, as stated in the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,³⁰

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

1. *Endorses* the agreement that has been reached to the effect that the composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament will be enlarged as from 1 January 1975 by the addition of the following members: German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iran, Peru and Zaire;

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

3. *Expresses its conviction* that, to effect any change in the composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament specified in the present resolution, the procedure followed on this occasion should be observed;

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

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C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 relating to the initiation of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of

³⁰ A/9708-DC/237, para. 7. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627)*.

Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973,

Recalling that the first of the Basic Principles of Negotiations on the Further Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,³¹ approved by the above-mentioned Governments on 21 June 1973, provided that in the course of 1974 the two sides would make serious efforts to work out the provisions of the permanent agreement on more complete measures on the limitation of strategic offensive arms with the objective of signing it in 1974,

Further recalling that in the same principle it was also contemplated to agree on the subsequent reduction of such arms,

Bearing in mind that unfortunately those efforts have yet to yield the desired results,

1. Notes that the Secretary of State of the United States of America, in his address to the General Assembly on 23 September 1974, stated, *inter alia*,

"The world has dealt with nuclear weapons as if restraint were automatic. Their very awesomeness has chained those weapons for almost three decades; their sophistication and expense have helped to keep constant for a decade the number of States which possess them. Now, as was quite foreseeable, political inhibitions are in danger of crumbling. Nuclear catastrophe looms more plausible, whether through design or miscalculation, accident, theft or blackmail";³²

2. Notes that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in his address to the General Assembly on 24 September 1974, stated, *inter alia*,

"Stable and lasting peace is incompatible with the arms race. They are antipodes. One cannot seriously think of eliminating the threat of war while at the same time increasing military budgets and endlessly building up armaments. . . .

"The supreme interests not only of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States but also of the peoples of the whole world require that the Soviet Union and the United States, possessing the colossal might of nuclear weapons, should make every effort to achieve appropriate understandings and agreements";³³

3. Fully shares the deep concern reflected in those statements with regard to the gravity of the situation created by existing nuclear arsenals and the continued nuclear arms race;

4. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to broaden the scope and accelerate the pace of their strategic arms limitation talks, and stresses once again the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems as a positive step towards nuclear disarmament;

5. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly informed in good time of the results of their negotiations.

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D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the urgent need for prevention of nuclear proliferation,

Recalling also its resolution 2829 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

Recognizing that the acceleration of the nuclear arms race and the proliferation of nuclear weapons endanger the security of all States,

Convinced that recent international developments have underlined the urgent necessity for all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, to take effective measures to reverse the momentum of the nuclear arms race and to prevent further proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Further convinced that the achievement of these goals would be advanced by an effective comprehensive test ban,

Bearing in mind that it has not yet proved possible to differentiate between the technology for nuclear weapons and that for nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes,

Noting with concern that, during the current year, six States have engaged in nuclear testing,

Recognizing that even those States which renounce the possession of nuclear weapons may wish to be able to enjoy any benefits which may materialize from nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes,

Noting with great concern that, as a result of the wider dissemination of nuclear technology and nuclear materials, the possible diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful to military uses would present a serious danger for world peace and security,

Considering, therefore, that the planning and conducting of peaceful nuclear explosions should be carried out under agreed and non-discriminatory international arrangements, such as those envisaged in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,³⁴ which are designed to help prevent the proliferation of nuclear explosive devices and the intensification of the nuclear arms race,

Recalling the statements made at the 1577th meeting of the First Committee, on 31 May 1968, by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America concerning the provisions of article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which relate to the conclusion of a special international agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes,³⁵

Noting that the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will be held at Geneva in May 1975,

³¹ A/9293, annex II.

³² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 2238th meeting, para. 47.

³³ Ibid., 2240th meeting, paras. 163 and 180.

³⁴ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

³⁵ See A/C.1/1052.

Noting further that, in the introduction to his report on the work of the Organization dated 30 August 1974, the Secretary-General pointed out the possible danger of peaceful nuclear explosions leading to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and suggested that the question of peaceful nuclear explosions in all its aspects should now be a subject for international consideration,³⁶

1. *Appeals* to all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, to exert concerted efforts in all the appropriate international forums with a view to working out promptly effective measures for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and for the prevention of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons;

2. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its studies on the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions, their utility and feasibility, including legal, health and safety aspects, and to report on these questions to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, in submitting its report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the elaboration of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban, to include a section on its consideration of the arms control implications of peaceful nuclear explosions and, in so doing, to take account of the views of the International Atomic Energy Agency as requested in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Expresses the hope* that the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to be held at Geneva in May 1975, will also give consideration to the role of peaceful nuclear explosions as provided for in that Treaty and will inform the General Assembly at its thirtieth session of the results of its deliberations;

5. *Invites*, in this connexion, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to provide the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with information concerning such steps as they have taken since the entry into force of the Treaty, or intend to take, for the conclusion of the special basic international agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes which is envisaged in article V of the Treaty;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, should he deem it appropriate, to submit further comments on this matter, taking into account the reports referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above.

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E

The General Assembly,

Determined to promote an agreement on general and complete disarmament, in pursuance of the objectives of the United Nations, which would put an end to the armaments race and eliminate the incentive to the production, stockpiling and testing of all kinds of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

³⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/9601/Add.1)*, sect. X.

Believing that militarily denuclearized zones covering the territories of Member States would arrest the proliferation of nuclear weapons and contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in their respective regions and the world,

Affirming the inalienable right of all the peoples of the United Nations to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 and 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, which called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-free zone,

Considering that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, issued a solemn declaration on the denuclearization of Africa,³⁷ in which the Heads of State and Government announced their readiness to undertake, in an international treaty to be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, not to manufacture or acquire control of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the aforementioned Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by the African Heads of State and Government, was endorsed by the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in the Declaration issued on 10 October 1964³⁸ at the close of their second conference, held at Cairo,

1. *Reaffirms* its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone;

2. *Reiterates* its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa issued by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity;

3. *Reiterates further* its call upon all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons on the African continent;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of the aims and objectives of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

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F

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to make every effort towards achieving a cessation of the nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recognizing, in pursuance of these ends, the urgent need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world,

Recalling the different efforts and achievements undertaken on a regional level with a view to the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

³⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

³⁸ See A/5763.

Recalling, in particular, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),³⁹

Considering that further efforts concerning nuclear-weapon-free zones would be enhanced by a comprehensive study of the question in all its aspects,

1. *Decides* to undertake a comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects;

2. *Requests* that the study be carried out by an *ad hoc* group of qualified governmental experts under the auspices of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

3. *Calls upon* interested Governments and international organizations concerned to extend such assistance as may be required from them for the carrying out of the study;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide such services and to give such assistance for the study as may be required;

5. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to transmit the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects in a special report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects".

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G

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that it is imperative for the international community to devise effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting that the non-nuclear-weapon States have called for assurances from nuclear-weapon Powers that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Also bearing in mind that the effort to strengthen world security must be pursued unceasingly in all appropriate bodies and forums,

Believing it necessary to consider ways to strengthen assurances against nuclear attack or threat and thus give greater confidence to the non-nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Declares* its firm support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States;

2. *Recommends* to Member States to consider in all appropriate forums, without loss of time, the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

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As a result of the enlargement referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution B above, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament will be composed of the following States: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURMA, CANADA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF), HUNGARY, INDIA, IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, POLAND, ROMANIA, SWEDEN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAIRE.

3262 (XXIX). Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)⁴⁰ and declared that the Treaty constituted an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Noting that as a result of the Treaty, to which eighteen sovereign States are already parties, there exists in Latin America a zone of increasing area and population subject to the régime of total absence of nuclear weapons, which at present comprises some 8 million square kilometres with a population of approximately 150 million inhabitants,

Taking into account that certain territories lying within the zone which are not sovereign political entities are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I to which the States which *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling that in resolution 2286 (XXII) it urged States to which Additional Protocol I is open for signature to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtains the widest possible application,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland deposited its instrument of ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) on 11 December 1969 and that the Kingdom of the Netherlands did likewise on 26 July 1971;

2. *Urges* the other two States which under the Treaty may become parties to its Additional Protocol I to sign and ratify it as soon as possible, in order that the peoples of the territories in question may receive the benefits which derive from the Treaty and which consist mainly in removing the danger of nuclear attack and sparing the squandering of resources on the production of nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the two States to which the above appeal is addressed and to inform the General Assem-

³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

bly at its thirtieth session of any measure adopted by those States;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3262 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

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3263 (XXIX). Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security by bolstering and expanding the existing regional and global structures for the prohibition and/or prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Realizing that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones with an adequate system of safeguards could accelerate the process towards nuclear disarmament and the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its sixty-second session, held in Cairo from 1 to 4 September 1974, on this subject,

Recalling the message sent by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran on 16 September 1974 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,⁴¹

Considering that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the initiative of the States situated within each zone concerned, is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to halting the proliferation of those instruments of mass destruction and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament, with the goal of total destruction of all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Mindful of the political conditions particular to the region of the Middle East and of the potential danger emanating therefrom, which would be further aggravated by the introduction of nuclear weapons in the area,

Conscious, therefore, of the need to keep the countries of the region from becoming involved in a ruinous nuclear arms race,

Recalling the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa issued by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1964,⁴²

Noting that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would contribute effectively to the realization of aims enunciated in the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Recalling the notable achievement of the countries of Latin America in establishing a nuclear-free zone,

Also recalling resolution B of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, held at Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968, in which the Conference recommended that non-nuclear-weapon States not comprised in the Latin American nuclear-free zone should study the possibility and desirability of establishing military denuclearization of their respective zones,⁴³

Recalling the aims pursued by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁴⁴ in particular the goal of preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, in which it expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Commends* the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

2. *Considers* that, in order to advance the idea of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, it is indispensable that all parties concerned in the area proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons;

3. *Calls upon* the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

4. *Expresses the hope* that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, will lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the aims of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned with respect to the implementation of the present resolution, in particular with regard to its paragraphs 2 and 3, and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3264 (XXIX). Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health

The General Assembly,

Noting the concern of peoples to consolidate peace and to pursue efforts designed to save mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare, to limit the arms race and to bring about disarmament,

Bearing in mind that, under conditions of continuous scientific and technological progress, new possibilities arise for using the results of this progress not only for peaceful but also for military purposes,

Convinced that the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other

⁴¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 101, document A/9693/Add.3.

⁴² Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

⁴³ Ibid., Twenty-third Session, agenda item 96, document A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 17.

⁴⁴ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, would serve the cause of strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Taking into account the profound interest of States and peoples in the adoption of measures to preserve and improve the environment and to modify or moderate the climate solely for peaceful purposes for the benefit of present and future generations,

1. *Considers it necessary* to adopt, through the conclusion of an appropriate international convention, effective measures to prohibit action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health;

2. *Takes note* of the draft international convention on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, submitted to the General Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,⁴⁵ as well as other points of view and suggestions put forward during the discussion of this question;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to achieving agreement on the text of such a convention and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session of the item entitled "Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health";

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

ANNEX

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft convention on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health

The States Parties to this Convention,

Guided by the interests of consolidating peace and wishing to contribute to the cause of saving mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare, limiting the arms race and bringing about disarmament,

Taking into account that, under conditions of continuous scientific and technological progress, new possibilities arise for using the results of this progress not only for peaceful but also for military purposes,

Considering that action to influence the environment and climate for military purposes may represent an exceptional danger to universal peace and security as well as to human well-being and health,

Expressing the profound interest of States and peoples in the adoption of measures to preserve and improve the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Desiring to contribute to the deepening of confidence among peoples and to the further improvement of the international situation,

Striving to co-operate in implementing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE I

Each of the Parties to this Convention undertakes not to develop meteorological, geophysical or any other scientific or technological means of influencing the environment, including the weather and climate, for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, and, furthermore, never under any circumstances to resort to such means of influencing the environment and climate or to carry out preparations for their use.

ARTICLE II

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the activities referred to in article I consist of those active influences on the surface of the land, the sea-bed and the ocean floor, the depths of the earth, the marine environment, the atmosphere or on any other elements of the environment that may cause damage by the following means:

(a) Introduction into the cloud systems (air masses) of chemical reagents for the purpose of causing precipitation (formation of clouds) and other means of bringing about a redistribution of water resources;

(b) Modification of the elements of the weather, climate and the hydrological system on land in any part of the surface of the earth;

(c) Direct or indirect action to influence the electrical processes in the atmosphere;

(d) Direct or indirect disturbance of the elements of the energy and water balance of meteorological phenomena (cyclones, anticyclones, cloud front systems);

(e) Direct or indirect modifications of the physical and chemical parameters of the seas and oceans, the seashore, seabed and ocean floor that may lead to a change in the hydrological system, water interchange process and ecology of the biological resources of the seas and oceans;

(f) Direct or indirect stimulation of seismic waves by any methods or means that may produce earthquakes and accompanying processes and phenomena, or destructive ocean waves, including tsunamis;

(g) Direct or indirect action on the surface of an area of water that may lead to a disturbance of the thermal and gaseous interchange between the hydrosphere and the atmosphere;

(h) The creation of artificial continuous electromagnetic and acoustic fields in the oceans and seas;

(i) Modification of the natural state of the rivers, lakes, swamps and other aqueous elements of the land by any methods or means, leading to reduction in the water-level, drying up, flooding, inundation, destruction of hydrotechnical installations or having other harmful consequences;

(j) Disturbance of the natural state of the lithosphere, including the land surface, by mechanical, physical or other means, causing erosion, a change in the mechanical structure, desiccation or flooding of the soil, or interference with irrigation or land improvement systems;

(k) The burning of vegetation and other actions leading to a disturbance of the ecology of the vegetable and animal kingdom;

(l) Direct or indirect action to influence the ionized or ozone layers in the atmosphere, the introduction of heat and radiant energy absorbing agents in the atmosphere and the contiguous layer, or other action that might lead to disturbances of the thermal and radiation equilibrium of the earth-atmosphere-sun system.

2. Subsequently, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, the list of actions enumerated in paragraph 1 of this article may be supplemented or amended depending upon the progress of scientific and technological research.

⁴⁵ See the annex to the present resolution.

ARTICLE III

Each of the Parties to this Convention undertakes to refrain from assisting, encouraging or inducing any State, group of States or international organizations whatsoever to carry out activities that violate the provisions of the Convention, as well as to refrain from participating either directly or indirectly in such activities carried out by other States or international organizations.

ARTICLE IV

Each Party to this Convention undertakes, in accordance with its own constitutional procedures, to adopt the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent any activity carried out in violation of the provisions of the Convention anywhere whatsoever within its jurisdiction or under its control.

ARTICLE V

Nothing in this Convention shall impede the economic or scientific and technological development of the Parties to the Convention or international economic and scientific co-operation in the utilization, preservation and improvement of the environment for peaceful purposes.

ARTICLE VI

1. Any Party to this Convention that learns that any other Party to the Convention is acting in violation of the obligations flowing from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint shall contain all possible evidence to support the grounds for the complaint, together with a request that it be considered by the Security Council.

2. Each Party to this Convention undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigations that the Security Council may undertake 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 such investigations.

ARTICLE VII

Each Party to this Convention undertakes to furnish or support assistance provided in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to any Party to the Convention that may make such a request, in the event that the Security Council adopts a decision to the effect that that Party has been subjected to danger as a result of the violation of the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. Each proposed amendment shall be submitted to the depositary Governments and shall be transmitted by them to all Parties to the Convention, which shall inform the depositary Governments of the adoption or rejection of the amendment at the earliest possible date after receiving it.

2. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party accepting it after its adoption by the majority of Parties to the Convention, including the depositary Governments, and subsequently for each remaining Party on the day on which it adopts that amendment.

ARTICLE IX

Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, or before that date, if the majority of Parties to the Convention so request by submitting a proposal for that purpose to the depositary Governments, a conference of States Parties to the Convention shall be convened in . . . for the purpose of considering the operation of the Convention, in order to ensure that its provisions are being implemented. During such consideration, account shall be taken of all new scientific and technological achievements that may relate to the Convention.

ARTICLE X

1. This Convention shall be of a permanent nature.

2. Each Party to this Convention shall have the right, within the context of the realization of its own State sovereignty, to withdraw from the Convention, if it decides that exceptional circumstances connected with the content of the Convention have threatened the supreme interests of its country. It shall notify all other States Parties to the Convention and the Security Council of the United Nations three months prior to its withdrawal. The notification shall contain an account of the exceptional circumstances which, in the view of that Party, have threatened its supreme interests.

ARTICLE XI

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that 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 accession shall be deposited with the Governments of . . . , which are hereby designated the depositary Governments.

3. This Convention shall enter into force after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by . . . Governments, including Governments designated the depositary Governments of the Convention.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after 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 notify all States that sign or accede to this Convention of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession, the date of the entry into force of the Convention and the receipt by them of other information.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary Governments in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XII

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 the Convention shall be forwarded by the depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory or acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly furnished with full powers, have signed this Convention.

DONE in . . . copies at . . . on the . . . day of . . . , . . .

3265 (XXIX). Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, which established the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that the highest priority should be accorded to measures in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 entitled "Consideration of Africa as a denuclearized zone", 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 entitled "Denuclearization of Latin America", 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965 entitled "Declaration on the denuclearization of Africa" and 2286 (XXII) of

5 December 1967 entitled "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America",

Recognizing that conditions and procedures for the creation of such zones differ from region to region,

Recognizing further that, in appropriate regions and by agreement among the States concerned, the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones could promote the cause of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Considers, therefore, that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned, taking into account its special features and geographical extent.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the right of States to harness nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and as an instrument of development and progress,

Realizing, at the same time, the dangers of diversion to military purposes inherent in the development of nuclear energy,

Recalling its resolution 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 concerning the establishment of zones free from nuclear weapons,

Expressing the conviction that the establishment of such zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament as a step towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the ultimate goal of total destruction of all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Believing that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones will strengthen the security of regional States against nuclear threat,

Recalling the Antarctic Treaty of 1959,⁴⁶ the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 1964⁴⁷ and the Declaration adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations in 1971,

Bearing in mind that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone would, *inter alia*, entail:

(a) Commitments by the States concerned to use exclusively for peaceful purposes nuclear materials and facilities under their jurisdiction and to prevent the testing, use, manufacture, production, acquisition or storage of any nuclear weapons or nuclear launching devices,

(b) An equitable and non-discriminatory system of verification and inspection to ensure that nuclear programmes are in conformity with the foregoing commitments,

(c) Undertakings by nuclear-weapon States not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the States of the region,

⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778, p. 72.

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975*.

Having considered the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia without prejudice to the extension of the zone to include such other regions of Asia as may be practicable,

Desirous of preventing such a zone or any wider area as contemplated in the preceding paragraph from becoming involved in a ruinous nuclear arms race,

Considering that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America⁴⁸ could serve as a model to be emulated with advantage by other regions,

1. *Takes note* of the affirmation by the States of the region not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples;

2. *Endorses*, in principle, the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

3. *Invites* the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to initiate, without delay, necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urges them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of these objectives;

4. *Expresses the hope* that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, will lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the aims of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations envisaged in paragraph 3 above, to render such assistance as may be required for the purpose and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3332 (XXIX). Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security⁴⁹ and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with grave concern the continuing existence of focal points of crisis and tension in various regions, endangering international peace and security,

Emphasizing that acts of aggression, the threat or use of force, foreign occupation and alien domination, and in particular attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other States, as well as the existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and of the security of all States,

⁴⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

⁴⁹ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

Welcoming, however, encouraging trends in relations between States at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels aiming at promoting peaceful coexistence and settlement of international disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing the close link existing between the strengthening of international security, disarmament, decolonization, economic development and the need for a more intensive international effort to narrow the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and stressing, in this connexion, the importance of the resolutions adopted at its sixth special session,

Deeply convinced of the need constantly to strengthen the peace-keeping and the peace-making role of the United Nations,

Convinced also that the United Nations should play a more positive role in promoting improvement of the international situation and a lessening of threats to international peace and security, and that it can become a useful forum of universalization of positive achievements in relations among States,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* all the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and urgently appeals to all States to implement and adhere to all the provisions of the Declaration unswervingly and without delay, to broaden the scope of détente to cover the entire world, to stop the arms race, as well as to take practical steps to reduce armaments, and to reaffirm the principles contained in the Declaration on friendly relations among States⁵⁰ as the basis of relations among all States;

2. *Reaffirms also* that all States have the right to participate on a basis of equality in the settlement of major international problems in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations so that peace and security will be based on effective respect for the sovereignty and independence of each State and the inalienable right of each people to determine its own destiny freely and without outside interference, coercion or pressure;

3. *Reaffirms* 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 right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter, which, if pursued, could constitute a threat to international peace and security;

4. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and appeals to all States to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁵¹ and the other resolutions of the United Nations on the total elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

⁵⁰ See resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁵¹ Resolution 1514 (XV).

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,⁵² requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

3333 (XXIX). Question of Korea

The General Assembly,

Desiring that progress be made towards the attainment of the goal of peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people,

Recalling its satisfaction with the issuance of the joint communiqué at Seoul and Pyongyang on 4 July 1972 and the declared intention of both the South and the North of Korea to continue the dialogue between them,

Aware, however, that tension in Korea has not been totally eliminated and that the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 remains indispensable to the maintenance of peace and security in the area,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, the United Nations has a continuing responsibility to ensure the attainment of this goal on the Korean peninsula,

1. *Reaffirms* the wishes of its members, as expressed in the consensus statement adopted by the General Assembly on 28 November 1973,⁵³ and urges both the South and the North of Korea to continue their dialogue to expedite the peaceful reunification of Korea;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the Security Council, bearing in mind the need to ensure continued adherence to the Armistice Agreement and the full maintenance of peace and security in the area, will in due course give consideration, in consultation with the parties directly concerned, to those aspects of the Korean question which fall within its responsibilities, including the dissolution of the United Nations Command in conjunction with appropriate arrangements to maintain the Armistice Agreement which is calculated to preserve peace and security in the Korean peninsula, pending negotiations and conciliation between the two Korean Governments leading to a lasting peace between them.

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

⁵² A/9696.

⁵³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 24, item 41.

*Other decisions***General and complete disarmament****(Item 35)**

At its 2309th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee⁵⁴ and in accordance with the decision taken at the 1836th plenary meeting of the Assembly on 16 December 1969 that the publication entitled *The United Nations and Disarmament, 1945-1965*⁵⁵ should be brought up to date every five years, decided to request the Secretariat to prepare and issue in 1975 a supplement, of approximately 200 pages, to the publication entitled *The United Nations and Disarmament, 1945-1970*⁵⁶ covering developments in the disarmament field during the five-year period from 1970 to 1975 and printed in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35, document A/9907, para. 23.

⁵⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.67.I.8.

⁵⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.IX.1 and corrigendum.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

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3226 (XXIX). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 3154 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

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,

Recalling that, as is recognized in General Assembly resolution 2905 (XXVII) of 17 October 1972, the Scientific Committee can become an element of value in the United Nations Environment Programme,

Bearing in mind that the Scientific Committee noted that radio-active contamination from nuclear explosions needed to be kept under review in the light of both future data and increased knowledge of the mechanisms through which radio-active material spreads in the environment and is distributed in the human body,

Noting the intention of the Scientific Committee to include in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a review of the genetic and somatic effects of ionizing radiation, environmental radio-activity, occupational exposure and medical irradiation,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report submitted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;¹

2. *Notes with concern* that there has been further radio-active contamination from nuclear weapon tests since the Scientific Committee submitted its last report;

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 41, document A/9632.

3. *Notes* that the Scientific Committee has established an interim procedure for setting up a group of experts from among its members to carry out the additional responsibilities authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 3154 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973;

4. *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;

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

6. *Notes* the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its twenty-fourth session in September 1975 at United Nations Headquarters;

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Scientific Committee felt that its work could contribute significantly to the United Nations Environment Programme and that it expressed the hope that active co-operation with the Programme could be firmly established and maintained in the future;

8. *Draws the attention* of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to the report of the Scientific Committee and to the detailed information that the Committee is seeking in order to continue its assessment of radiation levels;

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

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

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

3239 (XXIX). 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, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973,

Having received and examined the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations,²

Conscious that there is a need for agreed guidelines which would govern United Nations peace-keeping operations and strengthen the capability of the United Nations to respond to future peace-keeping needs in an effective and economical manner,

Noting the working document submitted to the Special Committee by its Working Group setting out a number of alternative or complementary draft articles of guidelines for United Nations peace-keeping operations,³

² *Ibid.*, agenda item 39, document A/9827.

³ *Ibid.*, annex, appendix.

Noting also that, although the draft articles are subject to further consideration, their preparation represents progress in the difficult task of achieving agreed guidelines on United Nations peace-keeping operations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in particular paragraph 6 thereof;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee and its Working Group to renew efforts towards the completion of agreed guidelines for carrying out peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations for submission to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

3240 (XXIX). Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁴ as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Recalling its resolutions on the subject, as well as those adopted by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations bodies concerned and by specialized agencies,

Considering that the implementation of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 cannot and should not be left open in a situation involving foreign military occupation and the rights of the civilian population of those territories,

Deploring the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories access to the occupied territories,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee,⁵

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied territories;

3. *Expresses the gravest concern* at the continued and persistent disregard by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and other applicable international instruments, in particular the following violations:

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.
⁵ A/9817.

(a) The annexation of parts of the occupied territories;

(b) The establishment of Israeli settlements therein and the transfer of an alien population thereto;

(c) The destruction and demolition of Arab houses, villages and towns;

(d) The confiscation and expropriation of Arab property in the occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land involving the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals on the one hand, and the inhabitants or institutions of the occupied territories on the other;

(e) The evacuation, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, and the denial of their right to return;

(f) Mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of the Arab population;

(g) The pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(h) The interference with religious freedom and practices, as well as family rights and customs;

(i) The illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories;

4. *Declares* that those policies of Israel constitute not only a direct contravention to, and violation of, the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principles and provisions of the applicable international law concerning occupation and the basic human rights of the people, but also an impediment to the establishment of a just and lasting peace;

5. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status of the occupied territories, or any part thereof, are null and void;

6. *Reaffirms further* that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in the occupied territories is a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and of the relevant United Nations resolutions, and urges all States to refrain from any action which Israel will exploit in carrying out its policy of colonizing the occupied territories;

7. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the annexation and colonization of the occupied Arab territories as well as from all the policies and practices referred to in paragraph 3 above;

8. *Reiterates* its call upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and to avoid actions, including actions in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, 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, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To render all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories with a view to investigating Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee, and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available through the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the tasks entrusted to him;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Affirming that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁴

Recalling that Israel and those Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to that Convention,

Reaffirming that States parties to that Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms*, that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to respect and to comply with the provisions of that Convention in the Arab territories occupied by Israel;

3. *Urges* all States parties to that Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with the provisions thereof in the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,⁵ in particular section V thereof concerning the destruction of the town of Quneitra,

Recalling that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁴ provides that any destruction by the occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, to

the State, to other public authorities or to social or co-operative organizations is prohibited,

Noting the Special Committee's deep-seated conviction that the Israeli forces and the Israeli occupying authorities were responsible for the deliberate and total devastation of Quneitra, in violation of article 53 of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and under article 147 thereof,

Noting further the Special Committee's opinion that the gravity of the circumstances would justify the appointment of a commission to study the legal consequences of the devastation of Quneitra, particularly within the context of articles 53 and 147 of the Geneva Convention, bearing in mind the provisions of article 6 (b) of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg,⁶ confirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946,

1. *Endorses* the conclusion of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories that Israel is responsible for the destruction and devastation of the town of Quneitra;

2. *Regards* Israel's deliberate destruction and devastation of the town of Quneitra as a grave breach of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and condemns Israel for such acts;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, with the assistance of experts, designated if necessary in consultation with the Secretary-General, to undertake a survey of the destruction in Quneitra and to assess the nature, extent and value of the damage caused by such destruction;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Special Committee all the facilities necessary in the performance of its task and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

3324 (XXIX). Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

A

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,⁷ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the present needs for humanitarian assistance within the terms of reference of the Trust Fund,⁸

Gravely concerned over the continued and increasing persecution of persons under the repressive and discriminatory legislation enforced by the Government of South Africa and by the illegal administrations in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and the consequent hardships faced by numerous families,

Considering that humanitarian assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in these territories is appropriate and essential,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees to promote contributions to the Trust Fund,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. *Appeals* to all States, organizations and individuals to make more generous annual contributions to the Trust Fund in order to enable it to meet the needs more adequately;

3. *Further appeals* for generous direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

2320th plenary meeting
16 December 1974

B

ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the grave situation in South Africa and the military build-up by the Government of South Africa,

Anxious to avert the danger of a race conflict in southern Africa and to promote a just solution of the grave situation in South Africa in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the arms embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 2775 (XXVI) of 29 November 1971, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Considering that the full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa is essential to prevent a further aggravation of the situation,

Mindful of the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Considering that mandatory measures under Chapter VII of the Charter are essential in order to resolve the grave situation,

Requests the Security Council urgently to resume consideration of the item entitled "The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa" with a view to taking action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the complete cessation by all States of the supply of any arms, ammunition, military vehicles, spare parts thereof, and any other military equipment whatsoever to South Africa, as well as any military co-operation with South Africa.

2320th plenary meeting
16 December 1974

C

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the grave situation in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid,

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 82, No. 251, p. 284.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 37, document A/9806.

⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/9806/Add.1.

Considering that the United Nations must intensify efforts to secure a peaceful change in the situation, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Recognizing that the preservation of peace is impossible without the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination, thereby enabling all inhabitants, irrespective of race, colour or creed, to have the same rights,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa against *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming its conviction that the release of leaders of the oppressed people of South Africa and other opponents of *apartheid* from imprisonment and other restrictions is a prerequisite for a peaceful solution,

Recalling its resolution 2505 (XXIV) of 20 November 1969 in which it recommended to the attention of all States and peoples the Manifesto on Southern Africa,⁹ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixth ordinary session,

1. Calls upon the Government of South Africa:

(a) To grant an unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to *apartheid* or acts arising from such opposition, as well as to political refugees from South Africa;

(b) To repeal all repressive laws and regulations restricting the right of the people to strive for an end to racial discrimination, including the Unlawful Organizations Act of 1960 declaring the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and other organizations unlawful;

(c) To enable the people of South Africa as a whole to exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Appeals to all States and organizations to provide appropriate political, moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements in their struggle for the eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a society based on equal rights for all inhabitants irrespective of race, colour or creed;

3. Appeals to all States and organizations to exert all their influence to promote the early realization of the objectives enumerated in paragraph 1 above.

2320th plenary meeting
16 December 1974

D

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,¹⁰

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Considering that the United Nations must intensify efforts towards concerted action by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other bodies for the eradication of *apartheid*,

Convinced of the need to expand the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in acquainting world public opinion with the evils of *apartheid* and the efforts to eradicate it, and thereby to counter the propaganda of the South African régime and its supporters,

1. Commends the Special Committee on *Apartheid* for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities to promote the international campaign against *apartheid*;

2. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to take steps to intensify concerted international action against *apartheid*, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions and the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,¹¹ and commends the reports of the Special Committee for consideration and appropriate action by them;

3. Requests the Special Committee to give special attention in 1975 to encouraging and promoting:

(a) Greater assistance to the South African liberation movements;

(b) Concerted action by specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations in accordance with the recommendations in its reports;

(c) Public action in support of the resolutions of the United Nations on this question;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue its efforts to encourage and promote co-ordinated international campaigns for:

(a) A total embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa and the cessation of any form of military co-operation with South Africa;

(b) Ending of collaboration by banks and national and transnational corporations with the South African régime and with companies registered in South Africa;

(c) Cessation of emigration to South Africa;

(d) Release of political prisoners in South Africa, as well as those subjected to restrictions for their opposition to *apartheid*;

(e) Ending of all cultural, educational, scientific, sporting and other contacts with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise *apartheid*;

5. Authorizes the Special Committee:

(a) To send missions to Governments of Member States and to the headquarters of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as required, for consultations to promote the international campaign against *apartheid*;

(b) To hold consultations with the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference of Trade Unions against *Apartheid*;

(c) To participate in conferences concerned with *apartheid*;

(d) To invite the representatives of South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity for consultations, whenever necessary;

6. Requests the Special Committee, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to organize a

⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 106, document A/7754.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 22(A/9622) and Supplement No. 22A (A/9622/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

¹¹ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

seminar in 1975 to consider the present situation in South Africa and the means for promoting public action against *apartheid*, as proposed in paragraph 236 of its report;¹²

7. *Requests* the Unit on *Apartheid* and the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to expand the dissemination of information against *apartheid*, in consultation with the Special Committee;

8. *Recommends* that sufficient funds be allocated for the expansion of the activities of the Unit on *Apartheid*;

9. *Further invites* all Governments to take steps to discourage and to counter attempts by the South African régime to disseminate propaganda in their countries;

10. *Requests* all Governments, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to lend their co-operation to the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* that the name of the Special Committee on *Apartheid* shall henceforth be "Special Committee against *Apartheid*";

12. *Decides* to expand the membership of the Special Committee and requests the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to appoint additional members, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation.

2320th plenary meeting
16 December 1974

E

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,¹³

Recalling its resolutions on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa and its decisions at the current session concerning the representation of South Africa,

Deeply concerned over the grave situation in South Africa, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Noting that the continued collaboration by certain States and by economic and other interests with the South African régime impedes efforts for the eradication of *apartheid*,

Noting with concern that three Powers, permanent members of the Security Council, namely, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, by the use of the veto, prevented the Council from taking effective action against the South African *apartheid* régime,

Further noting that the actions of some States in strengthening political, economic, military and other relations with the South African régime are in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations,

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/9622).

¹³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22 (A/9622) and Supplement No. 22A (A/9622/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

Recalling the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,¹⁴

Reaffirming that the policies and practices of *apartheid* constitute a crime against humanity,

Condemning the activities of national and transnational corporations, financial institutions and other interests which enhance *apartheid* and encourage the exploitation of African workers,

Denouncing the manoeuvres of the South African régime to perpetuate *apartheid* by establishing "bantustans",

1. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its policies and practices of *apartheid*, which are a crime against humanity;

2. *Reaffirms* that the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa by all available means for the total eradication of *apartheid* is legitimate and deserves the support of the international community;

3. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its persistent and flagrant violations of principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and its continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

4. *Condemns* the actions of those States and foreign economic interests which continue to collaborate with the South African régime, in contravention of the resolutions of the General Assembly, and thereby encourage it to persist in its inhuman policies;

5. *Condemns* the strengthening of political, economic, military and other relations between Israel and South Africa;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of France to cease all military collaboration with South Africa and to stop the supply of arms and other military equipment to the South African régime;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to cease all military collaboration with the South African régime and for that purpose to abrogate the "Simonstown Agreement";

8. *Recommends* that the South African régime should be totally excluded from participation in all international organizations and conferences under the auspices of the United Nations so long as it continues to practise *apartheid* and fails to abide by United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Requests* all Governments:

(a) To sign and ratify the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

(b) To prohibit South African immigration offices from operating in their territories;

(c) To prohibit all cultural, educational, scientific, sporting and other contacts with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise *apartheid*;

(d) To end any exchanges of military, naval or air attachés with South Africa;

(e) To prohibit visits of any military personnel or officials of the Department of Defence and related agencies from South Africa;

¹⁴ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

(f) To cease all co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other modern technological research, particularly research with military applications;

10. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustans" imposed by the South African régime and calls upon all Governments and organizations not to accord any form of recognition to any institution or authority created thereby;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to take steps, as appropriate, to deny all facilities to, and co-operation with, companies and organizations which assist the South African régime or South African companies with loans, technical assistance or other means;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep under review the collaboration of States and economic and other interests with South Africa, as well as all aspects of the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* in South Africa, with a view to facilitating and promoting the universal application of economic and other sanctions against South Africa;

13. *Commends* all those Governments and organizations which have provided humanitarian, educational, political and other assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and equality, and appeals to all Governments and organizations to provide greater assistance in that legitimate struggle.

2320th plenary meeting
16 December 1974

3330 (XXIX). 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, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2964 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973,

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,¹⁵

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 1973 to 30 June 1974,¹⁶

Gravely concerned at the alarming financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, imminently endangering the essential minimum services being provided to the Palestine refugees,

Emphasizing the urgent need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum 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;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

3331 (XXIX). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3089 B (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973 and all previous resolutions referred to 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 1973 to 30 June 1974,¹⁷

1. *Notes with deep regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and 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;

3. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been 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 of that paragraph and to report as appropriate, but no later than 1 October 1975;

4. *Directs attention* to the unprecedented seriousness of the 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;

5. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions which met the

¹⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, document A/9815.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9613)

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

serious budget deficit of the past year, this increased level of income to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East will fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements in the coming year;

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

7. *Decides* to extend until 30 June 1978, 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.

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Having recognized the continuing responsibility of the United Nations towards the Palestine refugees by extending the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for a further period of three years from 1 July 1975,

Noting that in the critical financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East the financing from voluntary contributions of the expenses for salary of international staff employed by the Agency limits the amount available for local costs,

Noting also that international staff are made available to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization on a non-reimbursable basis,

Decides that the expenses for salaries of international staff in the service of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East which would otherwise be a charge on voluntary contributions should with effect from 1 January 1975 be financed by the regular budget of the United Nations for the duration of the Agency's mandate.

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

C

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, 2672 B (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 B (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 B (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and 3089 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973,

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 1973 to 30 June 1974,¹⁷

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), 2672 B (XXV), 2792 B (XXVI), 2963 B (XXVII) and 3089 A (XXVIII);

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.

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

D

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, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972 and 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973,

Emphasizing the necessity of full implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East¹⁷ and the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1974,¹⁸

Noting that the Israeli occupation authorities have persisted in adopting measures that obstruct the return of the displaced population to their homes and camps in the occupied territories—including changes in the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories, by the displacement of inhabitants, the transfer of population, the destruction of towns, villages and homes, and the establishment of Israeli settlements—in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹⁹ as well as the pertinent United Nations resolutions,

Reaffirming that it considers those measures null and void,

Noting also that the Israeli armed forces have repeatedly attacked refugee camps and that those raids have resulted in heavy loss of life and extensive damage to refugee shelters and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, document A/9740.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the displaced inhabitants to return to their homes and camps and deplores the refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for their return;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel immediately:

(a) To take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

3. *Reiterates* its call upon Israel immediately:

(a) To take effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed in the Gaza Strip and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation;

(b) To desist from further removal of refugees and destruction of their shelters;

4. *Deplores* Israeli military attacks on refugee camps and calls upon Israel immediately to desist from such attacks;

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 thirtieth session of the General Assembly, on Israel's compliance with and implementation of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the present resolution.

2322nd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

* * *

Other decisions

Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

(Item 37)

At its 2254th plenary meeting, on 3 October 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,²⁰ decided to invite the representatives of the two liberation movements associated with the work of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*²¹ to participate as observers in the Special Political Committee's debate on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa.

Question of Cyprus

(Item 110)

At its 2275th plenary meeting, on 1 November 1974, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee.²²

²⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 37, document A/9774, para. 5.*

²¹ Now "Special Committee against *Apartheid*". See resolution 3324 D (XXIX), para. 11.

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 110, document A/9820.*

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3216 (XXIX)	Fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/9826)	42	6 November 1974	45
3217 (XXIX)	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/9839)	44	6 November 1974	45
3241 (XXIX)	Economic co-operation among developing countries (A/9868)	49	29 November 1974	45
3242 (XXIX)	Economic and social assistance for Honduras (A/9853)	60	29 November 1974	45
3243 (XXIX)	Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (A/9853)	60	29 November 1974	46
3244 (XXIX)	Measures to assist Bangladesh following severe flood disaster (A/9853)	60	29 November 1974	47
3249 (XXIX)	United Nations Capital Development Fund (A/9860)	45	4 December 1974	47
3250 (XXIX)	United Nations Children's Fund (A/9860, A/L.743)	45	4 December 1974	48
3251 (XXIX)	Technical co-operation among developing countries (A/9860)	45	4 December 1974	48
3252 (XXIX)	Decentralization of the activities of the United Nations Development Programme (A/9860)	45	4 December 1974	49
3253 (XXIX)	Consideration of the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region stricken by drought and measures to be taken for the benefit of that region (A/9853/Add.1)	60	4 December 1974	50
3281 (XXIX)	Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (A/9946)	48	12 December 1974	50
3305 (XXIX)	Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board (A/9873)	43	14 December 1974	55
3306 (XXIX)	Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/9873)	43	14 December 1974	56
3307 (XXIX)	Establishment of a United Nations industrial development fund (A/9873)	43	14 December 1974	57
3308 (XXIX)	Report of the Trade and Development Board (A/9826/Add.1)	42	14 December 1974	57
3309 (XXIX)	Multilateral trade negotiations (A/9826/Add.1)	42	14 December 1974	58
3310 (XXIX)	Participation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the multilateral trade negotiations (A/9826/Add.1)	42	14 December 1974	59
3311 (XXIX)	Special measures related to the particular needs of the landlocked developing countries (A/9826/Add.1)	42	14 December 1974	59
3312 (XXIX)	Reduction of the increasing gap between the developed countries and the developing countries (A/9936)	47	14 December 1974	60
3313 (XXIX)	United Nations University (A/9916)	51	14 December 1974	60
3325 (XXIX)	Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (A/9961)	46	16 December 1974	60
3326 (XXIX)	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/9961)	46	16 December 1974	61
3327 (XXIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (A/9961)	46	16 December 1974	62
3335 (XXIX)	Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (A/9886)	12	17 December 1974	63
3336 (XXIX)	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories (A/9886)	12	17 December 1974	63
3337 (XXIX)	International co-operation to combat desertification (A/9886)	12	17 December 1974	64
3338 (XXIX)	Developing island countries (A/9886, A/L.752)	12	17 December 1974	65
3339 (XXIX)	Economic, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau (A/9886/Add.1)	12	17 December 1974	65
3340 (XXIX)	Economic, financial and technical assistance to the Territories still under Portuguese domination (A/9886/Add.1)	12	17 December 1974	66
3341 (XXIX)	Organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council (A/9886/Add.1)	12	17 December 1974	66
3342 (XXIX)	Women and development (A/9886/Add.1)	12	17 December 1974	67

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
3343 (XXIX)	Special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation (A/9886/Add.1)	12	17 December 1974	68
3344 (XXIX)	World Population Conference (A/9886/Add.1)	12	17 December 1974	69
3345 (XXIX)	Research on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development (A/9886/Add.1)	12	17 December 1974	70
3346 (XXIX)	Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization (A/9886/Add.1)	12	17 December 1974	71
3347 (XXIX)	Reform of the international monetary system (A/9886/Add.1)	12	17 December 1974	73
3348 (XXIX)	World Food Conference (A/9886/Add.1)	12	17 December 1974	75
3356 (XXIX)	United Nations Special Fund (A/9952)	98	18 December 1974	76
Other decisions				
	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	17 December 1974	78
	Quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development, including the definition of the quantitative targets contemplated in paragraph 63 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade	50	14 December 1974	79

3214 (XXIX). Special measures in favour of the least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Having considered the part of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the progress made in the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,¹

Noting Trade and Development Board decision 100 (XIII) of 8 September 1973 on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,²

Noting further Economic and Social Council decision 30 (LVII) of 2 August 1974 on special measures in favour of the least developed countries,

Recalling resolution 62 (III) of 19 May 1972 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,³

Recalling further its resolution 3174 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on special measures in favour of the least developed countries,

Considering that the application of special measures in favour of the least developed countries in the field of trade policy has not been implemented and that the financial assistance to those countries is far below the optimum flow necessary to enable them to attain the growth rate contemplated in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁴

1. Endorses Trade and Development Board resolution 119 (XIV) of 13 September 1974⁵ convening an intergovernmental group to analyse and evaluate the progress achieved and to make suggestions for adequate means of overcoming the difficulties en-

countered in the implementation of general policy measures in favour of the least developed countries, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 62 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Urges Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify urgently their efforts in favour of the least developed countries, including those in the field of trade;

3. Invites the international financial institutions, in particular the International Development Association and the regional development banks, to allocate urgently additional resources to the least developed countries;

4. Decides to consider at its thirtieth session the note by the Secretary-General on the establishment of a special fund for the least developed countries.⁶

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

3215 (XXIX). Report of the Trade and Development Board

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Trade and Development Board on the first part of its fourteenth session,⁷

Referring to Trade and Development Board resolution 111 (XIV) of 12 September 1974⁸ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1873 (LVI) of 17 May 1974,

Considering that the President of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Mr. Clodomiro Almeyda, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, has already been imprisoned for a year,

Recalling that Mr. Almeyda placed his prestige and his knowledge at the service of the international community, particularly at the third session of the Conference, which was held at Santiago, Chile, in 1972,

⁵ E/5499.

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1).

⁸ Ibid., annex I.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1), chap. VII.

² Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9015/Rev.1), part three, annex I.

³ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

⁴ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

⁵ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1), annex I.

Commissions the President of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to request the Government of Chile to release immediately Mr. Clodomiro Almeyda, the President of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

3216 (XXIX). Fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 and Trade and Development Board decision 113 (XIV) of 13 September 1974,⁹

Bearing in mind the invitation of the Government of Kenya to hold the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Nairobi,

1. *Accepts with appreciation* the invitation of the Government of Kenya;

2. *Decides* that the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be held at Nairobi in May/June 1976 for a period not exceeding four weeks.

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

3217 (XXIX). United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, particularly resolution 3064 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973, 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;¹⁰

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the increasing effectiveness of the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities;

3. *Invites* the Institute to organize its work in the sphere of economic and social research and training within its field of competence, taking full account of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;¹¹

4. *Expresses the hope* that the Institute will have greater and wider financial support.

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

3241 (XXIX). Economic co-operation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3177 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on economic co-operation among developing countries,

Reaffirming the provisions of paragraph 4 of that resolution concerning the role of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in promoting economic co-operation among developing countries,

Recognizing that collective self-reliance and growing co-operation among developing countries will further strengthen their role in the new international economic order,

Noting the Action Programme for economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Georgetown from 8 to 12 August 1972, and reaffirmed at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,¹² held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Mindful also of the determination of the non-aligned and other developing countries to provide, by self-reliance and joint efforts and through mutual solidarity and assistance, the necessary conditions for their independent and accelerated economic and political development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹³

2. *Endorses* Trade and Development Board decision 121 (XIV) of 13 September 1974 on trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries;¹⁴

3. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide continuing support for the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3177 (XXVIII);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the contribution made by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in promoting economic co-operation among developing countries.

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

3242 (XXIX). Economic and social assistance for Honduras

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America held its ninth extraordinary session at United Nations Headquarters on 21 and 22 October 1974 for the purpose of considering the short-term, medium-term and long-term international co-operation which, within the framework of the United Nations, could be given to Honduras for the reconstruction of the country following the disaster which struck it between 18 and 20 September 1974,

Bearing in mind the report on the magnitude of the economic and social impact of the destruction suffered by Honduras, prepared by the secretariat of the Eco-

¹² A/9330 and Corr.1, p. 85.

¹³ A/9760.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1), annex I.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 14 (A/9614).

¹¹ Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

conomic Commission for Latin America in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme,¹⁵

Also bearing in mind the report on the ninth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,¹⁶

Recognizing the urgency and importance of implementing the measures which the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America unanimously recommended in resolution 343 (AC.67) of 22 October 1974, entitled "International co-operation to deal with the natural disaster which occurred in Honduras during the period 18 to 20 September 1974",

1. *Conveys* to the people and Government of Honduras its feeling of solidarity in the face of the tragedy they have suffered;

2. *Endorses* resolution 343 (AC.67), adopted by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America at its ninth extraordinary session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the international organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the dedicated and prompt execution of the recommendations contained in resolution 343 (AC.67).

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29 November 1974

3243 (XXIX). Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, by which it created the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and established its primary functions of co-ordinating disaster relief, especially through its role as an information clearing-house, and of assisting in disaster prevention and preparedness,

Endorsing Economic and Social Council resolution 1891 (LVII) of 31 July 1974, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to investigate the feasibility of measures to strengthen the disaster prevention, pre-disaster planning and co-ordinating roles of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and to submit his findings to the Council at its fifty-ninth session, and in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly, at its twenty-ninth session, should reconsider the proposals of the Secretary-General for additional staff resources,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations,¹⁷ and of the statement made to the Second Committee by the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator on the activities of his Office,¹⁸

Noting in particular the statements in the Secretary-General's report that, while some progress has been made in the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in establishing its assigned func-

tion of mobilizing and co-ordinating relief, the lack of staff and facilities, combined with the frequency, duration and simultaneity of disaster situations, has seriously impaired the effectiveness of the Office in discharging these and other responsibilities,

Concerned that lack of adequate co-ordination on a world-wide basis results, in some cases, in lapses in meeting priority needs and, in others, in costly duplication and in the supply of unneeded assistance,

Convinced that the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator is in a unique position, given adequate staff and facilities, to provide a world-wide system of mobilizing and co-ordinating disaster relief, including the collection and dissemination of information on disaster assessment, priority needs and donor assistance,

Convinced further that this capability should be strengthened, as a matter of priority and urgency and without prejudice to the disaster prevention and disaster preparedness roles assigned to the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Convinced that disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning should form an integral part of the international development policy of Governments and of international organizations,

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to provide sufficient staff, equipment and facilities to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to provide an efficient and effective world-wide service of mobilizing and co-ordinating disaster relief, including particularly the collection and dissemination of information on disaster assessment, priority needs and donor assistance;

2. *Decides* that the additional costs of providing this strengthened capability should be met by voluntary contributions during the first year, commencing as soon as possible, and during the biennium 1976-1977, at which time the method of financing for succeeding periods shall be subject to review in the light of experience, with the understanding that the additional resources made available under the terms of the present resolution should be concentrated on strengthening the co-ordinating capability of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, but without prejudice to any improvements that can be made in the roles of that Office in disaster prevention and in pre-disaster planning within the resources otherwise available to it;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures, drawing upon the aforementioned voluntary funds, to prepare a plan and budget for this increased capability, and to proceed with its immediate implementation;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1891 (LVII), to continue to investigate the feasibility of measures to strengthen the United Nations machinery with regard to disaster prevention and pre-disaster planning;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session and to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

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¹⁵ E/CEPAL/AC.67/2 and Corr.1 and 2.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9A (E/5608/Add.1).*

¹⁷ A/9637.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Second Committee, 1620th meeting, paras. 1-7.*

3244 (XXIX). Measures to assist Bangladesh following severe flood disaster

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that vast areas of Bangladesh have recently been ravaged by floods of an unprecedented magnitude, causing serious loss of life and property and near famine conditions in that country,

Recognizing that natural disasters constitute a development problem of great magnitude for disaster-prone countries like Bangladesh, where the cost of damage wrought by natural disasters often exceeds the net inflow of development assistance,

Recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on assistance in cases of natural disaster, particularly Assembly resolutions 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 2959 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972 and 3152 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and Council resolution 1891 (LVII) of 31 July 1974,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 concerning the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, particularly section X thereof regarding the Special Programme of emergency measures to mitigate the difficulties of the developing countries most seriously affected by economic crisis,

Bearing in mind that assistance extended to Member States that have suffered natural disasters of such magnitude is an expression of the principle of international solidarity embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the assistance provided to Bangladesh by many Governments, the United Nations system, other international organizations, voluntary agencies and private individuals, including the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Noting further the strenuous efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to alleviate the hardships suffered by the victims of the flood, in particular its efforts to secure critical supplies of food grains during the last quarter of 1974,

1. *Expresses its profound sympathy* to the people and Government of Bangladesh on the loss of life and severe damage caused to the economy in the recent flood disaster;

2. *Urges* all Member States in a position to do so to continue and, if possible, to intensify their efforts and co-operation for immediate relief operations and also to help implement medium-term and long-term measures for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the flood-affected areas;

3. *Invites* all international organizations and voluntary agencies, particularly those most directly concerned, to continue to give their fullest support and assistance within their respective programmes to all endeavours made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in mobilizing relief assistance and also to give urgent consideration to any request made by the Government of Bangladesh for assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, taking into account the Special Programme of emergency measures adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session;

4. *Expresses its desire* that the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and all other international financial institutions should give urgent and sympathetic consideration to any requests for assistance that the Government of Bangladesh might submit in connexion with its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes and to requests for assistance with regard to measures within its development framework for pre-disaster preparedness and prevention programmes.

*2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974*

3249 (XXIX). United Nations Capital Development Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2186 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 and 3122 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 2186 (XXI), in particular those contained in articles I, II and III relating to the purpose, guiding principles and general economic provisions of the United Nations Capital Development Fund,

Noting the efforts of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme aimed at using most effectively the resources of the United Nations Capital Development Fund first and foremost for the benefit of the least developed among the developing countries,

Emphasizing that the United Nations Capital Development Fund should be enabled to discharge effectively its responsibilities regarding the elaboration and execution of the projects, through appropriate administrative support,

Welcoming the recent contributions and support pledged to the United Nations Capital Development Fund by some developed countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;¹⁹

2. *Reaffirms* the provision of article IV, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 2186 (XXI) regarding expenses for administrative activities of the United Nations Capital Development Fund and, as an interim measure, calls upon the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to bear such costs from the administrative budget of the Programme;

3. *Invites* all countries, especially those developed countries which have not so far contributed to the United Nations Capital Development Fund, to provide substantial voluntary contributions to the Fund so as to make it fully operative and effective;

4. *Decides* to preserve the original function of the United Nations Capital Development Fund until 31 December 1975, in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967.

*2306th plenary meeting
4 December 1974*

¹⁹ E/5557 and Corr.1.

3250 (XXIX). United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund²⁰ and the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council dealing with the Fund,²¹

Noting with approval the continuing efforts of the United Nations Children's Fund to help developing countries enlarge and improve basic services for their children,

Deeply concerned about the dangers of a further deterioration in the conditions of life for children in many developing countries, especially those most adversely affected by the current economic crisis,

Convinced that a substantial expansion of the activities of the United Nations Children's Fund would contribute significantly towards alleviating the plight of millions of children,

Recalling its resolution 3124 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to convene, during the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, a special pledging conference for voluntary contributions to be made to the United Nations Children's Fund, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1880 (LVII) of 31 July 1974 on the Fund,

1. *Fully endorses* the decision of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund entitled "Declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries as a result of the current economic crisis";²²

2. *Appeals*, with a sense of urgency, to all Governments, especially those of the industrialized countries, and other potential contributors to increase their contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund so that it may enlarge its assistance to children in developing countries and respond effectively to the emergency affecting them;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, to convene regular annual pledging conferences for the Fund starting in 1975.

2306th plenary meeting
4 December 1974

3251 (XXIX). Technical co-operation among developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2974 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and 3177 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling further its resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on the convening of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation,

²⁰ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/5528).

²¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603), chap. VI, sect. B.6.

²² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/5528), para. 6.

Conscious of the role that the United Nations Development Programme should play in the establishment of a new international economic order, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order²³ adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, and of the contribution which technical co-operation among developing countries could make to the establishment of such a new economic order,

Aware of the need to give international development co-operation a truly universal character and to enhance the over-all efficiency and extend the dimension of the activities of the United Nations development system by making a systematic and comprehensive effort to pool and utilize the capacities, experiences and resources of the developing countries,

Convinced of the need to make the fullest use of the capacity and experience of all Member States, independent of their degree of development, in united action designed to accelerate the integral development of the developing countries, especially the relatively less developed among them,

Convinced further of the importance of ensuring the optimum impact of the multiplier effect of the assistance provided to developing countries, in particular the assistance provided by the United Nations Development Programme,

1. *Endorses* the final report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries²⁴ taking into account the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its eighteenth session,²⁵ and, accordingly, requests the Administrator of the Programme to take all appropriate measures for its implementation;

2. *Endorses* the establishment of a special unit within the United Nations Development Programme to promote technical co-operation among developing countries—principally through the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group—which should have the functions set forth in the appendix of the report of the Working Group, and with the objective of integrating this activity of technical co-operation among developing countries fully within the Programme;

3. *Invites* the participating and executing agencies of the United Nations development system to carry out the measures contained in the recommendations addressed to them in the report of the Working Group and to give their full support to Member States and to the United Nations Development Programme for the implementation, as appropriate, of those recommendations of the Working Group;

4. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider at its twentieth session the scope of, and the financial and other necessary measures to convene at an early date, an intergovernmental symposium on technical co-operation among developing countries sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme, under the aegis of the United Nations, to be preceded by regional

²³ Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

²⁴ DP/69, sect. II.

²⁵ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2A (E/5543/Rev.1), para. 224.

intergovernmental meetings, and to report on the action taken to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session through the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session;

5. *Requests* the regional commissions to study and give priority attention to measures designed to implement the recommendations addressed to them in the report of the Working Group;

6. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report, through the Governing Council of the Programme and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the action taken regarding paragraphs 1 and 4 above and on the progress made with regard to the functioning of the special unit mentioned in paragraph 2 above;

7. *Requests* the participating and executing agencies of the United Nations development system and the regional commissions to report on the action taken, pursuant to the request contained in the present resolution, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council, and to report periodically thereafter through the Governing Council at its January session—commencing in 1976—and the Economic and Social Council;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, together with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to bring to the attention of Member States the report of the Working Group and to give wide publicity to the report through the Office of Public Information and the Centre for Economic and Social Information of the Secretariat, and to report on the action taken to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twentieth session and the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report on the measures taken by the United Nations Development Programme, the executing and participating agencies and the regional commissions, pursuant to the request contained in the present resolution, and to submit it to the Preparatory Committee of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation, to be held in 1975, for its consideration;

10. *Decides* to consider the question of technical co-operation among developing countries at its special session devoted to development and international economic co-operation and to include an item entitled "Technical co-operation among developing countries" in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session.

2306th plenary meeting
4 December 1974

3252 (XXIX). Decentralization of the activities of the United Nations Development Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system and subsequent decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the decentralization of Programme activities and the need to ensure that the United Nations

Development Programme continues to be a single, unified programme,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its eighteenth session²⁶ and the relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on its fifty-seventh session,²⁷

Recalling decision III of 20 June 1974 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its eighteenth session concerning regional and subregional co-operation aimed at the effective and efficient implementation of projects both at the national and regional levels,²⁸

Noting the statements of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme at the eighteenth session of the Governing Council of the Programme²⁹ and at the current session of the General Assembly³⁰ regarding the decentralization of the activities of the Programme in consonance with the principle of country programming and intercountry programming,

Noting further the views on decentralization of the operational procedures and activities of the United Nations Development Programme and the desire to speed up the implementation and delivery of country and regional programmes and projects that were expressed at sessions of the Governing Council of the Programme, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly,

Recognizing the need to help provide administrative support from the field to the Administration of the United Nations Development Programme at Headquarters,

Bearing in mind the views of Member States, the statement of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the action taken on his note³¹ by the Governing Council of the Programme at its seventeenth session,³²

1. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twentieth session to consider, taking into account the report of the Administrator, the question of the decentralization of the activities of the Programme, in particular the establishment of regional field offices of the United Nations Development Programme, in liaison with the regional commissions, with a view to improving the programming, delivery, implementation and follow-up action of country programmes and regional and subregional projects;

2. *Decides* to take up this matter further at the thirtieth session in the context of its consideration of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

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4 December 1974

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 2A (E/5543/Rev.1).

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603)*, chap. VI, sect. B.2.

²⁸ *See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2A (E/5543/Rev.1)*, para. 111.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, paras. 99-102.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Second Committee, 1600th meeting*, paras. 36-50.

³¹ DP/29/Add.1.

³² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5466)*, paras. 136-148.

3253 (XXIX). Consideration of the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region stricken by drought and measures to be taken for the benefit of that region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 3153 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1834 (LVI) of 14 May 1974 and 1874 (LVII) and 1876 (LVII) of 16 July 1974 concerning the situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the adjacent areas and the assistance to be given to the drought-stricken countries,

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1878 (LVII) of 16 July 1974 concerning the situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region and the assistance to be given to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region stricken by drought and measures to be taken for the benefit of that region,³³

Noting with satisfaction the part played by the Office for Sahelian Relief Operations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and by the United Nations Special Sahelian Office,

1. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Governments, United Nations bodies, private organizations and individuals that have given assistance to the Sudano-Sahelian population;

2. *Welcomes* the establishment of a United Nations Sahelian Office in Ouagadougou, whose main functions are described in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to hasten the preparatory work on the establishment of a research institute for the arid Sahelian zone;

4. *Recommends* the establishment of a United Nations information centre at Ouagadougou, the headquarters of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, in view of the need to obtain directly on-the-spot information designed to maintain and intensify to the widest possible extent public awareness of the tragedy which has befallen the Sudano-Sahelian countries and to sustain the momentum of active and involved interest in the successful implementation of the programme as outlined by the Permanent Inter-State Committee;

5. *Urges* all Member States and United Nations bodies to intensify their efforts to attain the objectives stated in the relief and recovery programmes formulated by the countries concerned;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue with determination and in co-operation with the appropriate financial institutions and organizations the action necessary to meet, in an effective and continuing manner, the requests for medium-term and long-term assistance formulated by the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and by the Governments concerned;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report periodically on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

2306th plenary meeting
4 December 1974

³³ A/9733.

3281 (XXIX) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its resolution 45 (III) of 18 May 1972,³⁴ stressed the urgency to establish generally accepted norms to govern international economic relations systematically and recognized that it is not feasible to establish a just order and a stable world as long as a charter to protect the rights of all countries, and in particular the developing States, is not formulated,

Recalling further that in the same resolution it was decided to establish a Working Group of governmental representatives to draw up a draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which the General Assembly, in its resolution 3037 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided should be composed of forty Member States,

Noting that, in its resolution 3082 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, it reaffirmed its conviction of the urgent need to establish or improve norms of universal application for the development of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis and urged the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States to complete, as the first step in the codification and development of the matter, the elaboration of a final draft Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, to be considered and approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session,

Bearing in mind the spirit and terms of its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing, respectively, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which underlined the vital importance of the Charter to be adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session and stressed the fact that the Charter shall constitute an effective instrument towards the establishment of a new system of international economic relations based on equity, sovereign equality and interdependence of the interests of developed and developing countries,

Having examined the report of the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States on its fourth session,³⁵ transmitted to the General Assembly by the Trade and Development Board at its fourteenth session,

Expressing its appreciation to the Working Group on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which, as a result of the task performed in its four sessions held between February 1973 and June 1974, assembled the elements required for the completion and adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, as previously recommended,

Adopts and solemnly proclaims the following Charter:

³⁴ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

³⁵ TD/B/AC.12/4 and Corr.1.

CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the fundamental purposes of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems in the economic and social fields,

Affirming the need for strengthening international co-operation in these fields,

Reaffirming further the need for strengthening international co-operation for development,

Declaring that it is a fundamental purpose of the present Charter to promote the establishment of the new international economic order, based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems,

Desirous of contributing to the creation of conditions for:

(a) The attainment of wider prosperity among all countries and of higher standards of living for all peoples,

(b) The promotion by the entire international community of the economic and social progress of all countries, especially developing countries,

(c) The encouragement of co-operation, on the basis of mutual advantage and equitable benefits for all peace-loving States which are willing to carry out the provisions of the present Charter, in the economic, trade, scientific and technical fields, regardless of political, economic or social systems,

(d) The overcoming of main obstacles in the way of the economic development of the developing countries,

(e) The acceleration of the economic growth of developing countries with a view to bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries,

(f) The protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment,

Mindful of the need to establish and maintain a just and equitable economic and social order through:

(a) The achievement of more rational and equitable international economic relations and the encouragement of structural changes in the world economy,

(b) The creation of conditions which permit the further expansion of trade and intensification of economic co-operation among all nations,

(c) The strengthening of the economic independence of developing countries,

(d) The establishment and promotion of international economic relations, taking into account the agreed differences in development of the developing countries and their specific needs,

Determined to promote collective economic security for development, in particular of the developing countries, with strict respect for the sovereign equality of each State and through the co-operation of the entire international community,

Considering that genuine co-operation among States, based on joint consideration of and concerted action regarding international economic problems, is essential for fulfilling the international community's common desire to achieve a just and rational development of all parts of the world,

Stressing the importance of ensuring appropriate conditions for the conduct of normal economic relations among all States, irrespective of differences in social and economic systems, and for the full respect of the rights of all peoples, as well as strengthening instruments of international economic co-operation as a means for the consolidation of peace for the benefit of all,

Convinced of the need to develop a system of international economic relations on the basis of sovereign equality, mutual and equitable benefit and the close interrelationship of the interests of all States,

Reiterating that the responsibility for the development of every country rests primarily upon itself but that concomitant and effective international co-operation is an essential factor for the full achievement of its own development goals,

Firmly convinced of the urgent need to evolve a substantially improved system of international economic relations,

Solemnly adopts the present Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

CHAPTER I

FUNDAMENTALS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Economic as well as political and other relations among States shall be governed, *inter alia*, by the following principles:

(a) Sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States;

(b) Sovereign equality of all States;

(c) Non-aggression;

(d) Non-intervention;

(e) Mutual and equitable benefit;

(f) Peaceful coexistence;

(g) Equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

(h) Peaceful settlement of disputes;

(i) Remedying of injustices which have been brought about by force and which deprive a nation of the natural means necessary for its normal development;

(j) Fulfilment in good faith of international obligations;

(k) Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(l) No attempt to seek hegemony and spheres of influence;

(m) Promotion of international social justice;

(n) International co-operation for development;

(o) Free access to and from the sea by landlocked countries within the framework of the above principles.

CHAPTER II

ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

Article 1

Every State has the sovereign and inalienable right to choose its economic system as well as its political, social and cultural systems in accordance with the will of its people, without outside interference, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever.

Article 2

1. Every State has and shall freely exercise full permanent sovereignty, including possession, use and disposal, over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activities.

2. Each State has the right:

(a) To regulate and exercise authority over foreign investment within its national jurisdiction in accordance with its laws and regulations and in conformity with its national objectives and priorities. No State shall be compelled to grant preferential treatment to foreign investment;

(b) To regulate and supervise the activities of transnational corporations within its national jurisdiction and take measures to ensure that such activities comply with its laws, rules and regulations and conform with its economic and social policies. Transnational corporations shall not intervene in the internal affairs of a host State. Every State should, with full regard for its sovereign rights, co-operate with other States in the exercise of the right set forth in this subparagraph;

(c) To nationalize, expropriate or transfer ownership of foreign property, in which case appropriate compensation should be paid by the State adopting such measures, taking into account its relevant laws and regulations and all circumstances that the State considers pertinent. In any case where the question of compensation gives rise to a controversy, it shall be settled under the domestic law of the nationalizing State and by its tribunals, unless it is freely and mutually agreed by all States concerned that other peaceful means be sought on the basis of the sovereign equality of States and in accordance with the principle of free choice of means.

Article 3

In the exploitation of natural resources shared by two or more countries, each State must co-operate on the basis of a system of information and prior consultations in order to achieve optimum use of such resources without causing damage to the legitimate interest of others.

Article 4

Every State has the right to engage in international trade and other forms of economic co-operation irrespective of any differences in political, economic and social systems. No State shall be subjected to discrimination of any kind based solely on such differences. In the pursuit of international trade and other forms of economic co-operation, every State is free to choose the forms of organization of its foreign economic relations and to enter into bilateral

and multilateral arrangements consistent with its international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation.

Article 5

All States have the right to associate in organizations of primary commodity producers in order to develop their national economies, to achieve stable financing for their development and, in pursuance of their aims, to assist in the promotion of sustained growth of the world economy, in particular accelerating the development of developing countries. Correspondingly, all States have the duty to respect that right by refraining from applying economic and political measures that would limit it.

Article 6

It is the duty of States to contribute to the development of international trade of goods, particularly by means of arrangements and by the conclusion of long-term multilateral commodity agreements, where appropriate, and taking into account the interests of producers and consumers. All States share the responsibility to promote the regular flow and access of all commercial goods traded at stable, remunerative and equitable prices, thus contributing to the equitable development of the world economy, taking into account, in particular, the interests of developing countries.

Article 7

Every State has the primary responsibility to promote the economic, social and cultural development of its people. To this end, each State has the right and the responsibility to choose its means and goals of development, fully to mobilize and use its resources, to implement progressive economic and social reforms and to ensure the full participation of its people in the process and benefits of development. All States have the duty, individually and collectively, to co-operate in eliminating obstacles that hinder such mobilization and use.

Article 8

States should co-operate in facilitating more rational and equitable international economic relations and in encouraging structural changes in the context of a balanced world economy in harmony with the needs and interests of all countries, especially developing countries, and should take appropriate measures to this end.

Article 9

All States have the responsibility to co-operate in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological fields for the promotion of economic and social progress throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries.

Article 10

All States are juridically equal and, as equal members of the international community, have the right to participate fully and effectively in the international decision-making process in the solution of world economic, financial and monetary problems, *inter alia*, through the appropriate international or-

ganizations in accordance with their existing and evolving rules, and to share equitably in the benefits resulting therefrom.

Article 11

All States should co-operate to strengthen and continuously improve the efficiency of international organizations in implementing measures to stimulate the general economic progress of all countries, particularly of developing countries, and therefore should co-operate to adapt them, when appropriate, to the changing needs of international economic co-operation.

Article 12

1. States have the right, in agreement with the parties concerned, to participate in subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in the pursuit of their economic and social development. All States engaged in such co-operation have the duty to ensure that the policies of those groupings to which they belong correspond to the provisions of the present Charter and are outward-looking, consistent with their international obligations and with the needs of international economic co-operation, and have full regard for the legitimate interests of third countries, especially developing countries.

2. In the case of groupings to which the States concerned have transferred or may transfer certain competences as regards matters that come within the scope of the present Charter, its provisions shall also apply to those groupings in regard to such matters, consistent with the responsibilities of such States as members of such groupings. Those States shall co-operate in the observance by the groupings of the provisions of this Charter.

Article 13

1. Every State has the right to benefit from the advances and developments in science and technology for the acceleration of its economic and social development.

2. All States should promote international scientific and technological co-operation and the transfer of technology, with proper regard for all legitimate interests including, *inter alia*, the rights and duties of holders, suppliers and recipients of technology. In particular, all States should facilitate the access of developing countries to the achievements of modern science and technology, the transfer of technology and the creation of indigenous technology for the benefit of the developing countries in forms and in accordance with procedures which are suited to their economies and their needs.

3. Accordingly, developed countries should co-operate with the developing countries in the establishment, strengthening and development of their scientific and technological infrastructures and their scientific research and technological activities so as to help to expand and transform the economies of developing countries.

4. All States should co-operate in research with a view to evolving further internationally accepted guidelines or regulations for the transfer of technology, taking fully into account the interests of developing countries.

Article 14

Every State has the duty to co-operate in promoting a steady and increasing expansion and liberalization of world trade and an improvement in the welfare and living standards of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries. Accordingly, all States should co-operate, *inter alia*, towards the progressive dismantling of obstacles to trade and the improvement of the international framework for the conduct of world trade and, to these ends, co-ordinated efforts shall be made to solve in an equitable way the trade problems of all countries, taking into account the specific trade problems of the developing countries. In this connexion, States shall take measures aimed at securing additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, the diversification of their exports, the acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs, an improvement in the possibilities for these countries to participate in the expansion of world trade and a balance more favourable to developing countries in the sharing of the advantages resulting from this expansion, through, in the largest possible measure, a substantial improvement in the conditions of access for the products of interest to the developing countries and, wherever appropriate, measures designed to attain stable, equitable and remunerative prices for primary products.

Article 15

All States have the duty to promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control and to utilize the resources released by effective disarmament measures for the economic and social development of countries, allocating a substantial portion of such resources as additional means for the development needs of developing countries.

Article 16

1. It is the right and duty of all States, individually and collectively, to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid*, racial discrimination, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation and domination, and the economic and social consequences thereof, as a prerequisite for development. States which practise such coercive policies are economically responsible to the countries, territories and peoples affected for the restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of, and damages to, the natural and all other resources of those countries, territories and peoples. It is the duty of all States to extend assistance to them.

2. No State has the right to promote or encourage investments that may constitute an obstacle to the liberation of a territory occupied by force.

Article 17

International co-operation for development is the shared goal and common duty of all States. Every State should co-operate with the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development by providing favourable external conditions and by extending active assistance to them,

consistent with their development needs and objectives, with strict respect for the sovereign equality of States and free of any conditions derogating from their sovereignty.

Article 18

Developed countries should extend, improve and enlarge the system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory tariff preferences to the developing countries consistent with the relevant agreed conclusions and relevant decisions as adopted on this subject, in the framework of the competent international organizations. Developed countries should also give serious consideration to the adoption of other differential measures, in areas where this is feasible and appropriate and in ways which will provide special and more favourable treatment, in order to meet the trade and development needs of the developing countries. In the conduct of international economic relations the developed countries should endeavour to avoid measures having a negative effect on the development of the national economies of the developing countries, as promoted by generalized tariff preferences and other generally agreed differential measures in their favour.

Article 19

With a view to accelerating the economic growth of developing countries and bridging the economic gap between developed and developing countries, developed countries should grant generalized preferential, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory treatment to developing countries in those fields of international economic co-operation where it may be feasible.

Article 20

Developing countries should, in their efforts to increase their over-all trade, give due attention to the possibility of expanding their trade with socialist countries, by granting to these countries conditions for trade not inferior to those granted normally to the developed market economy countries.

Article 21

Developing countries should endeavour to promote the expansion of their mutual trade and to this end may, in accordance with the existing and evolving provisions and procedures of international agreements where applicable, grant trade preferences to other developing countries without being obliged to extend such preferences to developed countries, provided these arrangements do not constitute an impediment to general trade liberalization and expansion.

Article 22

1. All States should respond to the generally recognized or mutually agreed development needs and objectives of developing countries by promoting increased net flows of real resources to the developing countries from all sources, taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken by the States concerned, in order to reinforce the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development.

2. In this context, consistent with the aims and objectives mentioned above and taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken in this regard, it should be their endeavour to increase the net amount of financial flows from official sources to developing countries and to improve the terms and conditions thereof.

3. The flow of development assistance resources should include economic and technical assistance.

Article 23

To enhance the effective mobilization of their own resources, the developing countries should strengthen their economic co-operation and expand their mutual trade so as to accelerate their economic and social development. All countries, especially developed countries, individually as well as through the competent international organizations of which they are members, should provide appropriate and effective support and co-operation.

Article 24

All States have the duty to conduct their mutual economic relations in a manner which takes into account the interests of other countries. In particular, all States should avoid prejudicing the interests of developing countries.

Article 25

In furtherance of world economic development, the international community, especially its developed members, shall pay special attention to the particular needs and problems of the least developed among the developing countries, of land-locked developing countries and also island developing countries, with a view to helping them to overcome their particular difficulties and thus contribute to their economic and social development.

Article 26

All States have the duty to coexist in tolerance and live together in peace, irrespective of differences in political, economic, social and cultural systems, and to facilitate trade between States having different economic and social systems. International trade should be conducted without prejudice to generalized non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal preferences in favour of developing countries, on the basis of mutual advantage, equitable benefits and the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Article 27

1. Every State has the right to enjoy fully the benefits of world invisible trade and to engage in the expansion of such trade.

2. World invisible trade, based on efficiency and mutual and equitable benefit, furthering the expansion of the world economy, is the common goal of all States. The role of developing countries in world invisible trade should be enhanced and strengthened consistent with the above objectives, particular attention being paid to the special needs of developing countries.

3. All States should co-operate with developing countries in their endeavours to increase their capacity to earn foreign exchange from invisible transactions, in accordance with the potential and needs of each developing country and consistent with the objectives mentioned above.

Article 28

All States have the duty to co-operate in achieving adjustments in the prices of exports of developing countries in relation to prices of their imports so as to promote just and equitable terms of trade for them, in a manner which is remunerative for producers and equitable for producers and consumers.

CHAPTER III

COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Article 29

The sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind. On the basis of the principles adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, all States shall ensure that the exploration of the area and exploitation of its resources are carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and that the benefits derived therefrom are shared equitably by all States, taking into account the particular interests and needs of developing countries; an international régime applying to the area and its resources and including appropriate international machinery to give effect to its provisions shall be established by an international treaty of a universal character, generally agreed upon.

Article 30

The protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment for the present and future generations is the responsibility of all States. All States shall endeavour to establish their own environmental and developmental policies in conformity with such responsibility. The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present and future development potential of developing countries. All States have the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. All States should co-operate in evolving international norms and regulations in the field of the environment.

CHAPTER IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 31

All States have the duty to contribute to the balanced expansion of the world economy, taking duly into account the close interrelationship between the well-being of the developed countries and the growth and development of the developing countries, and the fact that the prosperity of the international community as a whole depends upon the prosperity of its constituent parts.

Article 32

No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights.

Article 33

1. Nothing in the present Charter shall be construed as impairing or derogating from the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations or actions taken in pursuance thereof.

2. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of the present Charter are interrelated and each provision should be construed in the context of the other provisions.

Article 34

An item on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States shall be included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, and thereafter on the agenda of every fifth session. In this way a systematic and comprehensive consideration of the implementation of the Charter, covering both progress achieved and any improvements and additions which might become necessary, would be carried out and appropriate measures recommended. Such consideration should take into account the evolution of all the economic, social, legal and other factors related to the principles upon which the present Charter is based and on its purpose.

*2315th plenary meeting
12 December 1974*

3305 (XXIX). Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board

The General Assembly,

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

Decides to include Guinea-Bissau in list A and Grenada in list C of the annex to resolution 2152 (XXI).³⁶

*2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974*

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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	Botswana
Algeria	Burma
Bahrain	Burundi
Bangladesh	Central African Republic
Bhutan	Chad

³⁶ 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, 2637 (XXV) of 19 November 1970, 2824 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2954 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972 and 3088 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973.

China	Mongolia
Congo	Morocco
Dahomey	Nepal
Democratic Yemen	Niger
Egypt	Nigeria
Equatorial Guinea	Oman
Ethiopia	Pakistan
Fiji	Philippines
Gabon	Qatar
Gambia	Republic of Korea
Ghana	Republic of Viet-Nam
Guinea	Rwanda
Guinea-Bissau	Saudi Arabia
India	Senegal
Indonesia	Sierra Leone
Iran	Singapore
Iraq	Somalia
Israel	South Africa
Ivory Coast	Sri Lanka
Jordan	Sudan
Kenya	Swaziland
Khmer Republic	Syrian Arab Republic
Kuwait	Thailand
Laos	Togo
Lebanon	Tunisia
Lesotho	Uganda
Liberia	United Arab Emirates
Libyan Arab Republic	United Republic of Cameroon
Madagascar	United Republic of Tanzania
Malawi	Upper Volta
Malaysia	Western Samoa
Maldives	Yemen
Mali	Yugoslavia
Mauritania	Zaire
Mauritius	Zambia

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

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

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

Argentina	Guatemala
Bahamas	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
Grenada	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
German Democratic Republic	
Hungary	

3306 (XXIX). Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolution 2952 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972 on the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling further its resolution 3087 B (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, in which it recommended that the Second General Conference should examine co-operation of developed and developing countries, as well as co-operation among the developing countries themselves, in the process of industrialization, with a view towards establishing the basic principles for an international declaration on industrial development and co-operation and with the aim of defining a comprehensive plan of action for assisting the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in their efforts to accelerate their industrialization and achieve a more equitable share of industrial activity in the context of a new international division of labour related to industry,

Bearing in mind its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in which it solemnly proclaimed the united determination of the Members of the United Nations to work urgently for the establishment of a new international economic order,

Bearing in mind also that in the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, set forth in its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, the General Assembly recommended that all efforts should be made by the international community to take measures to encourage the industrialization of the developing countries with a view to increasing their share in world industrial production, as envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,³⁷

Considering the important role of the Second General Conference, which will be held at Lima from 12 to 26 March 1975,³⁸ as the highest forum for defining policies for international co-operation in the field of industrial development,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its eighth session³⁹ as well as of the report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;⁴⁰

2. *Urges* Member States to make maximum efforts, both in their preparatory work for the Second General Conference and during its proceedings, to ensure the success of the Conference and to outline specific measures for the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order in respect of international co-operation

³⁷ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

³⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/9016)*, paras. 45-55.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/9616)*.

⁴⁰ ID/B/145.

for the industrial development of the developing countries;

3. *Agrees* that a fundamental objective of the Second General Conference is to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order through the adoption of an international declaration and the definition of a plan of action to promote and lay down guidelines for renewed and strengthened co-operation for the promotion of the industrial development of the developing countries, while respecting their independence, sovereignty, national objectives and their right to take full advantage of and to use freely their natural resources, and that the process of industrialization shall ensure social justice, through patterns of consumption which satisfy the genuine and fundamental needs of the whole population, making them full participants in the process and benefits of development;

4. *Agrees further* that the plan of action to be defined at the Second General Conference should, *inter alia*, establish measures in support of industrial co-operation between developed and developing countries and between the developing countries themselves, including schemes of concerted action among Member States, define quantitative targets to achieve the goal of substantially higher participation of the developing countries in world industrial production and establish appropriate machinery for their implementation, and that, in this context, special attention should be paid to the least developed among the developing countries;

5. *Considers* that the plan of action for industrial development to be adopted by the Second General Conference should include concrete measures to assist developing countries in increasing significantly their industrial development, including their installed capacity, as a means of expanding their trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures, processing their basic commodities and raw materials and contributing, *inter alia*, to the development of their agro-industrial capacity, bearing in mind that the industrialization of the developing countries should be based on the most advanced technologies appropriate to their particular conditions and needs in accordance with the most efficient utilization of the natural and human resources available to each country or group of countries, as defined in their own development plans and priorities;

6. *Urges* the Second General Conference, on the basis of the plan of action, to decide on measures necessary to strengthen the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within the United Nations system, to enable it to develop into an effective institutional framework in order to expand its activities in a manner consistent with the requirements of the developing countries and the role of their industrialization within a new international economic order;

7. *Invites* Member States to ensure that their participation in the Second General Conference is at the highest possible level of governmental representation;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to submit to the Second General Conference a comprehensive report on the role of the United Nations system in establishing a new international economic order in the field of industrialization.

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3307 (XXIX). Establishment of a United Nations industrial development fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist the developing countries in accelerating their industrialization,

Recalling also its resolution 3086 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question of the establishment of a United Nations industrial development fund,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1909 (LVII) of 2 August 1974, particularly its paragraph 3,

Bearing in mind that in the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, set forth in its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, it recommended that all efforts should be made by the international community to take measures to encourage the industrialization of the developing countries,

Convinced that, in order to achieve effective international co-operation in the field of industrial development, additional financial resources are required,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations industrial development fund;⁴¹

2. *Requests* the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to consider the establishment of an industrial development fund to be financed on the basis of voluntary contributions, including the basic guidelines for its functioning.

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14 December 1974

3308 (XXIX). Report of the Trade and Development Board

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Expressing concern at the adverse effect on developing countries and on their economic development prospects of continuing world-wide inflationary pressures and at the widespread detrimental effects on developing countries of recent declines in the level of prices of most commodities,

Considering that these trends, if unchecked, can be damaging to the cause of international economic co-operation,

1. *Expresses the view* that co-ordinated action to achieve satisfactory levels of global economic activity should be pursued and that, when anti-inflationary measures are applied in the developed countries, particular care should be taken that such measures do not work to the detriment of developing countries;

⁴¹ A/9792.

2. *Strongly endorses* Trade and Development Board resolution 124 (XIV) of 13 September 1974⁴² on new approaches to international commodity problems and policies;

3. *Requests*, in this connexion, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to keep current developments in the world economy under continuous review and to report, as necessary, to the Trade and Development Board on the measures that, in the light of a decline in the levels of economic activity and the emergency that might consequently arise, Member States should consider, individually or collectively, in order to promote sustained growth in world economic activity, and especially to expand the exports of developing countries and to protect and expand the real value of their export earnings from all sources, in particular from primary commodities;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to keep the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly informed of the action taken by the Trade and Development Board;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in pursuance of Trade and Development Board resolution 124 C (XIV), to convene a group of experts to examine the issue of indexation in all its aspects, with a view to identifying practical and feasible schemes for implementation, taking into account the discussion on the subject by the Committee on Commodities at its eighth session and by the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, and to report to the Trade and Development Board at its fifteenth session for such action as the Board may deem necessary.

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14 December 1974

3309 (XXIX). Multilateral trade negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 82 (III) of 20 May 1972 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development⁴³ and General Assembly resolutions 3041 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972 and 3085 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973,

Recalling also the Declaration of 14 September 1973, which was approved by the Ministerial Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held in Tokyo, as well as the concluding statement of the Chairman of the Meeting,

Noting Trade and Development Board resolution 116 (XIV) of 13 September 1974,⁴⁴

Recalling its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in which it suggested guidelines for bringing about just and equitable terms of trade of the developing countries and proposed concrete measures to eliminate persistent trade deficits of the developing countries,

⁴² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1), annex I.*

⁴³ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

⁴⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1), annex I.*

Recalling also that the first biennial over-all review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade has acknowledged that the provisions of the Strategy to maintain a standstill, particularly on tariff and non-tariff barriers on manufactured and semi-manufactured products, have not been fully observed by some developed countries,⁴⁵

Recalling further that the Tokyo Declaration stated that the Ministers intended that the trade negotiations be concluded in 1975, and considering that effective negotiations have not as yet started,

Aware that the delay in the multilateral trade negotiations has had a negative impact on different initiatives in the trade field, with unfavourable consequences to the promotion of trade in general and to the trade and development of developing countries in particular,

Convinced that the present international economic situation calls for sustained efforts to expand the exports of developing countries and protect and increase the real value of their export earnings, and to expand the growth of world trade as a whole,

1. *Calls upon* all members of the Trade Negotiations Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to take all necessary measures to enter immediately into substantive negotiations so as to ensure that the schedule laid down in the Tokyo Declaration is adhered to;

2. *Considers* that the aims of the multilateral trade negotiations should be to achieve the expansion and liberalization of trade among all countries, to improve the standard of living and welfare of the peoples of the world and, in particular, to secure additional benefits for the international trade of developing countries;

3. *Stresses* the need for the full and effective application, whenever feasible and appropriate, of differential treatment in favour of developing countries in the different fields of the negotiations, so as to ensure additional benefits to those countries;

4. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding escalation of restrictions on trade and, to this end, urges developed countries to refrain from introducing, or increasing the incidence of, customs duties or non-tariff barriers on products currently or potentially of particular export interest to developing countries, or from having recourse in any other manner to unilateral measures, of either general or specific nature, to restrict the export earnings of developing countries;

5. *Urges* the developed countries which have recently introduced or imposed import restrictions that adversely affect the products of interest to developing countries, in particular restrictions specifically directed against such countries, to eliminate them as soon as possible;

6. *Invites* the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to prepare an interim report on the negotiations, bearing in mind the purposes of the special session of the General Assembly that will be held in September 1975, to submit it to the Preparatory Committee for that session and to update it as necessary;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1995

⁴⁵ See resolution 3176 (XXVIII).

(XIX) of 30 December 1964 and with particular reference, *inter alia*, to the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁴⁶ resolution 82 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Declaration⁴⁷ and the Programme of Action⁴⁸ on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, also to prepare an interim report on the multilateral trade negotiations and to submit it to the Preparatory Committee, updating it as necessary.

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14 December 1974

3310 (XXIX). Participation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the multilateral trade negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 82 (III) of 20 May 1972 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development⁴⁹ and General Assembly resolution 3085 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973,

Noting Trade and Development Board resolution 116 (XIV) of 13 September 1974,⁵⁰

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Decides that the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be enabled to attend regularly the meetings of the Trade Negotiations Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and those of its subsidiary bodies, and that all documentation should be made available to him.

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14 December 1974

3311 (XXIX). Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3169 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries,

Recalling also resolution 63 (III) of 19 May 1972 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development⁴⁹ and General Assembly resolution 2971 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972,

Recognizing that, as a result of the geographical situation of the land-locked developing countries, the additional cost of transportation and the poor develop-

ment of their infrastructures, the expansion of their trade and economic development is adversely affected,

Recognizing the need for the urgent extension of financial and technical assistance to the land-locked developing countries by the international community and international organizations on the basis of the relevant recommendations of the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly in the field of infrastructure of all kinds,

Recalling the decision taken in this respect by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,⁵¹ held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Conscious of the urgent needs of the land-locked developing countries and the special measures that must be considered and implemented in their favour, taking into account that many land-locked developing countries fall within the category of the least developed among the developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries"⁵² is not a complete study as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 3169 (XXVIII) and does not include a report of the Secretary-General on his findings from consultations on the establishment of a special fund in favour of the land-locked developing countries, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1755 (LIV) of 16 May 1973,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1755 (LIV) and in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to development and international economic co-operation, through the Preparatory Committee for the special session, a comprehensive study on the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and a complete study on the establishment of a fund in favour of the land-locked developing countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the land-locked countries and the United Nations agencies, to find ways and means of improving the economic situation of the land-locked developing countries through the urgent implementation of resolution 63 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

3. Invites the appropriate organs of the United Nations system and the members of the international community, including regional development banks, to pay special attention to the particular problems of the land-locked developing countries in their assistance to national, regional and subregional infrastructural projects related to transport;

4. Invites all Member States and the competent international organizations to assist the land-locked developing countries in facilitating the exercise of their right of free access to and from the sea, as will be implemented in relevant agreements.

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⁴⁶ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

⁴⁷ Resolution 3201 (S-VI).

⁴⁸ Resolution 3202 (S-VI).

⁴⁹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

⁵⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1)*, annex I.

⁵¹ A/9330 and Corr.1, p. 77.

⁵² E/5501.

3312 (XXIX). Reduction of the increasing gap between the developed countries and the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item on the reduction of the increasing gap between the developed countries and the developing countries,

Decides that the subject-matter of this item will be fully taken into account by the General Assembly at its special session devoted to development and international economic co-operation to be held in September 1975.

*2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974*

3313 (XXIX). United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, by which it decided to establish the United Nations University,

Recalling also its resolution 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, by which it adopted the Charter of the United Nations University,⁵³ authorized the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to implement the provisions of the Charter of the University and requested him to continue efforts for raising the funds required for the dynamic development of the United Nations University,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General,⁵⁴

Welcoming the fact that the members of the Council of the United Nations University have been appointed in accordance with the Charter of the University and have already met three times,

Welcoming also the fact that the Rector of the United Nations University has been appointed in accordance with the Charter of the University,⁵⁵

Appreciating the strenuous efforts made by the Secretary-General to raise the funds for the United Nations University,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations University will be a most appropriate institution for stimulating and conducting scholarly and objective studies, on a truly international basis, of the most crucial problems facing the world,

Bearing also in mind that the dynamic development of the United Nations University makes it imperative that it be provided with adequate and stable financial resources,

1. *Urges* the Council of the United Nations University to approve an initial work programme for the University as a first priority;

2. *Invites* Member States, in particular developed States, to make voluntary contributions, in cash as well as in kind, to the United Nations University;

3. *Further invites* the agencies and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate positively with the United Nations University;

⁵³ A/9149/Add.2.

⁵⁴ A/9762 and Add.1.

⁵⁵ A/9762/Add.1.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Rector and the Council of the United Nations University, to intensify his efforts to raise the funds required for the dynamic development of the University from Governments and non-governmental sources, including foundations, universities and individuals, and to submit a progress report on fund-raising to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, together with the annual report of the Council.

*2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974*

3325 (XXIX). Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3001 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3128 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973,

Fully conscious of the importance, urgency and universality of the problems of human settlements,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements,⁵⁶

Stressing the need to pursue vigorously the preparations for the Conference,

Affirming that human settlements policies should be considered in the context of over-all economic and social development, taking into account the special needs of development in developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its second session,⁵⁷

Having considered also the report of the Secretary-General,⁵⁸ called for in General Assembly resolution 3128 (XXVIII),

Noting that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements held informal consultations from 28 to 31 May 1974,

1. *Decides* that the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements shall henceforth be known as Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

2. *Considers* that, for the Conference to achieve its objectives, it is essential that its agenda be selective, its organizational structure be simple and efficient, and its documentation be kept within reasonable limits;

3. *Agrees* that the Secretary-General should convene the first formal session of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 24 January 1975;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Preparatory Committee on its first formal session to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its third session;

5. *Reaffirms* its request to the Secretary-General to submit, through the Governing Council of the United

⁵⁶ See A/9729, para. 5.

⁵⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625).

⁵⁸ A/9729.

Nations Environment Programme, a brief progress report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

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3326 (XXIX). Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2849 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 2994 (XXVII), 2997 (XXVII), 3000 (XXVII) and 3002 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972,

Bearing in mind its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Reaffirming that both aspects of man's environment, the natural and the man-made, are vital to his well-being and to the exercise of basic human rights,

Further reaffirming that the protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment for present and future generations is the responsibility of all States,

Conscious that pollution and the degradation and exhaustion of natural resources are essential problems of the environment,

Concerned about the environmental impact of the irrational and wasteful exploitation and consumption of natural resources, particularly those of the developing countries, and about the fact that such exploitation and consumption represents a threat to these countries in the exercise of their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources,

Convinced of the need for and urgency of attaining rational and optimal exploitation and consumption of natural resources, of avoiding their waste and of controlling pollution, intensifying, to that end, international co-operation within the framework of collective ecological security,

Fully conscious of the importance and universality of environmental problems, including, *inter alia*, those pertaining to under-development, inequity and social injustice, and of the fact that, in order to attain an urgent and effective solution to all such problems, national measures as well as measures of co-operation at the international level should be adopted,

Reaffirming the interdisciplinary and intersectoral nature and approach of the United Nations Environment Programme, and recognizing the benefits that the implementation of such an approach may provide for the solution of the problems of international co-operation on the environment that affect Member States, particularly developing countries,

Taking note of the Cocoyoc Declaration,⁵⁹ adopted by the Symposium on Patterns of Resource Use, Environment and Development Strategies, held under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at Cocoyoc, Mexico, from 8 to 12 October 1974,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its second session⁶⁰ and being convinced of the need to continue to strengthen the Programme's activities and its co-ordinating functions,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its second session and of its adopted work programme;

2. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme:

(a) To conduct its activities, in its field of competence, in line with the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;

(b) To adopt measures for intensifying efforts to facilitate the participation of institutions of developing countries in the preparation, development and implementation of the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, taking fully into account the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources and on the basis of close co-operation and continuous consultations with all States:

(a) To ensure that, in the design, implementation and development of the Global Environment Monitoring System, on the basis of voluntary participation of Member States, its objective of detecting, with enough anticipation, impending changes, whether man-made or natural, occurring in any part of the environment and threatening to cause significant damage to man's well-being is fully taken into account, in order to provide Governments with a basis for immediate preventive action;

(b) To give attention, when considering the report on the International Referral System to be submitted to it by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, at its third session, to the needs especially of developing countries for information on the environment and, in particular, to such needs of countries affected by problems of degradation and depletion of their natural resources with respect to which the timely exchange and provision of adequate information, through the International Referral System, would facilitate the adoption of measures for their solution;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in keeping with the goals and objectives of the Programme:

(a) To prepare a report on the environmental impact resulting from the irrational and wasteful use of natural resources, as reflected in the current methods and forms of production and consumption, and to present it to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourth session;

(b) To prepare the new formulation of the programme activities in the priority subject areas of trade, economics, technology and transfer of technology, which is to be submitted to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its third session, by bringing these activities into line with the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, in its field of competence;

⁵⁹ A/C.2/292.

⁶⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625).

(c) To prepare, in consultation with other organizations of the United Nations system, a study to include recommendations for putting into practice, at the earliest possible time, the concept of ecocodevelopment as a planning method enabling developing countries to achieve accelerated and self-sustained development, taking into account, *inter alia*, their economic, political, social, geographical, ecological and regional conditions, for submission to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourth session;

(d) To draw the attention of Governments to the "catalytic role" of the United Nations Environment Programme approved by the Governing Council at its second session,⁶¹ as an effective means for the Programme to provide adequate solutions, particularly in the short term, to problems affecting a country or group of countries of one region or of different regions, and to submit a report to the Governing Council at its fourth session on the problems with respect to which this role could be utilized, principally for the benefit of developing countries;

(e) To accelerate consultations with the World Meteorological Organization and with jurists, scientists and other experts for the purpose of developing a set of general principles and operative guidelines on studies for man-induced weather modification and related environmental phenomena, including their operational and research aspects, and to report to the Governing Council on the subject at its fourth session;

(f) To submit to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, at its third session, a preliminary report on the legal aspects to which the organizations in the United Nations system have given attention, within the framework of their activities, and which may contribute to the identification, formulation and development of principles of international environmental law;

(g) To give equal priority in the implementation and development of the Global Environment Monitoring System to those environmental parameters different from pollutants which will facilitate the solution or prevention of environmental problems that affect or may affect principally developing countries;

(h) To bring the International Referral System to the attention of Member States as a means of enabling the Programme to effect the timely exchange and provision of information among themselves, or with the intergovernmental and private organizations, for the solution of environmental problems affecting them;

(i) To consult the Governments of developing countries regarding the problems and matters related to the environment on which they would be interested in receiving training and technical assistance, and to submit a report, with the replies received, to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fourth session, together with a summary of the experience achieved thus far in this area, in order to formulate a training and assistance programme based on the specific needs of that group of countries;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of co-ordination and active co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other organizations of the United Nations system in their activities

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, annex I, decision 5 (II) of 21 March 1974.

in order to ensure effective attention and action with regard to the environmental needs and problems of Member States, especially developing countries, as requested by them.

2321st plenary meeting
16 December 1974

3327 (XXIX). Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2999 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which it endorsed in principle the establishment of an international fund or financial institution for the purpose envisaged in recommendation 17 of the Action Plan for the Human Environment,⁶²

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an international fund or financial institution for human settlements,⁶³

Noting decision 16 (II) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme of 21 March 1974,⁶⁴ in which the Governing Council recommended to the General Assembly the establishment of a voluntary international habitat and human settlements foundation as from 1 January 1975,

Noting also Economic and Social Council resolution 1882 (LVII) of 31 July 1974, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly should establish an international foundation for human habitat management and environmental design and improvement of human settlements, in accordance with decision 16 (II) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Decides that an international institution for human habitat management and environmental design and improvement of human settlements, to be called the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, be established as from 1 January 1975 in accordance with the operative part of the draft resolution contained in decision 16 A (II) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, which is reproduced in the annex to the present resolution.

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ANNEX

Operative part of the draft resolution contained in decision 16 A (II) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

The General Assembly,

...

1. *Decides* that a voluntary international habitat and human settlements foundation⁶⁵ be established as from 1 January 1975 in accordance with the provisions set forth below:

⁶² See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. II, sect. B.

⁶³ A/9575.

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625)*, annex I.

⁶⁵ Now called "United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation".

(a) The primary operative objective of the Foundation will be to assist in strengthening national environmental programmes relating to human settlements, particularly in the developing countries, through the provision of seed capital and the extension of the necessary technical and financial assistance to permit an effective mobilization of domestic resources for human habitat and environmental design and improvement of human settlements, including:

- (i) Stimulating innovative approaches to pre-investment, pre-project and financing strategies of human settlements activities, while drawing on the accumulated practical experience of both the public and private sectors for mobilization of financial resources for human habitat and human settlements projects;
- (ii) Organizing technical assistance services in human settlements and human habitat management, including training facilities and human habitat projects;
- (iii) Promoting the adaptation and transfer of appropriate scientific and technical knowledge on human settlements projects;

(b) Under the authority and guidance of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Executive Director of the Programme shall be responsible for administering the Foundation and providing the technical and financial services related to that institution;

(c) The Executive Director is instructed to prepare a plan and programme of operations for the Foundation, for approval by the Governing Council at its third session, which reflect the primary operative objectives of subparagraph (a) above;

(d) The Foundation will be initiated on 1 January 1975, by a single allocation of \$4 million over four years from the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme, for purposes of seed capital and technical assistance, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 2999 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and for the operative objectives outlined in subparagraph (a) above;

(e) The Executive Director will undertake the establishment of programmes, guidelines and directives, in connexion with investments for the environmental design and improvement of the human habitat and settlements, in both urban and rural areas;

(f) The Executive Director will undertake to seek the co-operation and support of financial institutions in developed and developing countries, in fulfilment of the objectives of the Foundation;

(g) In addition to operational projects undertaken by the Foundation, the United Nations Environment Programme shall have, under its programme priority area on human settlements, human health, habitat and well-being, continuing financial involvement in research, technical assistance, training and demonstration projects;

2. *Invites* the active participation and collaboration of the agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, as well as of regional financial and technical institutions, in the activities of the Foundation, particularly with regard to seed capital and the financing of operational human settlements projects, bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 2998 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3130 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973;

3. *Authorizes* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to launch an international fund-raising appeal for a maximum funding of the Foundation;

4. *Notes* that due regard must be had for the operations and activities of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in order to avoid duplication of effort within the United Nations system.

3335 (XXIX). Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a

New International Economic Order, and its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing the right of every State to exercise full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and economic activities,

Considering that the public sector has made an important contribution in promoting the economic development of many countries,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the States concerned, a report on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries and to submit it to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session;

2. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council should consider this question further at its fifty-ninth session together with the report of the Secretary-General.

2323rd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

3336 (XXIX). Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the relevant principles of international law and the provisions of the international conventions and regulations, especially the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1969,⁶⁶ concerning the obligations and responsibilities of the occupying Power,

Recalling its previous resolutions on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, particularly their provisions supporting resolutely the efforts of developing countries and the peoples of the territories under colonial and racial domination and foreign occupation in their struggle to regain effective control over their natural resources,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade⁶⁷ and its resolution 3176 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on the first biennial over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the Strategy,

Recalling also its resolution 3005 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, in which it affirmed the principle of the sovereignty of the population of the occupied territories over its national wealth and resources and called upon all States, international organizations and specialized agencies not to recognize or co-operate with, or assist in any manner in, any measures undertaken by the occupying Power to exploit the resources of the occupied territories or to effect any changes in the demographic composition or geographic character or institutional structure of those territories,

Bearing in mind the pertinent provisions of its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

⁶⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

⁶⁷ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

Recalling further its resolution 3175 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories", and deploring that Israel has not complied with its provisions, in particular those contained in paragraph 2,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to full and effective permanent sovereignty over all their resources and wealth;

2. *Also reaffirms* that all measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the human, natural and all other resources and wealth of the occupied Arab territories are illegal, and calls upon Israel immediately to rescind all such measures;

3. *Further reaffirms* the right of the Arab States, territories and peoples subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation to the restitution of and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of, and damages to, the natural and all other resources and wealth of those States, territories and peoples;

4. *Declares* that the above principles apply to all States, territories and peoples under foreign occupation, colonial rule, alien domination and *apartheid*, or subjected to foreign aggression;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2323rd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

3337 (XXIX). International co-operation to combat desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3168 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1826 (LV) of 10 August 1973, in which was noted the need for new action to intensify international co-operation enabling all countries, in particular the developing countries, to benefit from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and social progress,

Recalling further its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in section I, paragraph 2 (c), of which it recommended that the international community urgently take concrete measures to stem the spread of deserts and to assist the developing countries affected by the phenomenon to ensure the economic development of the areas affected,

Noting the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme which, *inter alia*, emphasized the need to undertake in-depth studies on the extent of the drought in Africa and draw up corresponding action programmes,

Noting further Economic and Social Council resolution 1878 (LVII) of 16 July 1974, in which the Council requested all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to pursue their activities and efforts towards a broad, system-wide attack on the drought problem,

Emphasizing the need to ensure that all available knowledge in this area is fully utilized, in particular the experience available in the Office of Technical Co-operation at United Nations Headquarters, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Committee on Science and Technology of the Economic and Social Council,

Fully aware of certain activities in this area contemplated by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1898 (LVII) of 1 August 1974, and certain other activities initiated within the United Nations Environment Programme in accordance with section I.2 of Governing Council decision 8 A (II) of 22 March 1974,⁶⁸ but nevertheless aware also of the need for additional research to clarify a number of fundamental problems for the solution of which the requisite scientific knowledge is not yet available,

Recognizing the urgent need to prepare a world integrated programme of development research and application of science and technology to solve the special problems of desertification in all its ramifications and reclamation of land lost to desertification,

Convinced that work in this field should be carried out at the national, regional and global levels through studies and meetings at the appropriate technical levels,

Convinced further that an intergovernmental conference on desertification would provide the international community an opportunity to launch a broad plan of action with a view to resolving the problem of desertification,

1. *Decides*, as a matter of priority, to initiate concerted international action to combat desertification;

2. *Decides further* to convene in 1977 a United Nations Conference on Desertification to give impetus to the international action to combat desertification;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish immediately, under the authority of the Secretary-General, a small conference secretariat, drawing upon the resources of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the competent bodies of the United Nations concerned, particularly the United Nations Environment Programme, to convene an *ad hoc* interagency task force to assist the secretariat of the Conference in:

(a) The preparation of a world map of areas affected and areas likely to be affected by the process of desertification;

(b) The assessment of all available data and information on desertification and its consequences on

⁶⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/9625), annex I.*

the development process of the countries affected, through the enlisting of all the expertise available from public and private institutions and organizations of Member States, including ongoing and planned research, studies and activities within the United Nations system;

(c) The preparation of an effective, comprehensive and co-ordinated action programme against desertification, including the building-up of the indigenous and autonomous science and technology capacity in the areas concerned;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to keep the above-mentioned task force fully informed of the results of the work carried out in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1898 (LVII);

6. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, within the framework of paragraph 4 above, to provide financial and technical assistance for undertaking the collection of data and information, analyses and studies on all aspects of the problem of desertification and on that basis, as part of the preparatory process for the Conference and in consultation with the Governments concerned, to sponsor, in co-operation with the regional commissions, technical meetings at the regional and subregional levels as appropriate;

7. *Invites* all Member States to make available to the Conference secretariat, through the Secretary-General, relevant information on combating desertification;

8. *Invites* all the organizations of the United Nations system concerned, particularly those listed in the fifth preambular paragraph above, to take all appropriate measures to assist in the implementation of paragraph 4 of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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3338 (XXIX). Developing island countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 65 (III) of 19 May 1972 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development⁶⁹ and Trade and Development Board resolutions 101 (XIII) of 8 September 1973⁷⁰ and 108 (XIV) of 12 September 1974,⁷¹

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the international community to assist the developing countries while devoting particular atten-

tion to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities leading to serious retardation of development processes,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 28 (LVII) of 2 August 1974 on the special economic problems and development needs of geographically disadvantaged developing island countries,

1. *Invites* the executive heads of the organizations concerned within the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, international financial institutions, regional development banks and the regional commissions, to intensify their efforts with respect to developing island countries within their fields of competence, bearing in mind the aforementioned resolutions;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to take effective measures towards meeting the needs of the developing island countries in accordance with the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;

3. *Urges* all Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, within the context of their assistance programmes, to consider extending appropriate financial and technical assistance to developing island countries, especially for the expansion of their transportation and communication facilities and the development of their marine resources;

4. *Requests* the executive heads of the United Nations organizations concerned to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session, through the Committee on Review and Appraisal at its 1975 session, within the context of their reporting in relation to the mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation, to be held in September 1975.

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3339 (XXIX). Economic, financial and technical assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau

The General Assembly,

Considering that the accession to independence of the African Territories under Portuguese domination has been and will be made under particularly difficult economic and social circumstances,

Convinced of the urgent necessity for the competent organizations of the United Nations to elaborate concrete programmes and projects of an economic, technical and financial nature destined to assist the newly independent States in their efforts for reconstruction and economic, social and cultural development,

⁶⁹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

⁷⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9015/Rev.1)*, part three, annex I.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1), annex I.

Firmly convinced that this assistance is a responsibility that befalls the international community as a whole and constitutes the natural follow-up of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations in support of the independence of colonial countries and peoples,

Recalling the decision taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its eighteenth session, *inter alia*, to assign an indicative planning figure for 1977-1981 to Guinea-Bissau and to take, during the present development cycle, measures of assistance to that country in accordance with paragraph 6 of the report of the Administrator of the Programme,⁷²

1. *Invites* all Member States, in particular the developed countries, to initiate and intensify efforts to provide economic, technical and financial assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau;

2. *Invites* all organizations of the United Nations development system, particularly the international financial institutions, to take urgent measures to assist Guinea-Bissau, taking into account in particular the need to apply maximum flexibility in the procedures followed in the formulation and implementation of economic and financial assistance to that country;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

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3340 (XXIX). Economic, financial and technical assistance to the Territories still under Portuguese domination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and its resolution 3118 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as all the other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Welcoming with satisfaction the signature at Lusaka, on 7 September 1974, of the agreement between the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique and the Government of Portugal concerning the creation of a transitional Government in Mozambique to lead the Territory to independence on 25 June 1975,

Taking note of the declaration of the Government of Portugal to accept the obligations that are incumbent on it under the pertinent provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to recognize the right of all peoples still under its domination to self-determination and independence as well as of the pledge taken by the Portuguese Government to co-operate in the work of the competent organs of the United Nations,

Convinced of the urgent necessity for the competent organizations of the United Nations to elaborate concrete programmes and projects of an economic, technical and financial nature destined to assist the newly independent States in their efforts for reconstruction and economic, social and cultural development,

Firmly convinced that this assistance is a responsibility that befalls the international community as a whole and constitutes the natural follow-up of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations in support of the independence of colonial countries and peoples,

Considering that the accession to independence of the African Territories under Portuguese domination has been and will be made under particularly difficult economic and social circumstances,

1. *Invites* all Member States, in particular the developed countries, as well as all the organizations of the United Nations development system, particularly the international financial institutions, urgently to take all necessary measures to draw up, in consultation with the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity of the Territories still under Portuguese domination, concrete programmes and projects for economic, technical and financial assistance to be implemented as soon as these Territories reach full independence, taking into account in particular the need to apply maximum flexibility in the procedures followed in the formulation and implementation of such projects;

2. *Further invites*, in the case of Mozambique and pending the implementation of the action called for in paragraph 1 above, all Member States, in particular the developed countries, and requests all organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the international financial institutions, speedily to assist the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique to cope with the immediate and pressing economic and social problems arising from the pre-independence situation of the country;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

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3341 (XXIX). Organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the responsibilities assigned, under the Charter of the United Nations, to the Economic and Social Council as the central organ for comprehensive policy formulation and co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields,

Recalling its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and its resolutions 2801 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and 3178 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on the review and appraisal of the Strategy,

Recalling further its resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 on the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation,

⁷² DP/66.

Recalling also its resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing the need for an adequate machinery which, through the effective planning and programming of the activities of the organs of the United Nations system, will ensure a higher degree of coherence and co-ordination and thus respond to changing and emerging needs in the field of economic and social development,

Reaffirming the conviction expressed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1768 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 that both short-term and long-term measures for rationalization are required to strengthen the role of the United Nations in international economic and social co-operation,

Recognizing the extraordinarily heavy programme of work facing the Economic and Social Council in general in the years to come and in 1975 in particular, taking into account the follow-up action on the sixth special session of the General Assembly, the World Population Conference, the World Food Conference as well as the forthcoming mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation and the responsibilities of the Council in connexion with the International Women's Year and the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, as well as with regard to other human rights questions,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1907 (LVII) of 2 August 1974, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its organizational session in January 1975 a report containing recommendations for an improvement in the arrangements for meetings of the Council, taking into account the need for a better distribution throughout the year of questions included in the Council's programme of work each year, together with an assessment of the possible financial implications of such measures,

1. *Expresses its conviction* that the Economic and Social Council, in order to discharge all its responsibilities, particularly those of co-ordination, in a satisfactory manner, should reorganize its work in such a way as to enable the Council to face up to the new emerging challenges which require urgent, efficient and well-co-ordinated attention and action on the part of the United Nations system;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1907 (LVII), to make specific recommendations as regards the logistical support that the Council requires in the light of its current workload, including, in addition to the regular sessions of the Council, the possibility of arrangements for meetings of the Council to be convened as necessary throughout the year, together with an analysis of the administrative and financial implications of such arrangements;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, taking fully into account the report of the Secretary-

General referred to in paragraph 2 above, to take at its organizational session for 1975 the necessary action allowing the Council to carry out its work in 1975 in the most efficient way possible, if necessary by convening intersessional meetings;

4. *Further requests* the Economic and Social Council, taking due account of the provisions contained in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1622 (LI) of 30 July 1971, to examine new alternatives for organizing its work, including new approaches to the formulation of its agenda, the consideration of the reports of the subsidiary organs as well as such modifications as may be necessary in the existing pattern of interagency co-operation, and to make provisions for the gradual adaptation of its subsidiary organs to such a new system and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

5. *Urges* the Economic and Social Council, when undertaking the review referred to in paragraph 12 of Council resolution 1768 (LIV), to streamline its subsidiary machinery, with a view to furthering the achievement of the goals set forth in paragraphs 1 and 4 above.

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3342 (XXIX). Women and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the central theme of the International Women's Year, proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, is "Equality, development and peace",⁷³

Recalling also the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women set out in its resolution 2263 (XXII) of 7 November 1967,

Recalling further that its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, setting forth the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, is the first instrument to ask for the full integration of women in development and that the International Women's Year in 1975 is the mid-point of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting that the programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women set forth in General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 initiated policy measures to be taken towards the integration of women in development, setting clear targets to be achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade in women's education, training, employment, health and maternity protection, and administration and public life,

Noting also that the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific have adopted plans of action addressed to all Governments in their regions requesting the establishment of region-wide programmes to integrate women fully into all phases of development,

Considering that the development process would be enhanced by the fuller participation of women,

Believing that the full and productive use of human resources is a key factor in the promotion of economic and social development,

⁷³ See Economic and Social Council resolution 1849 (LVI), annex, para. 2.

Noting with appreciation that the Conference of the International Women's Year has been scheduled to be held in Mexico City in June 1975,

Considering that further progress towards the full integration of women in development should be assisted by positive action from the United Nations system of organizations,

1. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to provide increased assistance to those programmes, projects and activities which will encourage and promote the further integration of women into national, regional and inter-regional economic development activities;

2. *Recommends* to all organizations concerned within the United Nations system to review their work and personnel programmes in order to assess their impact on the further participation of women in development and their integration in professional and policy-making positions, taking fully into account equitable geographic distribution;

3. *Invites* the United Nations system to lend all necessary co-operation for the preparation and conduct of the Conference of the International Women's Year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Conference of the International Women's Year information on the extent to which women participate in programmes sponsored by the United Nations system of organizations;

5. *Invites* Governments which have not already done so to include in their national development programmes those concepts contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women which bear on the full integration of women in the development process;

6. *Invites* Governments and specialized agencies and all other organs and agencies within the United Nations system to co-operate in implementing the objectives set by the present resolution.

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3343 (XXIX). Special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, by which it decided to convene in 1975 a special session devoted to development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing, respectively, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, in which the States Members of the United Nations solemnly proclaimed their united determination to work urgently for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States irrespective of their economic and social systems,

Recalling its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in which it stated that policy measures should be

viewed in a dynamic context, involving continuing review to ensure their effective implementation and adaptation in the light of new developments,

Further recalling that the results of the World Population Conference, the World Food Conference, the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, other conferences and instruments scheduled or in preparation within the United Nations system, the findings of the multilateral trade negotiations and the results of the reform of the international monetary system as well as the comprehensive draft review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, the Declaration and the Programme of Action and the results of the preparatory process of the special session itself should contribute to the achievement of the aims of that session,

Endorsing the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1911 (LVII) of 2 August 1974 that the special session should discuss the major themes and problems of the development process and in this context decide on measures designed to bring about the necessary and appropriate changes required in the existing structures and institutions within the United Nations system and consider appropriate changes in the over-all pattern of international economic relations, and taking note that the Council established to this end a preparatory committee,

Recalling that economic and social progress is a responsibility that the whole international community shares and recognizing that the current economic situation of the world calls for renewed dedication to the cause of development,

Stressing the need for early and careful preparation of its special session devoted to development and international economic co-operation,

1. *Urges* Member States to be represented in the special session at a high political level to ensure satisfactory completion of the specific tasks assigned to the special session through successful and concrete results;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, in discharging its over-all responsibilities for the preparation of the special session:

(a) To convene the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Development and International Economic Co-operation, the first session of which shall be short and essentially organizational in nature, not later than March 1975, the second session in June, at which as much as possible of the work should be completed, and a third session thereafter, as required, at an appropriate date;

(b) To organize its work programme so as to ensure final action on the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General as a matter of priority to ensure that the necessary arrangements and facilities are made available to enable the Preparatory Committee to discharge its mandate fully;

4. *Requests further* that the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the executive heads of the other organizations of the United Nations system including, as appropriate, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Managing Director of the International

Monetary Fund, and with the assistance of the Committee for Development Planning, submit to the Preparatory Committee at its second session a comprehensive report on the state of international economic activities, focusing on constraints of a general policy nature which face the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as well as the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, with particular emphasis on an integrated approach in the field of commodities, agricultural and industrial development, the transfer of real resources to developing countries, technical assistance, the transfer and development of technologies, developments in the monetary field and the role of transnational corporations in the development process, so as to enable the special session to contribute further to the appropriate changes in the over-all pattern of international economic relations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in effective and close consultation with Member States, to appoint immediately a small group of high-level experts, selected on a broad geographical basis and nominated by Governments, to submit to the Preparatory Committee at its second session a study containing proposals on structural changes within the United Nations system so as to make it fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation in a comprehensive manner, taking into account, *inter alia*, developments in the fields of trade, financing, international monetary reform, agriculture and industrialization, and bearing in mind, as appropriate, the relevant work already under way in reviewing the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which could lead to an expanded role for the United Nations system with effective and expeditious support for the economic and social development of developing countries, and which could be used by the Preparatory Committee in acting upon the task referred to in paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 3172 (XXVIII);

6. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall consider, with a view to finalizing a consolidated document containing concrete recommendations on the basis of which the special session will take decisions that should give impetus to strategies for development on the basis of targets and supportive policy measures for their achievement within a time-bound framework:

(a) The documentation referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above and such other matters as may be submitted to it;

(b) The information available from the review and appraisal exercise as envisaged in section II, paragraph 17, of Economic and Social Council resolution 1911 (LVII);

7. *Decides* that the special session shall be held from 1 to 12 September 1975.

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3344 (XXIX). World Population Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 on population growth and economic develop-

ment, adopted following the World Population Conference in 1965, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1484 (XLVIII) of 3 April 1970 calling for a World Population Conference, the first to be held at the intergovernmental level,

Recalling further that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1835 (LVI) of 14 May 1974, considered that the results of the Conference would constitute an important contribution to the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decision 57 (LVII) of 19 November 1974 on the report of the World Population Conference,⁷⁴ held at Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974;

Recalling further its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing, respectively, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Greatly concerned with the gap between developed and developing countries and with the inequities and injustices still existing in international economic relations,

Stressing that the formulation and implementation of population policies are the sovereign right of each nation, and that such a right is to be exercised in accordance with national objectives and needs and without external interference, taking into account universal solidarity in order to improve the quality of life of the peoples of the world,

Recognizing that population and development are interrelated and that, consequently, the basis for an effective solution of population problems is, above all, socio-economic transformation and development,

Further recognizing that the consideration of population problems cannot be reduced to the analysis of population trends exclusively,

Believing that, in the formulation of population policies, consideration must be given, together with other economic and social factors, to the supplies and characteristics of natural resources, the quality of the environment and, particularly, to all aspects of food supply, and that attention must be given to the just distribution of resources and minimization of wasteful aspects of their use throughout the world,

Having considered the report,⁷⁴ the resolutions and recommendations⁷⁵ and the World Population Plan of Action⁷⁶ adopted by the World Population Conference,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the World Population Conference, including the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference and the World Population Plan of Action;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Romania for its co-operation and gracious hospitality;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of the World Population Conference for the successful organization of the Conference;

4. *Affirms* that the World Population Plan of Action is an instrument of the international community for the

⁷⁴ E/CONF.60/19 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XIII.3).

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. I.

promotion of economic development, quality of life, human rights and fundamental freedoms within the broader context of the internationally adopted strategies for national and international progress;

5. *Stresses* that the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action should take full account of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and thus contribute to its implementation;

6. *Invites* Governments to consider the recommendations for action at the national level and to implement population policies and programmes which they determine are appropriate;

7. *Calls upon* the Population Commission and the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and all other United Nations bodies which report to the Economic and Social Council to determine how each can best assist in implementing the World Population Plan of Action and making adjustments which may be necessary in their work programmes and to report thereon to the Council;

8. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, within the in-depth consideration of the report of the World Population Conference at its fifty-eighth session, to pay particular attention to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, including the functions of the monitoring and review and appraisal of the Plan also at the regional level;

9. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to provide over-all policy guidance within the United Nations system on population-related matters and to this end to consider these issues on a regular basis, in a manner to be determined by it;

10. *Requests* the Population Commission at its eighteenth session, within its competence, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session on the implications of the World Population Conference, including the implications for the Commission itself;

11. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session to forward its views and recommendations, through the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Development and International Economic Co-operation, to the Assembly at its special session and at its thirtieth regular session;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-eighth session on ways and means of strengthening the over-all capacity of the relevant units of the Secretariat, within the existing framework, to meet the need for a broad approach in the population field, consonant with the principles and the objectives of the World Population Plan of Action;

13. *Urges* that assistance to developing countries should be increased in accordance with the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade and that international assistance in the population field should be expanded, particularly to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, for the proper implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.

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3345 (XXIX). Research on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Population Plan of Action⁷⁷ adopted by the World Population Conference, held at Bucharest from 19 to 30 August 1974, as an essential component of a system of strategies which, taken together, constitute the international community's over-all strategy for the promotion of economic development and the quality of life,

Recalling further resolution IX of the World Population Conference⁷⁸ which recognized:

(a) The fact that population dynamics is one of the important elements in the preservation of the environment and available natural resources,

(b) The fact that only highly aggregated and simplified global models have been put forward relating population to resource availability and environmental carrying capacity, and the consequent need for comprehensive studies at disaggregated national and regional levels,

(c) The importance of a world network of country studies, both in developed and in developing countries, which relate national demographic trends to trends in national resource use and environmental impact,

Recalling further that the World Population Plan of Action recognized areas which were considered to require research in order to fill the existing gaps in knowledge,

Conscious of the need to take adequately into account the problems and priorities of the developing countries, in order to create the necessary conditions for their development,

Bearing in mind that the World Population Conference, in its resolution IX, recommended the provision of facilities for central research services within the United Nations system and called for generous co-operation from Member States to provide relevant data,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to provide facilities for co-ordinated multidisciplinary research also at the regional level aimed at synthesizing, integrating and advancing existing knowledge on the relationships between population, resources, environment and development, in order to assist Member States, particularly the developing countries, and the organizations of the United Nations system in their efforts to cope with the complex and multidimensional problems related to this field in the context of social and economic development;

2. *Decides* that the studies to be carried out should take full account of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order⁷⁹ and also take into account the progress made in the transfer of technological innovations in the economic field;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the implementation of paragraph 1 above, to take into account existing plans and provisions within the United Nations for a programme of integrated studies on the future;

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

⁷⁹ Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to utilize the services and findings of national institutions engaged in such work, particularly those from developing countries;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide for the efficient co-ordination of related existing activities of the United Nations system;

6. *Requests* relevant bodies in the United Nations system to assist, upon request, developing countries in undertaking integrated studies on the matter at the country level;

7. *Decides* that the results from the central research activities referred to in paragraph 1 above should be submitted, together with an explanatory report on the methodologies and assumptions used in the research done, on a continuing basis, to the Economic and Social Council with the comments, as appropriate, of the Population Commission, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant United Nations bodies.

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3346 (XXIX). Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization

The General Assembly,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1890 (LVII) of 31 July 1974 and the draft agreement annexed thereto, intended to bring the World Intellectual Property Organization into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Approves the Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

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ANNEX

Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization

PREAMBLE

In consideration of the provisions of Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations and of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization agree as follows:

Article 1

RECOGNITION

The United Nations recognizes the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter called the "Organization") as a specialized agency and as being responsible for taking appropriate action in accordance with its basic instrument, treaties and agreements administered by it, *inter alia*, for promoting creative intellectual activity and for facilitating the transfer of technology related to industrial property to the developing countries in order to accelerate economic, social and cultural development, subject to the competence and responsibilities of the United Nations and its organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations

Industrial Development Organization, as well as of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of other agencies within the United Nations system.

Article 2

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION

In its relations with the United Nations, its organs and the agencies within the United Nations system, the Organization recognizes the responsibilities for co-ordination of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations. Accordingly, the Organization agrees to co-operate in whatever measures may be necessary to make co-ordination of the policies and activities of the United Nations and those of the organs and agencies within the United Nations system fully effective. The Organization agrees further to participate in the work of any United Nations bodies which have been established or may be established for the purpose of facilitating such co-operation and co-ordination, in particular through membership in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

Article 3

RECIPROCAL REPRESENTATION

(a) Representatives of the United Nations shall be invited to attend the sessions of all the bodies of the Organization and all such other meetings convened by the Organization, and to participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of such bodies and at such meetings. Written statements presented by the United Nations shall be distributed by the Organization to its members.

(b) Representatives of the Organization shall be invited to attend meetings and to participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and committees, of the Main Committees and the organs of the General Assembly, and of other conferences and meetings of the United Nations, with respect to items on the agenda relating to intellectual property matters within the scope of the activities of the Organization and other matters of mutual interest. Written statements presented by the Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the above-mentioned bodies, in accordance with the rules of procedure.

(c) Representatives of the Organization shall be invited, for purposes of consultation, to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations when questions as defined in paragraph (b) above are under discussion.

Article 4

PROPOSAL OF AGENDA ITEMS

Subject to such preliminary consultation as may be necessary, the Organization shall arrange for the inclusion in the provisional agenda of its appropriate bodies of items proposed by the United Nations, and the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and committees shall arrange for the inclusion in their provisional agenda of items proposed by the Organization.

Article 5

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(a) The Organization, having regard to the obligation of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations and the function and power of the Economic and Social Council, under Article 62 of the Charter, to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters and to make recommendations concerning these matters to the specialized agencies concerned, and having regard also to the responsibility of the United Nations, under Articles 58 and 63 of the Charter, to make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of such specialized agencies, agrees to arrange for the submission, as soon as possible, to the appropriate

organ of the Organization, of all formal recommendations which the United Nations may make to it.

(b) The Organization agrees to enter into consultation with the United Nations upon request with respect to such recommendations, and in due course to report to the United Nations on the action taken by the Organization or by its members to give effect to such recommendations, or on the other results of their consideration.

Article 6

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS

(a) Subject to such arrangements as may be necessary for the safeguarding of confidential material, full and prompt exchange of appropriate information and documents shall be made between the United Nations and the Organization.

(b) The Organization shall submit to the United Nations an annual report on its activities.

Article 7

STATISTICAL SERVICES

(a) The United Nations and the Organization agree to strive for the maximum co-operation, the elimination of all undesirable duplication between them and the most efficient use of their technical personnel in their respective collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information. They agree to combine their efforts to secure the greatest possible usefulness and utilization of statistical information and to minimize the burden placed upon Governments and other organizations from which such information may be collected.

(b) The Organization recognizes the United Nations as the central agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics serving the general purposes of international organizations.

(c) The United Nations recognizes the Organization as an appropriate agency for the collection, analysis, publication, standardization and improvement of statistics within its special sphere, without prejudice to the right of the United Nations, its organs and other agencies within the United Nations system to concern themselves with such statistics in so far as they may be essential for their own purposes or for the improvement of statistics throughout the world.

(d) The United Nations shall, in consultation with the Organization and other agencies within the United Nations system, develop administrative instruments and procedures through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations, the Organization and other agencies within the United Nations system brought into relationship with it.

(e) It is recognized as desirable that the collection of statistical information should not be duplicated by the United Nations or any of the agencies within the United Nations system whenever it is practicable for any of them to utilize information or materials which another may have available.

(f) In order to collect statistical information for general use, it is agreed that data supplied to the Organization for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as practicable, be made available to the United Nations on request.

(g) It is agreed that data supplied to the United Nations for incorporation in its basic statistical series or special reports should, so far as is practicable and appropriate, be made available to the Organization upon request.

Article 8

ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Organization shall, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the basic instrument of the Organization, treaties and agreements administered by the Organization, co-operate with the United Nations by furnishing to it such information, special reports and studies, and by rendering such assistance to it, as the United Nations may request.

Article 9

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The United Nations and the Organization undertake to co-operate in the provision of technical assistance for development in the field of intellectual creation. They also undertake to avoid undesirable duplication of activities and services relating to such technical assistance and agree to take such action as may be necessary to achieve effective co-ordination of their technical assistance activities within the framework of existing co-ordination machinery in the field of technical assistance. To this end, the Organization agrees to give consideration to the common use of available services as far as practicable. The United Nations will make available to the Organization its administrative services in this field for use as requested.

Article 10

TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The Organization agrees to co-operate within the field of its competence with the United Nations and its organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, as well as the agencies within the United Nations system, in promoting and facilitating the transfer of technology to developing countries in such a manner as to assist these countries in attaining their objectives in the fields of science and technology and trade and development.

Article 11

TRUST, NON-SELF-GOVERNING AND OTHER TERRITORIES

The Organization agrees to co-operate within the field of its competence with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of the Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories.

Article 12

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

(a) The Organization agrees to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in pursuance of Article 34 of the Statute of the Court.

(b) The General Assembly of the United Nations authorizes the Organization to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its competence other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the Organization and the United Nations or other specialized agencies.

(c) Such requests may be addressed to the International Court of Justice by the General Assembly of the Organization, or by the Co-ordination Committee of the Organization acting in pursuance of an authorization by the General Assembly of the Organization.

(d) When requesting the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion, the Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the request.

Article 13

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Before the conclusion of any formal agreement between the Organization and any other specialized agency, any intergovernmental organization other than a specialized agency or any non-governmental organization, the Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of the nature and scope of the proposed agreement; furthermore, the Organization shall inform the Economic and Social Council of any matter of interagency concern within its competence.

Article 14

ADMINISTRATIVE CO-OPERATION

(a) The United Nations and the Organization recognize the desirability of co-operation in administrative matters of mutual interest.

(b) Accordingly, the United Nations and the Organization undertake to consult together from time to time concerning these matters, particularly the most efficient use of facilities, staff and services and the appropriate methods of avoiding the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system and the Organization and with a view to securing, within the limits of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention Establishing the Organization, as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable.

(c) The consultations referred to in this article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner in which any special services or assistance furnished, on request, by the Organization to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the Organization shall be financed.

Article 15

PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS

(a) The United Nations and the Organization agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable and beneficial interchange of personnel.

(b) The United Nations and the Organization agree:

(i) To consult together from time to time concerning matters of mutual interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(ii) To co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(iii) To co-operate, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed, in the operation of a common pension fund;

(iv) To co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

(c) The terms and conditions on which any facilities or services of the Organization or the United Nations in connexion with the matters referred to in this article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of subsidiary agreements concluded for this purpose after the entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 16

BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

(a) The Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

(b) The Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable and appropriate, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

(c) In the preparation of the budget of the Organization, the Director-General of the Organization shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to achieving, in so far as is practicable, uniformity in presenta-

tion of the budgets of the United Nations and of the agencies within the United Nations system for the purposes of providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets.

(d) The Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations its draft triennial and annual budgets not later than when the said draft budgets are transmitted to its members so as to give the General Assembly sufficient time to examine the said draft budgets, or budgets, and make such recommendations as it deems desirable.

(e) The United Nations may arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning financial and fiscal questions of interest both to the Organization and to the other agencies within the United Nations system, with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of uniformity in such matters.

Article 17

UNITED NATIONS LAISSEZ-PASSER

Officials of the Organization shall be entitled, in accordance with such special arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization, to use the laissez-passers of the United Nations.

Article 18

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable.

Article 19

AMENDMENT AND REVISION

This Agreement may be amended or revised by agreement between the United Nations and the Organization and any such amendment or revision shall come into force on approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the Organization.

Article 20

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall enter into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the Organization.

3347 (XXIX). Reform of the international monetary system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling also its resolution 3084 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 on the reform of the international monetary system,

Recognizing that the attainment of the purposes of the reform of the international monetary system also depends upon arrangements for international trade, capital, investment, and development finance, including the access of developing countries to capital markets in developed countries,

Emphasizing in this connexion the agreed objective that, in order to promote economic development, any reformed monetary system must be carried out simultaneously with effective arrangements to promote an increasing net flow of real resources to developing countries,

Recognizing further that the question of establishing a link between development finance and special drawing rights allocation has been closely examined and the technical feasibility thoroughly explored,

Taking note that the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have established a Joint Ministerial Committee on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, also called the Development Committee,

1. *Takes note* of the recommendations submitted by the *ad hoc* Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues and the resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, both with regard to the immediate steps and the longer-term reform, and stresses the need to continue efforts towards a reformed world monetary system, taking full account of the principles and objectives of the decisions taken by the General Assembly on a new international economic order, based on co-operation and consultation within the framework of a strengthened International Monetary Fund, that will promote economic development and encourage the growth of world trade on a stable and equitable basis;

2. *Expresses concern* at the difficult and complex problems facing the world economy, such as generalized inflation and the prospects of recession as well as the acute problems confronting, in particular, developing countries, and emphasizes the need to solve such problems by the co-operative efforts of the international community as a whole, taking full account of the principles and objectives established in General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI), in line with national anti-inflationary policies that take into account the repercussions on other countries and particularly on the developing countries, and with financial arrangements designed to ease the short-term balance-of-payments problems that take fully into consideration the needs of all countries concerned;

3. *Endorses* the concept of an adjustment process in which adequate methods to assure timely and effective balance-of-payments adjustment will be assisted by improved international consultation within the International Monetary Fund;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the recognition by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund of the importance of the transfer of real resources to developing countries and the need for the efficient functioning of the international adjustment process and welcomes the decision that the new Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund will supervise the management and adaptation of the international monetary system, including the continuing operation of the adjustment process, and in this connexion will review developments in global liquidity and the transfer of real resources to developing countries;

5. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the escalation of restrictions for balance-of-payments purposes during the interim period when the reformed monetary system is further developed and particularly of safeguarding the interests of the developing countries at all times during this process, and in this context welcomes the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues that developing countries should be exempted to the fullest extent possible from imports and capital export restrictions applied by developed countries;

6. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on the International Monetary System as well as of the Development Committee;

7. *Further stresses* that the improved management of international economy both in the short and the long term requires a tripartite approach encompassing measures in the monetary, development, financial and commercial spheres, and that, in order to be fully responsive to the development requirements of developing countries, the reformed monetary system should be developed in conjunction with parallel arrangements for the expansion of the exports of the developing countries and an acceleration in the flow of real resources to them, having regard to the special problems of the least developed among them, under favourable terms and conditions, consistent with their development needs;

8. *Urges* developed countries, for this purpose:

(a) In designing their adjustment measures, not to reduce the access of exports from developing countries to their markets, the access of these countries and international financial institutions to their financial markets, nor to reduce the volume of official development assistance or harden its terms and conditions;

(b) Forthwith to remove to the fullest extent possible existing legal institutional and administrative obstacles to the access of developing countries to their financial markets, and all such import restrictions which have been imposed in contravention of the standstill provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(c) To accelerate the pace of the implementation of the targets laid down in the International Development Strategy for the net amount of financial resources transfers to the developing countries, particularly its official component, so as to meet the target of the Strategy and to make every effort to exceed it;

(d) To adopt measures for liberalization of trade, and for preferential access of exports of developing countries in world markets, as laid down in the International Development Strategy and in accordance with the time targets set therein, bearing in mind that these objectives are also to be pursued in the multilateral trade negotiations;

9. *Invites* all States to respond to the generally recognized or mutually agreed development needs and objectives of developing countries by promoting increased net flows of real resources to the developing countries from all sources, taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken by the States concerned, in order to reinforce the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development;

10. *Reaffirms* the policy and co-ordinating functions of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations and the central role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development within the United Nations system on matters related to trade and development and, in this connexion, expresses the hope that a fruitful co-operation will develop between the Development Committee and those bodies;

11. *Welcomes* the agreement of the *ad hoc* Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues to utilize the special drawing rights as the principal reserve asset and also the *numéraire* in terms of which par values will be expressed;

12. *Emphasizes* that a political decision on the link between development finance and special drawing rights allocation will have to be reached without further delay, bearing in mind that the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund is now working on a series of amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund, including one to authorize the Fund to implement the link for consideration by the Interim Committee of the Fund in January 1975 and by its Board of Governors immediately after;

13. *Welcomes* the establishment by the International Monetary Fund of the oil facility as well as the new extended facility under which developing countries should be able to receive medium-term balance-of-payments finance under more favourable terms and conditions and emphasizes the need to examine immediately the question of improving the terms and conditions of both facilities with a view to making them more responsive to the balance-of-payments needs of the developing countries;

14. *Stresses* the need in reconsidering the quota system of the International Monetary Fund *inter alia*:

(a) To take fully into account the requirements of developing countries for, and their ability to contribute to, balance-of-payments finance;

(b) To reflect recent changes in balance-of-payments position and creditor positions of the members of the Fund;

(c) To increase the over-all participation of developing countries in the decision-making process of the Fund, bearing in mind the measures referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

15. *Emphasizes* that any decision on the current status of gold:

(a) Should be internationally agreed;

(b) Should serve to promote the objectives of the monetary reform, with the special drawing rights becoming the principal reserve asset and with the role of gold and reserve currencies being gradually reduced;

(c) Should take into account the concern of developing countries with regard to the distribution of world liquidity.

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3348 (XXIX). World Food Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3180 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, in which it recognized that the principal task of a world food conference consisted in developing ways and means whereby the international community as a whole could take specific action to resolve the world food problem within the broader context of development and international economic co-operation,

Further recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing, respectively, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Having considered the report of the World Food Conference,⁸⁰ held in Rome from 5 to 16 November 1974, and Economic and Social Council decision 59 (LVII) of 29 November 1974 thereon,

Considering that urgent action should be taken by the international community on the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the World Food Conference;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the World Food Conference and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for their contributions to the success of the Conference, and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Italy as host of the Conference;

3. *Endorses* the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition⁸¹ and the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference;⁸²

4. *Calls upon* Governments to take urgent action to implement the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference and to achieve the goals established therein;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and of the specialized agencies to take expeditious action in line with the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference;

6. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system to consider on an urgent basis the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference and to take the necessary steps for their effective implementation;

7. *Establishes* a World Food Council at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and having the purposes, functions and mode of operation set forth in resolution XXII adopted by the World Food Conference on 16 November 1974;

8. *Decides* that the World Food Council shall consist of thirty-six members to be nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation,⁸³ with one third of the members retiring every year and the retiring members being eligible for re-election;

9. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to nominate the members of the World Food Council at its resumed fifty-seventh session for election by the General Assembly at its current session;⁸⁴

10. *Decides* that the first meeting of the World Food Council shall be convened no later than 1 July 1975, and for this purpose the members of the Council shall undertake necessary consultations as soon as possible;

⁸⁰ E/CONF.65/20 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.A.3).

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, chap. IV.

⁸² *Ibid.*, chap. V.

⁸³ The members of the World Food Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Nine members from African States;

(b) Eight members from Asian States;

(c) Seven members from Latin American States;

(d) Four members from Socialist States of Eastern Europe;

(e) Eight members from Western European and other States.

⁸⁴ See Economic and Social Council decision 63 (LVII) of 16 December 1974.

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to take immediate action for establishing a secretariat for the World Food Council, as set forth in resolution XXII of the World Food Conference;

12. *Decides* to review, at its thirtieth session, actions taken to resolve the world food problem as a result of the World Food Conference and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at that session on the implementation of the resolutions of the Conference;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to convene urgently a meeting of all interested countries, including the representatives of the contributing developed countries, the contributing developing countries and the potential recipient countries, and all interested institutions, to work out the details of an International Fund for Agricultural Development as envisaged in resolution XIII of the World Food Conference, bearing in mind paragraph 6 of that resolution.

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At its 2323rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council, elected, in pursuance of paragraphs 7 and 8 of the above resolution, the following thirty-six members of the World Food Council: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, CANADA, CHAD, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF), GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC, MALI, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, ROMANIA, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided by the drawing of lots that CHAD, EGYPT, HUNGARY, IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and VENEZUELA would serve for a period of three years, AUSTRALIA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, FRANCE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, INDIA, THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC, MALI, PAKISTAN, ROMANIA and the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS for a period of two years and ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, CANADA, GABON, GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF), INDONESIA, IRAQ, MEXICO, TOGO, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA for a period of one year.

3356 (XXIX). United Nations Special Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, by which it decided, *inter alia*, to establish a Special Fund under the auspices of the United Nations, through voluntary contributions from industrialized countries and other potential contributors, as a part of the Special Programme, to provide emergency relief and development assistance, which will commence its operations at the latest by 1 January 1975,⁸⁵

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1911 (LVII) of 2 August 1974, in paragraph 10 of which the Council urged the *Ad Hoc* Committee on

the Special Programme established by the General Assembly at its sixth special session to complete, as a matter of urgency, the tasks assigned to it in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 6 of the Special Programme and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Council at its resumed fifty-seventh session, an assessment of the requirements of the most seriously affected countries, as well as recommendations that would enable the Assembly to take the appropriate decisions, in particular for the commencement at the latest by 1 January 1975 of the operations of the Special Fund established in paragraph 5 of the Special Programme,

Considering the need to set forth specific provisions governing the operations of the Special Fund,

Taking note of the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Special Programme on its first⁸⁶ and second⁸⁷ sessions,

Taking note also of the relevant part of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its resumed fifty-seventh session,⁸⁸

1. *Decides* that the United Nations Special Fund shall operate as an organ of the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions set forth below:

Article I

PURPOSE

The United Nations Special Fund shall provide emergency relief and development assistance to the countries most seriously affected in accordance with the relevant provisions of section X of General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974. The Special Fund shall serve as a central monitoring body for such bilateral and multilateral assistance and, in general, as a focal point for and stimulus to such assistance.

Article II

RESOURCES

1. The resources of the Special Fund shall consist of voluntary contributions in cash or in kind by Governments. The Special Fund shall also be empowered to receive contributions from governmental and non-governmental international organizations and from other private sources.

2. Contributions to the Special Fund may also be made by means of pledging conferences convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. Contributions as pledged to the Special Fund shall be payable in full or in instalments within the twelve months following the pledge.

4. Cash contributions shall be made in convertible currencies or in currency readily usable by the Special Fund, consistent with the need for efficiency and economy of the Fund's operations.

Article III

ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION

1. The policies and procedures of the Special Fund shall be formulated by the Board of Governors

⁸⁶ E/5555.

⁸⁷ E/5590.

⁸⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3A (A/9603/Add.1), chap. I, sect. B.*

⁸⁵ Resolution 3202 (S-VI), sect. X, para. 5.

of the United Nations Special Fund, composed of representatives of thirty-six States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency elected by the General Assembly, keeping in view, *inter alia*, the need for balance between the representation of potential donors and recipients. States elected to the Board of Governors shall do their utmost to ensure that their representatives possess the expertise required for the efficient operation of the Special Fund.

2. The members of the Board of Governors shall be elected for a term of three years, provided, however, that, of the members elected at the first election, the terms of one third of the members shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of a further one third of the members at the end of two years. Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. The first election shall take place at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

3. The Board of Governors shall report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The comments of the Council on the report shall likewise be transmitted to the Assembly.

4. The Board of Governors may, in the light of the experience gained, the magnitude of the resources available and the changes in the nature of operations, establish an Executive Committee to supervise the operations of the Special Fund on a continuous basis which shall report to it on its activities at regular intervals. Donors and recipients shall be represented in the Executive Committee in equal numbers.

Article IV

VOTING

1. Each member of the Board of Governors and each member of the Executive Committee shall have one vote.

2. The quorum for a meeting of the Board of Governors or of the Executive Committee shall be two thirds of the total membership of the Board or of the Executive Committee.

3. Decisions on all questions shall as far as possible be made on the basis of consensus. In the absence of consensus, decisions on important questions—including questions of policy, the approval of projects, the allocation of funds and the eligibility of recipients—shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of the Board of Governors or, as appropriate, of the Executive Committee. Decisions on other questions shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

Article V

MANAGEMENT

1. The chief executive officer of the Special Fund, who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, shall be the Executive Director of the Special Fund.

2. The Executive Director shall discharge his functions under the guidance and supervision of the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee, if established, in whose deliberations he will partici-

pate without the right to vote. He shall exercise over-all responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Special Fund and shall report directly, on a regular basis, to the Board of Governors, or through the Executive Committee, if established, on the operations of the Fund.

3. The Executive Director shall be assisted by a small secretariat within the framework of the United Nations Secretariat. The Special Fund may enter into management contracts with international organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates, the International Monetary Fund and the regional development banks, to conduct its operations. The contracts shall ensure the full and effective control, at all times, of the Special Fund over the operations. The Executive Director shall, to the maximum extent possible, make effective use of the existing facilities of the United Nations Secretariat, including also those of the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Where appropriate, the Special Fund may also use the facilities of the specialized agencies.

Article VI

MODES OF OPERATION

1. To carry out its purposes as specified in article I, the Special Fund is empowered to make grants and, on concessionary terms, to make loans and, as appropriate, to participate in investments and to allocate assistance in kind under its control and direction to countries most seriously affected by economic crises.

2. The eligibility of potential recipients, other than the least developed among the developing countries and the land-locked developing countries, shall be periodically reviewed by the Board of Governors.

3. The Special Fund shall ensure an equitable distribution of its resources among the countries most seriously affected.

Article VII

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Pending the approval by the General Assembly of financial regulations to govern the Special Fund, the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations⁸⁹ shall apply.

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, through the Board of Governors, a report on administrative arrangements for the Special Fund, including proposals for appropriate financial regulations and rules, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-ninth session.

*2325th plenary meeting
18 December 1974*

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At its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 1, article III, of the above resolution, elected the following thirty-four members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund, on the understanding that the remaining two

⁸⁹ ST/SGB/Financial Rules/1/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Amend.1-4.

members would be elected by the Economic and Social Council: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CHAD, COSTA RICA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, GUYANA, INDIA, IRAN, JAPAN, KUWAIT, MADAGASCAR, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, SOMALIA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TURKEY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UPPER VOLTA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAIRE.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided by the drawing of lots that ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, INDIA, NIGERIA, PARAGUAY, THE PHILIPPINES, SRI LANKA, TURKEY and ZAIRE would serve for a period of three years, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CHAD, IRAN, KUWAIT, MADAGASCAR, THE NETHERLANDS, THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, SWAZILAND, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, URUGUAY and YUGOSLAVIA for a period of two years and COSTA RICA, FRANCE, GUYANA, JAPAN, NEPAL, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, SOMALIA, THE SUDAN, THE UNION OF SOVIET SO-

CIALIST REPUBLICS, UPPER VOLTA and VENEZUELA for a period of one year, and that the two members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council would serve for a period of three years.

At its 1938th plenary meeting, on 15 January 1975, the Economic and Social Council elected SWEDEN as one of the remaining two members of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Special Fund.

As a result of the above elections, the Board of Governors is composed of the following States: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CHAD, COSTA RICA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, GUYANA, INDIA, IRAN, JAPAN, KUWAIT, MADAGASCAR, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, SOMALIA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TURKEY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UPPER VOLTA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAIRE.

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Other decisions

Report of the Economic and Social Council

(Item 12)

At its 2323rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:⁹⁰

(a) Took note of Economic and Social Council decision 32 (LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the study of the problems of raw materials and development;

(b) Decided that the substance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1622 (LI) of 30 July 1971 and the amendments submitted thereto in the Second Committee⁹¹ had been resolved through the adoption of Assembly resolution 3341 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 entitled "Organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council";

(c) Decided, taking into account the statement of financial implications made at the 1653rd meeting of the Second Committee, that the report of the World Food Conference⁹² should be issued as a United Nations publication in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish;

(d) Took note of the following documents:

- (i) Report of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;⁹³
- (ii) Reports of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources;⁹⁴
- (iii) Reports of the Secretary-General on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries;⁹⁵
- (iv) Report of the Secretary-General on special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries;⁹⁶
- (v) Report of the Secretary-General on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries;⁹⁷
- (vi) Note by the Secretary-General on the status of the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization.⁹⁸

⁹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document A/9886/Add.1, para. 59.

⁹¹ A/C.2/289.

⁹² E/CONF.65/20 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.A.3).

⁹³ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5473).

⁹⁴ E/5425 and Corr.1 and Add.1; A/9716 and Corr.1.

⁹⁵ E/5467, E/5499.

⁹⁶ E/5501.

⁹⁷ E/C.8/21.

⁹⁸ E/5519.

Quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development, including the definition of the quantitative targets contemplated in paragraph 63 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

(Item 50)

At its 2319th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,⁹⁹ decided to request the Economic and Social Council to recommend that the Committee on Review and Appraisal, during the preparations for the mid-term review, in 1975, of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,¹⁰⁰ should consider the question of quantification of scientific and technological activities related to development, so as to provide specific action on the basis of the recommendations adopted on the subject by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its first session, as well as of the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Quantification of Scientific and Technological Activities related to Development, and the action taken thereon by the Council in its resolution 1901 (LVII) of 1 August 1974.

⁹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 50, document A/9930, para. 6.*

¹⁰⁰ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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3218 (XXIX). Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment

The General Assembly,

Mindful of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹

Reaffirming the rejection, in its resolution 3059 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, of any form of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the consideration given to this question by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and by the Commission on Human Rights and other bodies concerned,²

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to review annually the developments in the field of human rights of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment,³

Noting also the draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention contained in the relevant study on this matter,⁴

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957, in which, *inter alia*, the Council approved the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,⁵ and Council resolution 1794 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 concerning the preparation of an international code of police ethics, as well as General Assembly resolution 3144 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Considering that the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in accordance with General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, will take place in September 1975 at Toronto, Canada,

Convinced that, because of the increase in the number of alarming reports on torture, further and sustained efforts are necessary to protect under all circumstances the basic human right to be free from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² A/9767.

³ *Ibid.*, annex I.

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.65.XIV.2, para. 823.

⁵ *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

1. *Requests* Member States to furnish the Secretary-General in time for submission to the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session:

(a) Information relating to the legislative, administrative and judicial measures, including remedies and sanctions, aimed at safeguarding persons within their jurisdiction from being subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

(b) Their observations and comments on articles 24 to 27 of the draft principles on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention prepared for the Commission on Human Rights;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical summary of the information received under paragraph 1 above for submission to the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

3. *Requests* the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under item 3 of its agenda,⁶ taking into account the consideration given to the question by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1794 (LIV), to give urgent attention to the question of the development of an international code of ethics for police and related law enforcement agencies;

4. *Further requests* the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under item 4 of its agenda,⁶ to include, in the elaboration of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, rules for the protection of all persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

5. *Invites* the World Health Organization, taking into account the various declarations on medical ethics adopted by the World Medical Association, to draft, in close co-operation with such other competent organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as may be appropriate, an outline of the principles of medical ethics which may be relevant to the protection of persons subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to bring the draft to the attention

⁶ A/CONF.56/INF.3, para. 15.

of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders with a view to assisting the Congress in the implementation of the task set out in paragraph 4 above;

6. *Decides* to consider at its thirtieth session the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in relation to detention and imprisonment.

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

3219 (XXIX). Protection of human rights in Chile

The General Assembly,

Convinced of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person and the right not to be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile or to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also its resolution 3059 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973,

Taking into account the deep concern expressed by the Commission on Human Rights about reports from a wide variety of sources relating to gross and massive violations of human rights in Chile, particularly those involving a threat to human life and liberty,

Taking note of the appeal made by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1873 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, to the Chilean authorities to take all necessary steps to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country, particularly in those cases involving a threat to human life and liberty,

Noting that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 8 (XXVII) of 21 August 1974,⁷ made an urgent appeal to the Chilean authorities to respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to comply with the International Covenants on Human Rights⁸ signed and ratified by the Government of Chile,

Noting also that the International Labour Conference, in its resolution X of 24 June 1974,⁹ urged the Chilean authorities, *inter alia*, to cease violations of human rights and trade union rights, to guarantee the life and freedom of arrested, deported or imprisoned workers, militant workers and trade union leaders and members of any political party, to put an end to the practice of torture, to close down the concentration camps and to abolish the special tribunals, and decided to urge the speedy expedition to Chile of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association as well as the setting up of a commission of inquiry,

Considering that, notwithstanding all the appeals made by various organs of the United Nations system, gross and massive violations of human rights, such as arbitrary arrest, torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of political prisoners and detainees,

including former members of the Chilean Government and Parliament, continue to be reported,

1. *Expresses its deepest concern* that constant flagrant violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile continue to be reported;

2. *Reiterates* its repudiation of all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

3. *Urges* the Chilean authorities to respect fully the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to take all necessary steps to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly those involving a threat to human life and liberty, to release all persons who have been detained without charge or imprisoned solely for political reasons and to continue to grant safe conduct to those who desire it;

4. *Endorses* the recommendation made by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 8 (XXVII), that the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-first session should study the reported violations of human rights in Chile, with particular reference to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

5. *Requests* the President of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they may deem appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile in the light of paragraph 3 above;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the action taken and progress achieved under paragraphs 3 to 5 above.

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

3220 (XXIX). Assistance and co-operation in accounting for persons who are missing or dead in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the purposes of the United Nations is the promotion of international co-operation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character,

Regretting that, in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, resort to force has continued to occur, causing loss of human lives, widespread devastation and other forms of human suffering,

Reaffirming that it is one of the fundamental obligations of Member States to ensure and promote international peace and security by preventing or ending armed conflicts,

Recognizing that one of the tragic results of armed conflicts is the lack of information on persons—civilians as well as combatants—who are missing or dead in armed conflicts,

Noting with satisfaction resolution V, adopted by the twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross held at Teheran from 28 October to 15 November 1973, calling on parties to armed conflicts to accomplish the humanitarian task of accounting for the missing and dead in armed conflicts,¹⁰

⁷ A/9767, annex II.

⁸ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁹ International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LVII, No. 1, 1974, p. 40.

¹⁰ *International Review of the Red Cross*, No. 154 (January 1974), p. 22.

Bearing in mind the inadmissibility of a refusal to apply the Geneva Conventions of 1949,¹¹

Reaffirming the urgent need to ensure full adherence to, and effective implementation of, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 on the protection of war victims by all States, in particular those signatories to the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Considering that the desire to know the fate of loved ones lost in armed conflicts is a basic human need which should be satisfied to the greatest extent possible, and that provision of information on those who are missing or who have died in armed conflicts should not be delayed merely because other issues remain pending,

1. *Reaffirms* the applicability of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to all armed conflicts, as stipulated by those Conventions;

2. *Calls upon* parties to armed conflicts, regardless of their character or location, during and after the end of hostilities and in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949, to take such action as may be within their power to help locate and mark the graves of the dead, to facilitate the disinterment and the return of remains, if requested by their families, and to provide information about those who are missing in action;

3. *Appreciates* the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to assist in the task of accounting for the missing and dead in armed conflicts;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to cooperate, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949, with protecting Powers or their substitutes and with the International Committee of the Red Cross in providing information on the missing and dead in armed conflicts, including persons belonging to other countries not parties to the armed conflict;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts.

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

3221 (XXIX). Improvement of the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, having considered at its twenty-eighth session the item entitled "Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights", it decided, in its resolution 3136 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms",

Recognizing the need for adequate information and documentation on which consideration of this item should be based,

Noting that the International Covenants on Human Rights¹² will enter into force in the near future,

Noting that the Secretary-General plans to issue shortly up-to-date versions of the comprehensive studies prepared for the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968,¹³ on methods and measures taken within the United Nations system in the field of human rights,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to solicit the views of Member States, the specialized agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations on alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Invites* appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Secretary-General any relevant material on the subject, taking into account that such material will not be politically motivated contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a concise analytical report based on the views and material submitted under paragraphs 1 and 2 above and taking into account the above-mentioned instruments and studies and any other relevant material;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

3222 (XXIX). Human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stresses respect for the dignity and worth of the human person,

Recalling that, in resolution 2860 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, it declared its conviction of the historic significance and the value of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1864 (LVI) and 1869 (LVI) of 17 May 1974,

Highly indignant at the continuing repression and inhuman treatment inflicted on peoples still under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling also its resolution 3059 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

1. *Reaffirms* its attachment to the principles, values and ideals of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

2. *Reaffirms also* its determination to ensure to all persons, without any distinction whatsoever, the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Reaffirms further* the right of all peoples, in particular the peoples of southern Africa, to self-determination, freedom and independence, and the legitimacy of their struggle to free themselves from colonial and foreign domination in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

¹² Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹³ For the report of the Conference, see United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2.

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the efforts made by Governments, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations associated with the United Nations which have provided moral and material assistance to the peoples of the dependent Territories in Africa and elsewhere with a view to the more effective observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other Powers which are assisting the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere to repress the profound aspirations of peoples for the enjoyment of human rights and to prevent the exercise of those rights;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the records of the discussion on the question and the relevant report of the Third Committee to the General Assembly.

2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974

3223 (XXIX). Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2919 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, in which it proclaimed the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, in which it reaffirmed its determination to achieve the total and unconditional elimination of racism and racial discrimination, against which the conscience and sense of justice of mankind have long been aroused and which in our time represent serious obstacles to further progress and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

1. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1863 (LVI) of 17 May 1974;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General¹⁴ submitted in accordance with paragraphs 18 (f) and 18 (h) of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;¹⁵

3. *Condemns* the intolerable conditions which continue to prevail in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right to self-determination and the inhumane and odious application of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

4. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of oppressed peoples to liberate themselves from racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and alien domination;

5. *Urges* all Member States to co-operate loyally and fully in achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade by taking such actions and measures as:

(a) Implementing United Nations resolutions bearing on the elimination of racism, *apartheid*, racial discrimination and the liberation of peoples under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

(b) Signing and ratifying the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁶ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,¹⁷ the International Covenants on Human Rights¹⁸ and all other relevant instruments;

(c) Formulating and executing plans to realize the policy measures and goals contained in the Programme for the Decade;

(d) Reviewing internal laws and regulations with a view to identifying and rescinding those which provide for, give rise to, or inspire racial discrimination or *apartheid*;

(e) Supplying the Secretary-General with comments and views as to the draft agenda and timing of the world conference referred to in paragraph 13 (a) of the Programme for the Decade, as well as in relation to the implementation of that Programme;

(f) Complying, when due, with the provisions of paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade, which call for Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme for the Decade, on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, and for these reports to be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration;

6. *Requests* national sports federations of Member States to refuse systematically to participate in all sports or other activities together with the representatives of the racist régime of South Africa;

7. *Urges* all States, United Nations organs and bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure, *inter alia*:

(a) Immediate termination of all measures and policies, as well as military, political, economic and other activities, which enable racist régimes in southern Africa to continue the repression of the African people;

(b) Full support and assistance, morally and materially, to the peoples which are victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination and to the liberation movements;

8. *Calls attention* to the vital importance of examining the socio-economic and colonial roots of racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination, with a view to eliminating them;

9. *Stresses* the importance of mobilizing public opinion in support, morally and materially, of the peoples which are victims of racism, *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonial and alien domination;

10. *Commends* the active involvement of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade within its competence under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

11. *Expresses the hope* that adequate resources will be made available to the Secretary-General to enable him to undertake the activities entrusted to him under the Programme for the Decade;

¹⁴ E/5474, E/5475; see also A/9666 and Add.1-6.

¹⁵ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

¹⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹⁷ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

¹⁸ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

12. *Decides* to consider at its thirtieth session, as a matter of high priority, the question entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

*2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974*

3224 (XXIX). Measures to improve the situation of migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2920 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 1706 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, 1749 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 and 1789 (LIV) of 18 May 1973,

Also recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 3 (XXIX) of 13 March 1973¹⁹ and resolution 6 (XXVI) of 19 September 1973 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,²⁰

Aware that the problem of migrant workers continues to be of major importance to certain countries,

Considering that this problem, far from diminishing, is growing worse, especially in certain regions,

Considering that greater publicity should be given to the study on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking,²¹

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities has decided to continue and complete this study and, for this purpose, has received the co-operation of Member States and specialized agencies, especially the International Labour Organisation;

2. *Requests* States which have not yet done so to provide the fullest possible information to the Special Rapporteur responsible for continuing the above-mentioned study in co-operation with the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly in due course of the contents of the complete study;

4. *Invites* all States, in so far as more detailed criteria necessary for formulating explicit recommendations do not yet exist:

(a) To extend to all migrant workers who enter their countries legally treatment equal to that provided for their own nationals with regard to human rights and to the provisions of their labour legislation applicable to such migrant workers;

(b) To promote and facilitate by all means in their power the adoption of bilateral agreements which would help to reduce the illicit traffic in alien workers;

(c) Pending the conclusion of such agreements, to adopt the appropriate measures to ensure that the human rights of migrant workers who enter their territory surreptitiously are fully respected.

*2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974*

¹⁹ See *Officials Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5265)*, chap. XX.

²⁰ See E/CN.4/1128, part B.

²¹ E/CN.4/Sub.2/351 and Add.1; see also E/CN.4/Sub.2/352.

3225 (XXIX). Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 3134 (XXVIII) and 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General²² on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;²³

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention;

3. *Reaffirms* its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Appeals* to States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, in accordance with its resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

*2278th plenary meeting
6 November 1974*

3245 (XXIX). Human rights in armed conflicts: protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2673 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, 2854 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 3058 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973,

Noting the resolution of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts of 28 March 1974,²⁴ in which the Diplomatic Conference decided to consider this item as a matter of priority at its second session, to be held in 1975,

1. *Expresses the wish* that the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts submit its observations and suggestions to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

2. *Decides* to continue the examination of this question as a matter of priority at its thirtieth session, having regard to the deliberations and findings of the Diplomatic Conference.

*2203rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974*

²² A/9719.

²³ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

²⁴ See A/9669, para. 129.

3246 (XXIX). 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 faith in resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of that Declaration,

Recalling, inter alia, its resolutions 2588 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 2963 E (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3059 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 3070 (XVIII) of 30 November 1973, and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General,²⁵

Noting with satisfaction the assurances given by the Government of Portugal that it will fulfil its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and comply with United Nations resolutions relevant to the right of the peoples under Portuguese administration to self-determination and independence,

Indignant at the continued repression and the inhuman and degrading treatment inflicted on peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, especially on individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence,

Reaffirming that the independence of Southern Rhodesia should not be negotiated with the illegal régime but with the authentic and recognized representatives of the Rhodesian people,

Mindful of its responsibility to evolve all possible measures which will enable oppressed peoples to attain independence and self-determination and, in this regard, deploring the obstructive attitude of certain Member States,

Recognizing the imperative need to put an early end to colonial rule, foreign domination and alien subjugation,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation to self-determination, freedom and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

2. *Renews* its call to all States to recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples subject to colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation and to offer them moral, material and other forms of assistance in their struggle to exercise fully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

²⁵ A/9638 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-5, A/9667 and Add.1.

4. *Demands* full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and their immediate release;

5. *Welcomes* the recognition by the Government of Portugal of the right of all the peoples under its colonial administration to self-determination and independence, and the initiatives already taken in this regard;

6. *Urges* the Government of Portugal to continue to ensure that the process of decolonization, which will enable peoples still under its colonial administration to achieve self-determination and independence, is accomplished without delay;

7. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

8. *Further strongly condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and those countries whose military, economic, sporting or political relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

9. *Calls upon* those countries to reconsider their policies and to sever all links with the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia;

10. *Renews its appreciation* to Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts in extending various forms of assistance to peoples in dependent Territories and appeals to them to increase such assistance;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out measures for the provision of increased international assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

3266 (XXIX). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 3223 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and resolution 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,²⁶

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the fifth year of its activities,²⁷ submitted under article 9, para-

²⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

²⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9618).

graph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Noting with appreciation the interest of the Committee when performing its functions under the Convention and the direct involvement of its members in contributing, as appropriate, to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Mindful of the undertaking of States parties to the Convention to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against any person, groups of persons or national or ethnic minorities, and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation,

Noting the decisions adopted by the Committee at its ninth and tenth sessions,²⁸

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Takes note also* of the part of the report of the Committee concerning petitions and other information relating to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and to all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies;²⁹

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee for the work it performs in pursuance of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing participation of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in submitting their reports to the Committee and by sending representatives to the Committee when it considers their reports;

5. *Calls upon* all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to extend their fullest co-operation to the Committee, particularly in providing all necessary information in accordance with article 9 of the Convention and with requests by the Committee;

6. *Endorses* the Committee's decision to make its contribution, in the context of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the Programme for the Decade, to the total and unconditional elimination of racism and racial discrimination in accordance with the powers vested in it by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, especially by concentrating its efforts, pursuant to articles 3, 9 and 15 of the Convention, on preparing recommendations with regard to the most flagrant and large-scale manifestations of racial discrimination, particularly in areas which are still under the domination of racist and colonial régimes and foreign occupation;

7. *Commends* the practice of the Committee, inaugurated in its adoption of general recommendation III,³⁰ of welcoming information from States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination regarding their respective implementation of the relevant resolutions of competent United Nations organs concerning relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa;

²⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. VII.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. V.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8718), chap. IX, sect. B, decision 1 (VI).

8. *Shares* the Committee's concern voiced in its decision 1 (X) of 22 August 1974,³¹ relating to the situation in the Golan Heights, in which the Syrian Arab Republic, party to the Convention, has been prevented from fulfilling its obligations under the Convention in part of its territory and, in this connexion, recalls that in section III of General Assembly resolution 2784 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 it endorsed the Committee's decision 4 (IV) of 30 August 1971;³²

9. *Calls upon* States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to observe fully the provisions of the Convention, and other international instruments and agreements to which they are parties concerning the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

10. *Makes an urgent appeal* to States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ratify or accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies.

2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974

3267 (XXIX). Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3069 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights is currently seized with the task of elaborating a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and has established a Working Group for this purpose,³³

Noting also the intention of the Commission on Human Rights to give priority to the elaboration of the Declaration at its thirty-first session, to be held from 3 February to 7 March 1975,³⁴

Desirous that the elaboration of the Declaration be actively pursued,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights all the opinions expressed and suggestions put forward in the course of the discussion of this question at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" with a view to assessing

³¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9618), chap. VII, sect. B.

³² *Ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8418), chap. VII, sect. B.

³³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5464)*, paras. 56-58.

³⁴ See Economic and Social Council decision 14 (LVI) of 17 May 1974.

progress on the elaboration of a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to considering, completing and adopting, if possible, the Declaration, provided a single draft is completed by the Commission on Human Rights.

2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974

3268 (XXIX). Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in its resolution 2450 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, it stated that it shared the concern expressed in the Proclamation of Teheran³⁵ and in resolution XI concerning human rights and scientific and technological developments³⁶ adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights on 12 May 1968, and recalling in particular the idea expressed in that resolution that studies should be carried out in that field which might serve as a basis for drawing up appropriate standards to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting that, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 2450 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2721 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 3026 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, and 3149 (XXVIII) and 3150 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the United Nations and the specialized agencies have already undertaken research and studies concerning the consideration in United Nations organs of the entire problem of the effect of scientific and technological developments on human rights,

Noting with satisfaction that there is an increasingly clear awareness not only of the vast prospects opened up by scientific and technological developments for the realization of human rights and economic, social and cultural development but also of the threats to fundamental rights represented by the abuse of certain scientific discoveries and their applications,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in resolutions 2721 (XXV) and 3150 (XXVIII) whereby it is important to ensure a balance between scientific and technological developments, the intellectual, spiritual and moral advancement of humanity and the improvement of the living conditions of individuals, groups and peoples,

Emphasizing that the establishment of a new international economic order entails, *inter alia*, a fundamental contribution on the part of science and technology to economic and social progress and to the promotion and safeguarding of human rights,

Recognizing that, as stated in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,³⁷ concerted efforts should be made by the developing countries, with appropriate assistance from the rest of the world community, to expand their capability to apply science and technology for development in accordance with their national development plans and their priorities, so as to enable the technological gap to be significantly reduced,

³⁵ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 3.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

³⁷ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

Noting that, in accordance with the International Development Strategy, developed and developing countries and competent international organizations should draw up and implement a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries,

Aware that when modern technology is introduced into the developing countries it may pose problems comparable to those which affect the developed countries and also poses specific problems of adaptation which the organizations in the United Nations system have begun to analyse,

Convinced that the implications of scientific and technological developments, which cannot always be clearly foreseen, are international in character and call for both national and international solutions,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2 (XXX) of 12 February 1974,³⁸

Having studied the reports of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights,³⁹

1. Considers, while acknowledging the indispensable role of science and technology for development, that it is necessary, on the one hand, to ensure that scientific and technological developments are not used in a manner contrary to the principles of international law and, on the other hand, to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in situations of scientific and technological development, taking into account the political, economic and social context of the different countries considered;

2. Draws the attention of States to the advantages which may be derived from the elaboration and adoption, by the competent national authorities, of measures designed to adapt national legislation and practices, where appropriate, not only to take account of new technology but also to safeguard the fundamental rights of the individual and of groups or organizations in all sectors of social life, and invites Governments which already have experience in this field to transmit to the Secretary-General the information available to them;

3. Draws the attention of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to the importance of collecting qualified opinions in the study of such problems, particularly with regard to a code of ethics, and requests them to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution in liaison, in particular, with the Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which are invited to follow these problems as a whole at regular intervals;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, to go into greater detail in the studies which they are pursuing and to consider the preparation of recommendations concerning international standards in the areas within their competence which fall within the purview of the present resolution,

³⁸ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5464), chap. XIX.

³⁹ See A/9645.

with a view to facilitating the Secretary-General's task in the elaboration of the report on the subject which he is to submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to draw up a programme of work taking into account the reports of the Secretary-General, the replies of Governments and other relevant sources, with a view to undertaking in particular the formulation of standards in the areas which would appear to be sufficiently analysed, without prejudice to other activities carried out pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions, and to transmit that programme to the Economic and Social Council at its sixtieth session;

6. *Invites* the organs referred to in paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1897 (LVII) of 1 August 1974, in the event that it is decided to convene a further United Nations conference on science and technology, to take into consideration, in their preparatory work, the question of promoting human rights.

*2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974*

3269 (XXIX). Draft declaration on the use of scientific and technological progress in the interests of peace and for the benefit of mankind

The General Assembly,

Having considered the draft declaration on the use of scientific and technological progress in the interests of peace and for the benefit of mankind,⁴⁰

1. *Decides* to defer further consideration of the draft declaration until its thirtieth session and to take it up at that session as a matter of priority;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the draft declaration and the amendments thereto⁴¹ to the attention of Member States for any comments or suggestions they may wish to make on them.

*2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974*

3270 (XXIX). 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 Rights⁴²

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,⁴³

Recalling its resolutions 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 and 3142 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, and in particular its belief that the coming into force of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant

on Civil and Political Rights and its 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,

Noting with appreciation that following its appeal several Member States have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling also its resolution 3060 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 relating to the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which the General Assembly invited States which had not yet done so to ratify, *inter alia*, 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,

Desiring to assist in hastening the process of ratification and bringing into force those instruments,

1. *Recommends* that Member States should give special attention to the 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. *Expresses the hope* that 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 will come into force in the near future, if possible by the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, and thus promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant, to General Assembly resolutions 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2788 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and 3142 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, to prepare, on the basis of communications from Governments, and submit to the Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on the progress of the ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

4. *Invites* all States to become parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights.

*2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974*

3271 (XXIX). Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office⁴⁴ and having heard his statement,⁴⁵

⁴⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 56, document A/9937, para. 11.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, paras. 13, 14 and 15.

⁴² See also p. 95, item 58.

⁴³ A/9720 and Add.1.

⁴⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/9612 and Corr.1), Supplement No. 12A (A/9612/Add.1), Supplement No. 12B (A/9612/Add.2) and Supplement No. 12C (A/9612/Add.3).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Third Committee, 2098th meeting, paras. 1-12.

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the High Commissioner in carrying out his duties, including the special humanitarian tasks undertaken by him,

Noting with satisfaction the positive trends in Africa that open the possibility for the voluntary repatriation of large numbers of refugees from Territories emerging from colonial rule,

Recognizing the importance of permanent solutions to refugee problems, including voluntary repatriation, and of the role played by the High Commissioner in co-operation with other members of the United Nations system and non-governmental agencies,

Noting the generous attitude adopted by Governments in supporting and contributing towards the activities of the High Commissioner,

Commending accessions to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951,⁴⁶ the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967⁴⁷ and other relevant instruments,

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 his activities on behalf of those of concern to his Office and takes note, in this connexion, of the decision of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme inviting the High Commissioner, within the framework of programme budgeting, to report to the Executive Committee on his special humanitarian tasks in the same manner as he reports on other activities financed from trust funds under his regular programme;⁴⁸

3. *Requests* the High Commissioner to take appropriate measures, in agreement with the Governments concerned, to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Territories emerging from colonial rule and, in co-ordination with other competent bodies of the United Nations, their rehabilitation in their countries of origin;

4. *Further 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 through voluntary repatriation and assistance in rehabilitation, where necessary, through integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries;

5. *Urges* Governments to intensify their support for the High Commissioner's humanitarian tasks by:

(a) Facilitating the accomplishment of his tasks in the field of international protection;

(b) Co-operating in the promotion of permanent solutions to the problems faced by his Office;

(c) Providing the necessary financial means to attain the objectives of his programmes.

2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974

⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 137.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 A (A/9612/Add.1)*, para. 38.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957 and 2956 B (XXVII) of 12 December 1972 in connexion with the Emergency Fund of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, as mentioned in paragraph 80 (k) of the addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner,⁴⁹

Authorizes the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to allocate from the Emergency Fund, under the general directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, up to \$2 million annually for emergency situations, it being understood that the amount made available for one single emergency shall, as heretofore, not exceed \$500,000 in any one year.

2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974

3272 (XXIX). Elaboration of a draft Convention on Territorial Asylum

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the question of territorial asylum,⁵⁰

Reaffirming the importance it attaches to the international protection of refugees as a principal function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting the view of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme⁵¹ that a conference of plenipotentiaries on territorial asylum should be called as soon as possible,

Further noting the recommendation of the Executive Committee⁵¹ that the conference should be preceded by a meeting of a group of governmental experts to review the present text of the draft Convention on Territorial Asylum,⁵²

1. *Decides* to consider at its thirtieth session the question of holding a conference of plenipotentiaries on territorial asylum;

2. *Further decides* to establish a Group of Experts on the Draft Convention on Territorial Asylum, composed of representatives of not more than twenty-seven States, designated by the President of the General Assembly after consultation with the different regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to convene the Group of Experts, not later than May 1975 and for a maximum of ten working days, to review the present text of the draft Convention on Territorial Asylum;

4. *Decides* that the costs of convening the Group of Experts be met from the voluntary funds which are at the disposal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 12A (A/9612/Add.1).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 12C (A/9612/Add.3).

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 12A (A/9612/Add.1), para. 52 (f).

⁵² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 12C (A/9612/Add.3), annex.

5. *Requests* that the report of the Group of Experts be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session and requests the Secretary-General to submit a proposal as to when such a conference could be convened, together with an assessment of the costs involved.

2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974

3273 (XXIX). National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress

The General Assembly,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolutions 1581 A (L) of 21 May 1971 and 1667 (LII) of 1 June 1972, in which the Council attached great importance to appropriate fundamental structural socio-economic changes in countries for the purpose of achieving social progress and development and, to this end, considered it appropriate to study the experience of various countries of the world in this field,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1746 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, in which the Council pointed out that the strengthening of national independence and the achievement of the ultimate goals of social progress depend fundamentally on internal basic social changes, for purposes of strengthening national independence, achieving the democratization of society and improving social and economic structures, and on the reaffirmation of the principle of the inadmissibility of external interference in any form, including interference by transnational corporations,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General⁵³ prepared on the basis of replies by Governments to his questionnaire on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress,

Convinced that peaceful coexistence and friendly co-operation among States should promote conditions for economic and social progress,

Taking into consideration the importance of the implementation of the principles, aims and methods of achieving social progress recommended in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁵⁴

Recalling that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development recommends that countries should promote democratically based social and structural reforms and changes,

Sharing the concern of many countries over the insufficient rates of their economic and social development,

1. *Reaffirms* that each State has the sovereign right to adopt the economic and social system which it regards appropriate for its own development;

2. *Stresses* the importance of internal democratic social and economic changes designed to safeguard national independence and to ensure a speedy improvement of the well-being of the population;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the right of every State to exercise its permanent sovereignty over all its riches, natural resources and economic activities for the purpose of achieving economic and social progress;

⁵³ E/CN.5/478 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1, Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1, Add.4.

⁵⁴ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

4. *Further reaffirms* the right of every State to carry out social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress, including nationalization, as well as the right to take all appropriate measures in connexion with the activities of transnational corporations which it considers detrimental to the achievement of economic and social progress;

5. *Recommends* that measures should be taken at all levels to ensure more active participation by the entire population in the preparation and execution of economic and social development policies and programmes designed to achieve social and economic progress, taking into account the experience of all countries in this field;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme to hold, within the programme of advisory services, interregional and regional seminars to study the national experience of developing and developed countries in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress without prejudicing the operational programmes prepared for the developing countries;

7. *Recommends* that the regional commissions should consider this problem at their sessions;

8. *Endorses* the action taken by the Economic and Social Council requesting the Commission for Social Development to continue the study of national experience in carrying out far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;⁵⁵

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session and to give appropriate attention to this question in his reports on the world social situation;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress".

2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974

3274 (XXIX). Question of the establishment, in accordance with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, of a body to which persons claiming the benefit of the Convention may apply

The General Assembly,

Considering the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 28 August 1961⁵⁶ and, in particular, its articles 11 and 20 requiring the establishment of a body to which a person claiming the benefit of the Convention may apply for the examination of his claim and for assistance in presenting it to the appropriate authority,

Noting that the Convention will come into force on 13 December 1975,

Having considered the note and the explanatory memorandum of the Secretary-General,⁵⁷

⁵⁵ Economic and Social Council resolution 1746 (LIV) of 16 May 1973.

⁵⁶ A/CONF.9/15, 1961.

⁵⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 99, document A/9691.

Considering the practical advantages involved in the proposal to request the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assume the above-mentioned responsibilities,

1. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provisionally to undertake the functions foreseen under the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in accordance with its article 11 after the Convention has come into force;

2. *Decides* to review, not later than at its thirty-first session, the opinion of the High Commissioner and the arrangements he shall have made in this regard, with a view to taking a decision on the establishment of the body envisaged under article 11 of the Convention.

2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974

3275 (XXIX). International Women's Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it proclaimed the year 1975 International Women's Year and decided to devote this year to intensified action:

(a) To promote equality between men and women,

(b) To ensure the full integration of women in the total development effort, especially by emphasizing women's responsibility and important role in economic, social and cultural development at the national, regional and international levels, particularly during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

(c) To recognize the importance of women's increasing contribution to the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States and to the strengthening of world peace,

Recognizing the importance of the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of the Programme for the International Women's Year approved by the Economic and Social Council and annexed to its resolution 1849 (LVI) of 16 May 1974,

Recognizing further that voluntary contributions from Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, private foundations and interested individuals, as called for by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1850 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, would help significantly to promote the goals and objectives of the International Women's Year,

1. *Calls upon* Governments, specialized agencies, regional commissions and non-governmental organizations to implement fully the Programme for the International Women's Year as approved by the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Recommends* that all Member States should include in their national development plans and country programmes, if they have not already done so, goals and projects designed to train and equip women to make a greater contribution to, and to become more fully integrated in, the economic and social life of the nation;

3. *Recommends further* that Member States should establish, if they have not yet done so, as a priority measure for the International Women's Year, appropriate national machinery to accelerate the integration of women in development and to eliminate discrimination on grounds of sex;

4. *Appeals* to Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, private foundations and interested individuals to give voluntary contributions to the Secretary-General for the International Women's Year, as called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1850 (LVI).

2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974

3276 (XXIX). Conference of the International Women's Year⁵⁸

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 in which it proclaimed the year 1975 International Women's Year,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1851 (LVI) of 16 May 1974 requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1975, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, an international conference during the International Women's Year to examine to what extent the organizations of the United Nations system have implemented the recommendations for the elimination of discrimination against women made by the Commission on the Status of Women since its establishment, and to launch an international action programme including short-term and long-term measures aimed at achieving the integration of women as full and equal partners with men in the total development effort and eliminating discrimination on grounds of sex, and at achieving the widest involvement of women in strengthening international peace and eliminating racism and racial discrimination,

Noting further that in the same resolution the Economic and Social Council recommended that a separate item entitled "International Women's Year", including the proposals and recommendations of the Conference of the International Women's Year, should be examined by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session,

Noting further that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1849 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, approved the Programme for the International Women's Year,

1. *Decides* to invite all States to participate in the Conference of the International Women's Year;

2. *Decides* to invite also the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States in their respective regions to participate in the Conference as observers, in accordance with the practice of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Conference to submit, if possible, such proposals and recommendations as it deems appropriate to the General Assembly at its special session to be held in September 1975;

4. *Decides* to consider at its thirtieth session an item entitled "International Women's Year, including the proposals and recommendations of the Conference

⁵⁸ At its 1938th plenary meeting, on 15 January 1975, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Conference to be held during the International Women's Year should be entitled "World Conference of the International Women's Year" (Council decision 67 (ORG-75)).

of the International Women's Year" and an item entitled "Status and role of women in society, with special reference to the need for achieving equal rights for women and to women's contribution to the attainment of the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to the struggle against colonialism, racism and racial discrimination and to the strengthening of international peace and of co-operation between States".

*2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974*

3277 (XXIX). Consultative Committee for the Conference of the International Women's Year⁵⁹

The General Assembly,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1851 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, in which the Secretary-General was requested to convene, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, an international conference during the International Women's Year, in 1975,

Realizing the importance of consultations, at the highest possible level, for the preparation of the Conference of the International Women's Year,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the preparation of the Conference of the International Women's Year will be given the full attention which it warrants, having regard to the importance of the question;

2. *Decides* to establish a Consultative Committee for the Conference of the International Women's Year composed of not more than twenty-three Member States designated by the Chairman of the Third Committee after consultation with the different regional groups, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;⁵⁹

3. *Expresses the hope* that the Consultative Committee will be comprised of highly qualified individuals designated by their respective Governments;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the Consultative Committee not later than March 1975 at United Nations Headquarters, for a period not exceeding ten working days, to advise him on the preparation of an international plan of action to be finalized by the Conference;

5. *Decides* that all the costs of convening the Consultative Committee, including the travel expenses of its members, will be met from the fund for voluntary contributions for the International Women's Year established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1850 (LVI) of 16 May 1974;

6. *Appeals* to Member States to make, in so far as it lies within their power, voluntary contributions to the above-mentioned fund in order to meet the necessary financial implications for the convening of the Consultative Committee;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a draft international plan of action in time to be considered by the Consultative Committee and to submit a progress report on the preparation of the Conference

to the organizational session of the Economic and Social Council in January 1975.

*2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974*

* * *

At the 2311th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1974, the President of the General Assembly announced that the Chairman of the Third Committee, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of the above resolution, had designated the members of the Consultative Committee for the Conference of the International Women's Year.

As a result, the Consultative Committee is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, INDIA, IRAN, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, MEXICO, NIGER, PHILIPPINES, ROMANIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SWEDEN, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA.

3278 (XXIX). Contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3145 (XXVIII) and 3146 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Realizing that drug abuse control is a long-term problem the resolution of which requires sustained international action,

Recognizing that the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control was established to provide the international community with a means to assist in undertaking the required action to eliminate illicit drug supply, trafficking and demand,

Noting that the Fund, which has already undertaken many useful programmes, requires larger resources in order to respond affirmatively to requests from Governments for assistance,

Urgently appeals to Governments for generous and sustained contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

*2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974*

3279 (XXIX). Abuse of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that the abuse of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs have transcended national boundaries and affect the well-being and health of mankind as a whole,

Mindful of the dangers of the increasing abuse of psychotropic substances and the greater volume of the illicit traffic in these substances, as well as of various narcotic drugs,

Recalling with appreciation the activities of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in this matter,

Appealing for global participation in all efforts to stop the abuse of and the illicit traffic in those drugs,

Reaffirming that the misuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances presents an actual as well as a potential danger to the health and future of mankind, especially that of youth,

⁵⁹ See also p. 95, item 12.

1. *Calls* for more extensive and effective co-operation among nations directly concerned, in order to wage an all-out effort against the abuse of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs;

2. *Notes* that unincised poppy cultivation and the use of the straw process for harvesting have been welcomed by the United Nations as one of the means of production, depending on the social and economic considerations of different countries, which lends itself to more effective control of illicit traffic when accompanied by efficient and effective enforcement procedures;

3. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to remain seized of the technical and economic aspects of the poppy straw process;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to those countries which require it in order to establish and develop the poppy straw process and other techniques of control of illicit traffic;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the United Nations Development Programme and the international financial institutions to that effect, which will make possible a more effective fight against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

*2311th plenary meeting
10 December 1974*

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Other decisions

Report of the Economic and Social Council

(Item 12)

At its 2311th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁶⁰ decided that the Chairman of the Third Committee should be invited to participate as an observer in the work of the Consultative Committee for the Conference of the International Women's Year, on the understanding that the costs for this participation would be met from the fund for voluntary contributions for the International Women's Year.⁶¹

Freedom of information

(Item 57)

At its 2311th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁶² decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Freedom of information".

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

(Item 58)

At its 2311th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1974, the General Assembly took note of the understanding set forth in paragraph 8 of the report of the Third Committee,⁶³ relating to paragraph 4 of resolution 3270 (XXIX).

United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law

(Item 61)

At its 2311th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁶⁴ decided to include in the

⁶⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/9829/Add.1, para. 38.

⁶¹ See resolution 3277 (XXIX).

⁶² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 57, document A/9934, para. 9.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 58, document A/9938.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 61, document A/9935, para. 5.

provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "United Nations conference for an international convention on adoption law".

Unified approach to development analysis and planning

(Item 63)

At its 2311th plenary meeting, on 10 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁶⁵ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Unified approach to development analysis and planning".

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 63, document A/9894, para. 6.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

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3284 (XXIX). Question of Papua New Guinea

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of New Guinea, approved by the General Assembly on 13 December 1946,¹

¹ Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of New Guinea (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1947.VI.A.8).

Mindful of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolution 3109 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, in which it welcomed the attainment of self-government on 1 December 1973 as an

important step in the progress of Papua New Guinea towards independence,

Mindful that the House of Assembly has affirmed its right as the duly elected parliament of the people of Papua New Guinea to decide when independence is to come and that the administering Power accepts that the House of Assembly represents the wishes of the people on the question of independence,

Recognizing that the administering Power has progressively transferred governmental powers to the Government of Papua New Guinea and that it has announced that, pending the final decision of the House of Assembly to declare independence for Papua New Guinea, the Government of Australia is conducting its relations with the Government of Papua New Guinea as a Government of an independent nation to which Australia has certain special and inescapable obligations,

Noting that, on 9 July 1974, the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly resolved "that Papua New Guinea do move to independent nation status as soon as practicable after a constitution has been enacted by this House and that any proposed date of independence be endorsed by this House",

Noting also the continued willingness of the administering Power and of the Government of Papua New Guinea to receive, at an appropriate time, a visiting mission to be composed as recommended in General Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Having considered the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 23 June 1973 to 23 October 1974,²

1. *Resolves*, in agreement with the administering Power, that on the date on which Papua New Guinea shall become independent the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of New Guinea, approved by the General Assembly on 13 December 1946, shall cease to be in force;

2. *Requests* the administering Power to notify the Secretary-General of the date on which Papua New Guinea will accede to independence and on which the Trusteeship Agreement shall cease to be in force.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3285 (XXIX). Question of Niue

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Niue,

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,³

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Government of Niue,⁴

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

Recalling also its resolution 3155 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, by which it, *inter alia*, noted with approval that the Government and people of Niue were resolved to achieve self-government in 1974, welcomed the invitation extended to the United Nations by the Government of New Zealand to observe the act of self-determination in Niue and requested the Special Committee, in consultation with the administering Power and the Government of Niue, to appoint a special mission to Niue in 1974 for the purpose of observing the proceedings relating to the act of self-determination by the people of Niue,

Having considered the report of the United Nations special mission dispatched to Niue in August 1974 pursuant to resolution 3155 (XXVIII),⁵ and having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Special Mission,⁴

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 Niue;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the findings and conclusions of the special mission,⁶ in particular its conclusion that the arrangements for the conduct of the referendum in Niue were such as to ensure that the people exercised their right to self-determination freely, in circumstances which guaranteed the secrecy of the ballot, and with full information regarding the issues involved;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of New Zealand, as the administering Power, and the Government of Niue for the co-operation and assistance extended to the special mission;

4. *Takes note* that the people of Niue voted, by a substantial majority, for self-government in free association with New Zealand on the basis of the Constitution and the Niue Constitution Act, 1974;

5. *Considers* that, in so doing, the people of Niue have freely expressed their wishes and have exercised their right to self-determination 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;

6. *Further considers* that, in view of the entry into force of the Niue Constitution Act, 1974, and the attainment by the Territory of self-government in free association with New Zealand, the transmission of information in respect of Niue under Article 73 *e* of the Charter is no longer necessary;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the commitment entered into by the Government of New Zealand to continue to furnish economic and administrative assistance to Niue after the attainment of self-government;

8. *Expresses the hope* that the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations will likewise endeavour to contribute in every way possible to the development and strengthening of the economy of Niue.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/9604).

³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. XXII.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2119th meeting.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. XXII, annex I.

⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. XXII, annex I, paras. 142-147.

3286 (XXIX). Question of Gibraltar

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Gibraltar,

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,⁷

Having heard the relevant statements made in the Fourth Committee,⁸

1. *Regrets* that the negotiations referred to in paragraph 2 below have not yet been effectively started;

2. *Urges* the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Spain to begin without delay the negotiations envisaged under the terms of the consensus adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1973;⁹

3. *Requests* the two Governments to inform 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 at its thirtieth session of the outcome of their negotiations.

*2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974*

3287 (XXIX). Question of the Seychelles

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Seychelles,

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,¹⁰

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,¹¹

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, as well as other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory,

Noting the expressed desire of the Government of the Seychelles that the Territory should attain independence as soon as possible and the continued readiness of the administering Power to grant independence to the people of the Seychelles in accordance with their wishes,

Further noting that a constitutional conference with the full participation of both political parties in the Territory is to be held shortly in order to determine the modalities whereby the Seychelles are to proceed to independence,

⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. XIII.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2117th and 2124th meetings.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 111.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chaps. III and X.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2116th meeting.

Bearing in mind the statement made by the Chief Minister of the Government of the Seychelles to the effect that every effort will be made to work as closely as possible with the opposition towards the task of national unification,¹²

Mindful also of the position of the Government of the Seychelles with regard to the territorial integrity of the Seychelles,

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 Seychelles;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the expressed wish of the people of the Seychelles to achieve independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take all the necessary steps to facilitate the Territory's accession to independence as soon as possible in accordance with the expressed wish of the people of the Territory;

4. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom to continue to keep the United Nations fully apprised of developments relating to the Seychelles;

5. *Stresses* the responsibility of the United Nations to render all possible assistance to the people of the Seychelles in their efforts to achieve independence and, to that end, invites the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to work out concrete programmes of assistance to the Seychelles;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue its examination of the question, including the dispatch, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power, of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory in connexion with the processes leading to the Territory's accession to independence, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

*2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974*

3288 (XXIX). Question of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Gilbert and Ellice 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,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,

¹² See A/AC.109/PV.974.

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chaps. III and XXI.*

Recalling also its resolution 3156 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, by which it, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee to continue to give full consideration to the question of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, including in particular the dispatch of a visiting mission to the Territory,

Having heard the statements of the administering Power relating to developments in the Territory,¹⁴

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in August and September 1974,¹⁵ at the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power, and having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission,¹⁶

Bearing in mind the observations of the Visiting Mission relating to the results of the referendum,¹⁷

Welcoming the positive decision of the administering Power to participate in the relevant work of the Special Committee and to permit United Nations visiting missions access to the Territories under its administration and expressing the hope that the close co-operation thus established will be further strengthened so as to accelerate the process of decolonization towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to 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 the Gilbert and Ellice Islands;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to the Government of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands for the co-operation and assistance extended to the Visiting Mission;

4. *Requests* the administering Power to take all necessary measures to expedite the process of decolonization in the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration;

5. *Requests* the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and the organizations within the United Nations system in the development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to give full consideration to this question in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission in consulta-

tion with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3289 (XXIX). Question of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin 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,¹⁸

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other resolutions relating to the Territories listed above, in particular resolution 3157 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Taking into account the statements of the administering Powers relating to the Territories listed above, and noting in particular the expressed readiness of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to grant independence to the peoples of those Territories under its administration, in accordance with their wishes,¹⁹

Noting with deep concern the slow progress in the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to the above-mentioned Territories, notwithstanding the encouraging but limited political and constitutional development which has recently taken place in some of the Territories,

Noting with satisfaction the continued active participation of the United States of America in the relevant work of the Special Committee, but deploring the negative attitude of that country's Government with respect to receiving a United Nations visiting mission in the Territory concerned,

Welcoming the positive decision of the United Kingdom to participate in the relevant work of the Special Committee and to permit United Nations visiting missions access to the Territories under its administration, as appropriate,

Concerned that the economies of the Territories referred to above are based mainly on fluctuating activities such as tourism, land sales and tax haven arrangements,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to colonial Territories, including those dispatched by the Special Committee in 1974 to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Niue,²⁰ and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of visiting missions

¹⁴ See A/AC.109/PV.987 and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2116th meeting.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1)*, chap. XXI, annex I.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2116th meeting.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. XXI, annex I, para. 303.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, chaps. III and XXIII-XXV.

¹⁹ See A/AC.109/SC.3/SR.198-200 and 202 and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2116th meeting.

²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1)*, chap. XX, annex, chap. XXI, annex I, and chap. XXII, annex I.

to the Territories dealt with in the present resolution is indispensable for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the political economic and social conditions in the Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein,

Mindful 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 economic conditions of the 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 the Territories of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands;²¹

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. *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 the Territories concerned;

4. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to take all the necessary steps, without further delay, to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territories 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 peoples of the Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, to reconsider its attitude towards receiving a United Nations visiting mission in the Territory concerned;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to take all possible steps to diversify the economies of the Territories listed above;

7. *Urges* the administering Powers to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the rights of the peoples to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of those Territories;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General, having regard to the mandate entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolution entitled "Dissemination of information on decolonization",²² to pay particular regard to the need to intensify widespread dissemination of information on the process of decolonization in respect of the Territories listed above and, in particular, to

consider intensifying the activities of the information centres concerned;

10. *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 thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3290 (XXIX). Question of American Samoa, Guam, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Solomon Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa, Guam, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Solomon 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, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions relating to the Territories listed above, in particular resolution 3156 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Taking into account the statements of the administering Powers relating to developments in the above-mentioned Territories, including those relating to the Solomon Islands and New Hebrides,²⁴

Noting with deep concern the slow progress in the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories, notwithstanding the encouraging but limited political and constitutional development which has recently taken place in some of the Territories,

Noting with satisfaction the continued active participation of the United States of America in the work of the Special Committee relating to the Territories concerned and welcoming the positive decision of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take part in the relevant work of the Special Committee and to permit United Nations visiting missions access to the Territories under its administration, as appropriate,

Deploing the continued refusal of the Government of France, in contravention of the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, to co-operate with the Special Committee in its examination of the Territory of the New Hebrides,

Deeply deploring the policy of those administering Powers which continue to maintain military bases in some of the Territories under their administration, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chaps. III, X, XV, XVII and XXI.*

²⁴ See A/AC.109/SC.3/SR.207-210 and 214, A/AC.109/PV.976 and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2116th meeting.*

²¹ *Ibid.*, chaps. XXIII-XXV.

²² Resolution 3329 (XXIX).

Concerned that the economies of the Territories listed above are based mainly on either single cash products, such as copra or phosphates, or on military activities,

Deploring also the negative attitude of the administering Powers concerned with respect to the receiving of United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to colonial Territories, including those dispatched by the Special Committee in 1974 to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Niue,²⁵ and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories dealt with in the present resolution is indispensable for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the political, economic and social conditions in the Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein,

Deeply concerned at the testing of nuclear weapons which continued to take place in 1974 in the South Pacific, despite the strong opposition to such testing as evidenced in resolution 3156 (XXVIII) and in the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee, and as expressed by the peoples of the South Pacific, including those of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the region,

Mindful that the Territories listed above 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 the 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 the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, New Hebrides, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Solomon Islands;²⁶

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. 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 the Territories concerned;

4. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to take all the necessary steps, without further delay, to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to the Territories 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 peoples of the Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

²⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1)*, chap. XX, annex, chap. XXI, annex I, and chap. XXII, annex I.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, chaps. X, XV, XVII and XXI.

5. Strongly 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 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

6. Calls upon the Governments of France and the United States of America, as the administering Powers concerned, to reconsider their attitude towards receiving United Nations visiting missions and to permit access by such missions to the Territories under their administration;

7. Calls upon the Government of France, as an administering Power, to participate in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee concerning the Territory of the New Hebrides and, in particular, to report to the Special Committee on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to take all possible measures to diversify the economies of the Territories listed above;

9. Urges the administering Powers to safeguard the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the rights of the peoples to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. Reiterates its deep concern at the testing of nuclear weapons which continued to take place in 1974 in the South Pacific, despite the strong opposition to such testing as evidenced in General Assembly resolution 3156 (XXVIII) and in the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee, and as expressed by the peoples of the South Pacific, including those of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the region;

11. Requests the organizations of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the Territories listed above;

12. Invites the Secretary-General, having regard to the mandate entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolution entitled "Dissemination of information on decolonization",²⁷ to pay particular regard to the need to intensify widespread dissemination of information on the process of decolonization in respect of the Territories listed above and, in particular, to consider intensifying the activities of the information centres concerned;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue to give full consideration to this question, including in particular the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories, as appropriate, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3291 (XXIX). Question of the Comoro Archipelago

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Comoro Archipelago,

²⁷ Resolution 3329 (XXIX).

Having heard the statement of the administering Power²⁸ as well as that of the representative of the Government of the Comoro Archipelago²⁹ to the effect that a popular consultation will be held in the Territory on 22 December 1974,

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, as well as resolution 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 on this question,

Noting that, in pursuance of the Joint Declaration on the Accession to Independence of the Comoro Archipelago, containing the text of an agreement reached on 15 June 1973 between the Minister for Overseas Departments and Territories of the Government of France and the President of the Governing Council of the Comoro Archipelago,³⁰ a popular consultation on independence is to take place on 22 December 1974 and bearing in mind the statement made on 26 August 1974 by the Government of France, according to which the consultation shall be organized on an "archipelago-wide" basis,³¹

Noting with regret that the administering Power did not participate in the related work 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,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to render all help to the people of the Comoro Archipelago in their efforts freely to decide their own future,

Bearing in mind the statement by the representative of France that the French Government has affirmed "the readiness of the Comoro Archipelago for independence" and "its intention to respond faithfully to the aspirations" of the Comorian people, and has stated that the Comorian Government can request independence for the Territory at any time,³²

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Comoro Archipelago to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of the Comoro Archipelago;³³

3. *Reaffirms* the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

²⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2124th meeting.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 2128th meeting.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. XI, annex, appendix II.

³¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. XI, annex, para. 32.

³² *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Fourth Committee, 2064th meeting, paras. 22 and 27.

³³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. XI.

4. *Notes* the express desire and readiness of the Comorian people to accede to independence in friendship and co-operation with France;³⁴

5. *Requests* the Government of France, as the administering Power, to ensure that the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago are preserved;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power to take all necessary measures to ensure the full and speedy attainment of freedom and independence by the people of the Territory in accordance with the objectives of the Declaration and in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, to carry out these measures as soon as possible after the popular consultation to be held on 22 December 1974;

7. *Requests* all States to render the necessary assistance to the people of the Territory in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the Declaration;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue its examination of the question, including the dispatch, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power, of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the task referred to in paragraph 8 above.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3292 (XXIX). Question of Spanish Sahara

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolutions 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2354 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2428 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968, 2591 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2711 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 2983 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and 3162 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Reaffirming the right of the population of the Spanish Sahara to self-determination in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV),

Considering that the persistence of a colonial situation in Western Sahara jeopardizes stability and harmony in the north-west African region,

Taking into account the statements made in the General Assembly on 30 September and 2 October 1974 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco³⁵ and of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania,³⁶

Taking note of the statements made in the Fourth Committee by the representatives of Morocco³⁷ and

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Fourth Committee, 2065th meeting, para. 10, and *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), chap. XI, annex, appendix I.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 2249th meeting.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 2251st meeting.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, Fourth Committee, 2117th, 2125th and 2130th meetings.

Mauritania,³⁸ in which the two countries acknowledged that they were both interested in the future of the Territory,

Having heard the statements of the representative of Algeria,³⁹

Having heard the statements of the representative of Spain,⁴⁰

Noting that during the discussion a legal difficulty arose over the status of the said Territory at the time of its colonization by Spain,

Considering, therefore, that it is highly desirable that the General Assembly, in order to continue the discussion of this question at its thirtieth session, should receive an advisory opinion on some important legal aspects of the problem,

Bearing in mind Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 65 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

1. *Decides* to request the International Court of Justice, without prejudice to the application of the principles embodied in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), to give an advisory opinion at an early date on the following questions:

"I. Was Western Sahara (Río de Oro and Sakiet El Hamra) at the time of colonization by Spain a territory belonging to no one (*terra nullius*)?"

If the answer to the first question is in the negative,

"II. What were the legal ties between this territory and the Kingdom of Morocco and the Mauritanian entity?"

2. *Calls upon* Spain, in its capacity as administering Power in particular, as well as Morocco and Mauritania, in their capacity as interested parties, to submit to the International Court of Justice all such information and documents as may be needed to clarify those questions;

3. *Urges* the administering Power to postpone the referendum it contemplated holding in Western Sahara until the General Assembly decides on the policy to be followed in order to accelerate the decolonization process in the Territory, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV), in the best possible conditions, in the light of the advisory opinion to be given by the International Court of Justice;

4. *Reiterates* its invitation to all States to observe the resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the activities of foreign economic and financial interests in the Territory and to abstain from contributing by their investments or immigration policy to the maintenance of a colonial situation in the Territory;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territory under review, including the sending of a visiting mission to the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 2117th and 2130th meetings.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Plenary Meetings, 2265th meeting and *ibid.*, Fourth Committee, 2125th meeting.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Plenary Meetings, 2253rd meeting and *ibid.*, Fourth Committee, 2117th, 2125th, 2126th and 2130th meetings.

3293 (XXIX). 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 under 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 3110 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, in which it 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 resolution 3110 (XXVIII), in which it requested 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 Charter⁴¹ and the action taken by it in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item,⁴²

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of Portugal has reaffirmed its obligations with regard to Chapter XI of the Charter⁴³ and declared its intention to supply all the information requested under Article 73 e of the Charter, and to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration,⁴⁴

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;⁴¹

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 or have failed to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter, have

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. XXIX.

⁴² A/9867 and Add.1.

⁴³ A/9694-S/11419, annex, para. 2. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1974*.

⁴⁴ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, 1791st meeting*; see also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1)*, chap. XXIX, annex II.

transmitted insufficient information or have transmitted information too late for its effective utilization by the Special Committee;

3. *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;

4. *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;

5. *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;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3294 (XXIX). Question of Territories under Portuguese domination

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,⁴⁵

Having heard the statements made by the administering Power,⁴⁶ in particular the important statement made by the Head of State of Portugal on 17 October 1974,⁴⁷

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe, the Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola, the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique, the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola and the Partido Africano da Independência de Guiné e Cabo Verde,⁴⁸ who participated in an observer capacity in the Fourth Committee's consideration of the item,

Taking into account the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 9 October 1974, in which he referred to the present item,⁴⁹

⁴⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chaps. IV-VII.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 2233rd, 2239th, 2269th and 2309th meetings and *ibid.*, Fourth Committee, 2080th and 2092nd meetings.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Plenary Meetings, 2269th meeting.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Fourth Committee, 2080th, 2081st, 2084th and 2088th meetings.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Plenary Meetings, 2262nd meeting.

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, as well as all other resolutions relating to the item adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Welcoming the declaration of the Government of Portugal accepting to fulfil its obligations under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and recognizing the right of the peoples to self-determination and independence, as well as Portugal's express readiness to co-operate in the work of the competent United Nations bodies, as stated by the Government of Portugal in its declarations before the General Assembly on 23 September and 17 October 1974,⁵⁰

Cognizant that the changes in the policy of Portugal towards its colonial Territories were brought about mainly as a consequence of the heroic struggle and persistent resistance of the peoples of the Territories concerned, led by their national liberation movements, for the achievement of their independence and the restoration of their human rights,

Cognizant also that the action carried out in Portugal by the movement of 25 April 1974 represents a fundamental step in the process of decolonization occurring in the Territories,

Reiterating that only total decolonization will restore peace in the Territories,

Deeply concerned at the activities of the fascist and reactionary groups still in existence in Angola, Cape Verde and Mozambique, which are trying to obstruct the realization by the peoples of these Territories of their aspirations for freedom and independence and which are provoking racial confrontations that have resulted on several occasions in deplorable incidents causing death and injuries among the inhabitants,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to continue to render all moral and material aid to the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination and their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in their efforts to consolidate national unity and to reconstruct their countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the acceptance by the new Government of Portugal of the sacred principle of self-determination and independence and its unqualified applicability to all the peoples under Portuguese colonial domination;

3. *Notes with particular satisfaction* that, as a result of the consultations held between the Government of Portugal and the national liberation movements of the Territories concerned:

(a) Mozambique will accede to independence on 25 June 1975;⁵¹

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 2239th and 2269th meetings.

⁵¹ A/9769, annex I.

(b) São Tomé and Príncipe will accede to independence on 12 July 1975;⁵²

(c) Provisional governments will be established in Angola and Cape Verde with a view to the attainment by these Territories during 1975 of the goals set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration;⁵³

4. *Strongly deplores* the subversive and criminal activities of the fascist and reactionary groups in Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe, which are attempting to obstruct the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their aspirations for freedom and independence, and requests the Government of Portugal to continue and strengthen its efforts to put an end to all such activities;

5. *Reiterates* its affirmation that the national unity and territorial integrity of these Territories must be preserved, taking note in this connexion of the statement delivered by the administering Power;⁵³

6. *Reaffirms* its total support of, and constant solidarity with, the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination in their legitimate struggle to achieve without further delay freedom and independence under the leadership of their national liberation movements—the Frente Nacional para a Libertação de Angola, the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola, the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde, the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique and the Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe—which are authentic representatives of the peoples concerned;

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal to pursue the necessary steps to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the Territories concerned, as well as other recent measures geared towards total decolonization, namely, the agreements concluded in Algiers and in Lusaka and the continuation of the negotiations with the above-mentioned national liberation movements, in their capacity of qualified counterparts, for the total transfer of powers to representatives of the peoples concerned, by adopting forthwith all necessary measures to remove any obstacle to the full and free exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

8. *Requests* the Government of Portugal to keep the United Nations informed of the action taken or envisaged in the implementation of paragraphs 4 and 7 above and of the related developments in these Territories;

9. *Invites* all Governments to increase their efforts with a view to contributing to the acceleration of the process of decolonization in the Territories concerned;

10. *Appeals* to all Governments and the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations to render to the peoples of the Territories concerned all moral and material assistance towards the achievement of their national independence and the reconstruction of their countries;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declara-

tion on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in these Territories under continuous review, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions as appropriate, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3295 (XXIX). Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁵⁴ 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,⁵⁵

Having heard the statement of the representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization,⁵⁶ who have participated in an observer capacity in the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee, as well as in the consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee,

Having also heard the statements of the petitioners,⁵⁷

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, in particular, its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of both the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to the question of Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁵⁸ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Taking into consideration the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eleventh ordinary session, held at Mogadiscio from 12 to 15 June 1974,

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

Strongly deploring South Africa's continued refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/9624) and Supplement 24A (A/9624/Add.1).

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chaps. IV, V and IX.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2100th and 2103rd meetings.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 2092nd, 2101st, 2103rd, 2106th and 2110th meetings.

⁵⁸ *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.*

⁵² A/9885.

⁵³ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2080th meeting.

Recognizing that this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the opposition of the Namibian people to South Africa's illegal presence in the Territory and to its oppressive racist policies and, in particular, the progress of their struggle in all its forms for national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

I

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable and imprescriptible right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) and subsequent resolutions;

2. *Reiterates* that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the authentic representative of the Namibian people, and supports its efforts to strengthen national unity;

3. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their country by South Africa;

4. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its efforts to consolidate its illegal occupation by intensified repression and by the imposition of its policies of *apartheid* and the fragmentation of the Territory into "bantustans", in total disregard of the wishes of the people of Namibia, the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

5. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal by South Africa of all its military and police forces and its administration from Namibia so as to enable the Namibian people to achieve freedom and independence;

II

Urges the Security Council to convene urgently in order to take without delay effective measures, in accordance with the relevant Chapters of the Charter of the United Nations and with the resolutions of the Security Council and of the General Assembly regarding Namibia, to put an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;

III

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵⁴ including the conclusions, recommendations and proposed programme of work con-

tained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. *Authorizes* adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance an office for the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, to ensure the due and proper representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

3. *Decides* to defray the expenses of a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization when on any mission approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

4. *Agrees* that provision should be made so that the United Nations Council for Namibia may consider and recommend additional staff, as well as consultants, for the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, when the Council deems it necessary, to enable him to carry out any expanded operations of his Office which may arise from decisions of the Council;

IV

1. *Calls once again upon* those States which are not yet complying with the relevant provisions of 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 to discontinue all direct or indirect relations, economic or otherwise, with South Africa when it purports to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia;

2. *Urges* all States to take all possible economic or other measures with a view to compelling South Africa to withdraw immediately from Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions;

3. *Further calls upon* those States which have consular representation, whether ordinary or honorary, in Namibia to terminate such representation, and calls upon those States which have consuls in South Africa with consular jurisdiction in Namibia to withdraw such accreditation;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from supporting and financing any racially segregated activity in Namibia;

5. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of its mandate;

6. *Requests* all States to render to the Namibian people, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, all moral and material assistance necessary for them to continue their struggle for freedom and independence;

7. *Requests* all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of the Decree on the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974⁵⁵ and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the national resources of Namibia;

8. *Reaffirms* the right of the Namibian people to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and condemns the policies of those States which continue to support foreign economic and other interests en-

⁵⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84.

gaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of Namibia, in some cases to the point of foreseeing the exhaustion of such natural resources;

9. *Requests* all Member States to commemorate and publicize Namibia Day on 26 August 1975 and to issue special postage stamps for the occasion;

V

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct and make adequate provision for the setting up in an African State of a United Nations radio transmitter which would have the function of transmitting radio programmes in the various languages spoken in Namibia, informing the people of Namibia of United Nations policies in regard to the liberation of Namibia, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the fight against racism and the steps being taken to achieve decolonization throughout the world;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat:

(a) To intensify its activities as regards dissemination of information in an effort to acquaint more fully world public opinion and the mass media with the situation in Namibia and the struggle of its people for independence;

(b) To provide for the expansion in scope and distribution of the *Namibia Bulletin*;

(c) To set up a photographic display in the public areas of United Nations Headquarters, with a view to keeping visitors informed of developments in Namibia;

(d) To acquire all television programmes produced during the missions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and to provide wide distribution to these films as well as to the United Nations film, "Namibia: A Trust Betrayed", and other appropriate films on Namibia;

3. *Requests* all General Assembly committees and sub-committees to invite a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization to participate in their meetings whenever the rights and interests of Namibia are discussed and to consult closely with the Council and with that organization regarding any draft resolution which may involve the rights and interests of Namibians;

VI

1. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take such necessary steps as will enable the representation and participation of Namibia in the work of such agencies and organizations;

2. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that Namibians are eligible, on the same basis as citizens of member States, for scholarships offered by the agencies and organizations, and that Namibians whenever possible are employed on the same basis as citizens of member States in the agencies concerned;

3. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, to render, within their respective spheres of competence, all possible assistance to the people of Namibia and to their liberation movement in particular;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme, in consultation with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, to establish an indicative planning figure for Namibia;

5. *Calls upon* all specialized agencies and organizations in the United Nations system, especially the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to consult with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to ensure that those organizations are observing their international legal obligations in terms of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and relevant United Nations resolutions in programmes and activities which may involve collaboration with South Africa;

6. *Requests* all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected; in this connexion, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization should participate, as appropriate, whenever such rights and interests are involved;

7. *Invites* all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences interested in the liberation of Namibia to co-operate with the South West Africa People's Organization and the United Nations Council for Namibia in the elaboration of programmes of assistance to Namibians and programmes for the dissemination of information;

VII

Requests the President of the General Assembly, on the basis of consultations to be undertaken by the Secretary-General with the regional groups, to nominate during the current session of the General Assembly additional members to the United Nations Council for Namibia with a view to ensuring a broader representation in the Council.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

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At its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly, pursuant to section VII of the above resolution, confirmed the nomination by its President of ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BOTSWANA, FINLAND, HAITI and SENEGAL as members of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

As a result, the Council is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BOTSWANA, BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, EGYPT, FINLAND, GUYANA, HAITI, INDIA, INDONESIA, LIBERIA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, POLAND, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, TURKEY, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.

3296 (XXIX). 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 assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence, and resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Reaffirming its determination to continue 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 the people of the Territory morally and materially,

Recalling further its resolutions 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, 2872 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 3030 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973,

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-General on the United Nations Fund for Namibia⁶⁰ and the relevant sections of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁶¹

1. *Approves* the guidelines prepared by the United Nations Council for Namibia for the United Nations Fund for Namibia;⁶²

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and private individuals for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

4. *Invites* Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

5. *Endorses* the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish an Institute for Namibia in Lusaka⁶³ to enable Namibians to undertake research, training, planning and related activities, with special reference to the struggle for the freedom of Namibia and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia, and, to this end, invites Governments to make available adequate financial contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia to finance the cost of setting up and running the Institute;

6. *Decides* to allocate to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$US 200,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1975;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* of the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance to the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia in implementing the work programme of the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

9. *Calls upon* all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system—in particular, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research—to assist the Institute for Namibia, particularly by providing specialists, lecturers and researchers;

10. *Decides*, pending the entry into full operation of a 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;

11. *Requests* Member States to give consideration to the employment of Namibians in their countries;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974*

3297 (XXIX). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

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,⁶⁴

Having heard the statements of the representatives of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union,⁶⁵ who participated in an observer capacity in the Fourth Committee's consideration of the item,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,⁶⁶

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, as well as all other resolutions relating to the question adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Strongly deploring the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to discharge its primary responsibility as the administering Power and, in conformity with the relevant decisions of the United Nations, to put an end to the critical situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) which, as repeatedly affirmed by the Security Council, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal régime on the basis of independence before majority rule would be in contravention of the inalienable rights of the people

⁶⁰ A/9725 and Corr.1.

⁶¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/9624) and Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1).*

⁶² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 81.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, para. 73.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chaps. I, IV-VI and VIII.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee, 2093rd, 2094th and 2100th meetings.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 2092nd meeting.

of the Territory and contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV),

Condemning the continued oppression of the people of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime, the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and others, the illegal execution of freedom fighters and the continued denial of fundamental human rights, including in particular the criminal measures of collective punishment, as well as the measures designed to create an *apartheid* State in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

Condemning the continued illegal presence and intensified military intervention of South African forces in the Territory, which assist the racist minority régime and seriously threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Strongly condemning the illegal racist minority régime for the repeated abductions of Zimbabweans in Botswana in total disregard of their fundamental human rights and in open violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Deeply concerned about the negative attitude of the United Kingdom authorities towards the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, as manifested, *inter alia*, by the refusal of those authorities to issue passports and travel documents to members of the movements,

Noting with satisfaction the recent achievements attained by the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe through their determined struggle towards freedom and independence, despite the intensified military and police repression and other acts of violence and harassment carried out against them by the illegal régime,

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. *Reaffirms* that the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe are the sole and authentic representatives of the true aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe;

3. *Reaffirms* the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the full participation of the genuine political leaders and the leaders of the national liberation movements, including in particular the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union, and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, and must be endorsed freely and fully by the people;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the discharge of its primary responsibility as the administering Power, to take all effective measures to terminate the illegal racist minority régime and not under any circumstances to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, and requests that Government to ensure the country's attainment of independence by a democratic system of government in accordance with the aspirations of the majority of the population;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to bring about the conditions necessary to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise freely and fully their right to self-determination and independence, including:

(a) The expulsion of all South African forces from the Territory forthwith;

(b) The unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and reestrictedees, including in particular the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Mr. Joshua Nkomo;

(c) The discontinuance forthwith of all repressive and discriminatory measures, including the arbitrary closure of African areas, the eviction, transfer and resettlement of Africans and the creation of "protected villages" and new administrative "districts";

(d) The immediate cessation of the influx of foreign immigrants and mercenaries into the Territory and discontinuance of the immigration campaign entitled "Settlers 74";

(e) The removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights;

(f) The convening, as soon as possible, of a national constitutional conference where the genuine political representatives of the people of Zimbabwe, particularly the national liberation movements, would be able to work out a settlement relating to the future of the Territory for subsequent endorsement by the people through free and democratic processes;

6. *Further calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to ensure that, in any exercise to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe as to their political future, the procedure to be followed should be in accordance with the principle of universal adult suffrage and by secret ballot on the basis of one man one vote, without regard to race, colour or educational, property or income considerations;

7. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom, bearing in mind its responsibility as the administering Power under Chapter XI of the Charter, to secure the full enjoyment by the African people of Zimbabwe, both within and outside the Territory, of their fundamental human rights, their just treatment and their protection against abuses, including in particular their right to travel freely, and to ensure the full utilization of all available assistance in co-operation, as appropriate, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

8. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom to take all necessary steps to secure the immediate release of the Zimbabweans abducted in Botswana and to prevent the future recurrence of all such acts;

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned and the various programmes within the United Nations, to extend to the people of Zimbabwe all the moral and material assistance necessary in their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

10. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom to remove any obstacles to the effective utilization by the African people of Zimbabwe, both within and outside the Territory, of offers by the States, organizations and programmes referred to in paragraph 9 above

of educational and training grants and facilities and, at the same time, to ensure that adequate resources are made available for the education and training of the people of Zimbabwe;

11. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom, in keeping with its express readiness to do so,⁶⁷ to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to the latter by the General Assembly, and to report to the Special Committee and to the Assembly at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Invites* all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, the United Nations bodies concerned and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, as well as the Secretary-General, to take steps, as appropriate, to give widespread and continuous publicity through all the media at their disposal to information on the situation in Zimbabwe and the relevant decisions and actions of the United Nations, with particular reference to the application of sanctions against the illegal régime;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3298 (XXIX). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the increasingly critical and deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), which the Security Council, in its resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, reaffirmed as constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Strongly deploring the increasing collaboration which certain States, particularly South Africa, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, maintain with the illegal racist minority régime, thereby seriously impeding the effective application of the sanctions and other measures taken so far against the illegal régime,

Seriously concerned at the continued importation of chrome and nickel into the United States of America from Southern Rhodesia, in violation of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and in disregard of the related resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed at recent reports of widespread violations of United Nations sanctions, including the operation of Southern Rhodesian aircraft for international passenger and cargo traffic and the participation of "Southern Rhodesian" teams in various sporting events, as well as the continued functioning of information and airlines offices of the illegal régime outside Southern Rhodesia and the resultant influx of foreign tourists into the Territory,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the representatives of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union,

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. III, annex II.

Reaffirming 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, particularly by South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, having regard to its continued failure to bring down the illegal régime, to take forthwith all effective and decisive measures to terminate that régime, so as to restore to the people of the Territory their inalienable right to self-determination and independence as set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

2. *Strongly condemns* the policies of the Governments, particularly the Government of South Africa, which, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in open contravention of their specific obligations under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority régime, and calls upon those Governments to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

3. *Condemns* all violations of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to the obligations assumed by them under Article 25 of the Charter;

4. *Condemns* the continued importation of chrome and nickel from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) into the United States of America, and calls upon the Government of the United States to repeal speedily any legislation permitting such importation;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments which so far have not done so:

(a) To take stringent enforcement measures to ensure strict compliance by all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction with the sanctions imposed by the Security Council and to prohibit any form of collaboration by them with the illegal régime;

(b) To take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction;

(c) To discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime, *inter alia*, by forbidding the operation and activities of Air Rhodesia, the Rhodesia National Tourist Board and the Rhodesian Information Office, or any other activities which contravene the aims and purposes of the sanctions;

(d) To invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory;

6. *Reiterates its conviction* that the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime must be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and requests the Security Council to consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as soon as possible;

7. *Appeals* to those permanent members of the Security Council whose negative votes on various proposals relating to the question have continued to obstruct the effective and faithful discharge by the Coun-

cil of its responsibilities under the relevant provisions of the Charter to reconsider their negative attitude with a view to the elimination forthwith of the threat to international peace and security resulting from the explosive situation obtaining in the Territory;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to follow the implementation of the present resolution, and invites the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to continue to co-operate in the related work of the Special Committee.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3299 (XXIX). 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 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 this question,⁶⁸

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to this question,⁶⁹

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, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote 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,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of co-

lonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Condemning the increasingly intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continue to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with them in their exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of their illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) respectively,

Noting with satisfaction the increasingly widespread public opinion against the nefarious involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration,

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. *Reiterates* that any administering Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations,

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories of southern Africa constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* the policies of the colonial Powers and other States which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in respect of those Territories;

5. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers, as well as those Governments which have not yet done so, to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in co-

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. IV.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/9624) and Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1).

lonial Territories, particularly in 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 that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants;

6. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to those régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

7. *Invites* all Governments and the organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

8. *Calls upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

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. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the adverse effects of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in all colonial Territories, as well as to the decisions 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 and of the General Assembly on this question, and requests all Governments to assist the Secretary-General in that regard;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974

3300 (XXIX). 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, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Taking into account with appreciation the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,⁷⁰ the Economic and Social Council⁷¹ 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,⁷² as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁷³

Taking into account also the statements of the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa who participated as observers in the work relating to their respective countries, and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples concerned for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other institutions associated with the United Nations in the administration of their countries and in the reconstruction programmes being undertaken by their national liberation movements,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Noting with deep concern that, although progress has been maintained in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken thus far by the organizations concerned in the provision of assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements continue to remain far from adequate to meet the urgent needs of those peoples,

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken by several specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to grant observer status to the national liberation movements, and expressing the hope that other organizations concerned will proceed forthwith to take the necessary steps in this regard,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Welcoming the categorical renunciation by the Government of Portugal of the colonialist policy of its predecessors, in particular the unequivocal acceptance by that Government of its obligations under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and its recognition of the right of the peoples concerned to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and with the provisions of all related resolutions of the United Nations, as well as its

⁷⁰ A/9638 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-5; A/9830.

⁷¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603), chap. VI, sect. F.

⁷² Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. VI.

⁷³ Ibid., Supplement No. 24 (A/9624) and Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1).

express readiness to co-operate in the work of the Special Committee,

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;⁷⁴

2. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs 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 the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Urges* all specialized agencies and institutions associated with the United Nations and all States to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and should work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned;

5. *Reiterates* its urgent request that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, 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 those refugees, and, in that connexion, to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures;

6. *Urges once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

7. *Draws the attention* of the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to the steps towards decolonization undertaken by the new Government of Portugal, thus enabling these organizations to resume their co-operation with the present Government of Portugal;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to make appropriate procedural arrangements and, if necessary, amend their relevant instruments, with a view to enabling representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories, recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to participate fully as observers in all proceedings relating to their countries, particularly so as to ensure that assistance projects of the agencies and organizations are carried out to the benefit of the national liberation movements and peoples of the liberated areas;

9. *Recommends* that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

10. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to facilitating the implementation of paragraph 9 above, to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, as a matter of priority and with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of all possible assistance to the peoples in colonial Territories and their national liberation movements, together with a comprehensive analysis of the problems, if any, confronted by these agencies and organizations;

11. *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 previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, 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 thirtieth session;

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;

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. VI.

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

*2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974*

3301 (XXIX). United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 3119 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme for 1973/74,⁷⁵

Taking note with satisfaction of the further increase in contributions to the Programme and the corresponding increase in assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories concerned,

Bearing in mind the progress of the Territories under Portuguese administration towards independence,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Appeals* to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme in order to ensure its continuation and expansion;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for the work they have accomplished in strengthening and expanding the Programme;

4. *Decides* that assistance under the Programme should be continued as a transitional measure, at the request of the Governments concerned, for the inhabitants of Guinea-Bissau and those of the Territories covered by the Programme which may attain independence;

5. *Decides* that, as a further transitional measure, provision shall be made, under the regular budget of the United Nations for the financial year 1975, for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions;

6. *Requests* the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to arrange for an evaluation of the achievements of the Programme and of the ways and means for its further development;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the activity and progress of the Programme.

*2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974*

⁷⁵ A/9845.

3302 (XXIX). Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3120 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973,

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,⁷⁶ prepared under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Bearing in mind the need to provide increased educational and training facilities at all levels for the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Aware, in particular, of the urgent needs of the transitional Governments of the colonial Territories concerned in southern Africa for qualified administrative, technical and professional personnel to assume responsibility for the administration and development of their countries, and, in that regard, welcoming the acceptance by Portugal of its obligations under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and its recognition of the right of the peoples concerned to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and with the provisions of all related resolutions of the United Nations,

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 or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly those in southern Africa;

4. *Requests* those States offering scholarships to inform the Secretary-General of the details of the offers made and the scholarships granted under this programme and, whenever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

5. *Requests* those administering Powers which have not yet done so to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration, particularly in southern Africa, of information relating 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 thirtieth 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.

*2318th plenary meeting
13 December 1974*

⁷⁶ A/9877.

*Other decisions***Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples****(Item 23)**

At its 2254th plenary meeting, on 3 October 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁷⁷ decided to invite the leaders of those national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa which are recognized by the Organization of African Unity to continue to participate as observers in the proceedings of the Committee relating to their respective countries.

At its 2318th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁷⁸ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly on the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands:

"The General Assembly, having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands⁷⁹ and having heard the statement of the administering Power on the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, with regard to the Territory,⁸⁰ notes with satisfaction the constructive work accomplished during the year by the Special Committee with the close co-operation of the administering Power, in particular the dispatch, in August 1974, of a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory.⁸¹ The General Assembly expresses appreciation to the administering Power for its active participation in the relevant work of the Special Committee and its continued preparedness to receive a further visiting mission to the Territory, as appropriate. The General Assembly draws the attention of the administering Power to the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission,⁸² bearing in mind the need to ensure the free expression by the people of the Territory of their true aspirations concerning their future status, as well as the full exercise by them of their fundamental rights, towards the achievement of the goals set forth in the Charter and the Declaration. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee, in continued co-operation with the administering Power, to seek the best ways and means of implementing the Declaration with respect to the Territory and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session."

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁷⁸ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly on the question of the Tokelau Islands:

"The General Assembly, having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of the Tokelau Islands, under the administration of New Zealand,⁸³ and having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, with regard to the Territory,⁸⁴ notes with satisfaction the continued active participation of the representative of the Government of New Zealand in the related work of the Special Committee in 1974. The General Assembly also notes the continued readiness of the administering Power to receive a visiting mission in the Tokelau Islands in order to obtain

⁷⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23, document A/9765, para. 3.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/9748, para. 38.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. XX.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2124th meeting.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. XX, annex.

⁸² *Ibid.*, chap. XX, annex, paras. 199-217.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, chap. XVI.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2122nd meeting.

first-hand information on conditions in the Territory and on the wishes and aspirations of its people. The General Assembly notes with appreciation the assistance provided to the Tokelau Islands by specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the World Health Organization. The General Assembly considers the provision of such assistance an important means of demonstrating the continuing interest of the international community in the Territory. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee, in consultation with the administering Power, to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Tokelau Islands, including the dispatch of a visiting mission as appropriate, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session."

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁷⁸ adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly on the question of Brunei:

"The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁸⁵ and having noted the decision of the Special Committee to request its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Power with a view to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Special Committee with respect to the Territory,⁸⁶ decides to request the Special Committee to continue to consider this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirtieth session."

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁸⁷ noting the related communications from the Governments of Argentina⁸⁸ and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,⁸⁹ decided to request 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 continue to keep the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) under review at its next session in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it.

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁸⁷ decided to defer until its thirtieth session consideration of the questions of Belize, of French Somaliland, and of Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Question of Territories under Portuguese domination

(Item 66)

At its 2318th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁹⁰ taking note with appreciation of the report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Reported Massacres in Mozambique,⁹¹ decided to commend for appropriate action the recommendations contained in the report to all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations concerned.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1), chap. XIX.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. XIX, para. 5.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/9748, para. 39.

⁸⁸ A/9824.

⁸⁹ A/9814.

⁹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 66*, document A/9939, para. 13.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/9621).

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3211 (XXIX). Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force¹

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the present authority of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force, as provided by paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, expires on 31 October 1974,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974, which extended the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force for the period from 25 October 1974 to 24 April 1975 inclusive,

Noting further that the present mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was established by the Security Council in resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, continues until 30 November 1974 inclusive,

1. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not to exceed \$5 million for the United Nations Emergency Force (including the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force) for the period from 1 November to 30 November 1974 inclusive, in order to allow adequate time for consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Force;²

2. *Also decides* to apportion the above-mentioned expenses among Member States in accordance with the scheme set forth in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII).

2273rd plenary meeting
31 October 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency

Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force² as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 340 (1973) of 25 October 1973, 346 (1974) of 8 April 1974, 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, 362 (1974) of 23 October 1974 and 363 (1974) of 29 November 1974,

Recalling its resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 3211 A (XXIX) of 31 October 1974,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the General Assembly,

I

1. *Decides* to appropriate the amount of \$30 million authorized and apportioned by paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 April to 24 October 1974 inclusive;

2. *Decides further*, in accordance with the *ad hoc* arrangement in paragraph 2 of resolution 3101 (XXVIII), to appropriate an additional amount of \$19.8 million for the operation of the United Nations

¹ See also p. 140, item 84.

² A/9822.

³ A/9870.

Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 25 October 1973 to 24 October 1974 inclusive in the proportions determined by the scale of assessments for 1974-1976 as follows:

- (a) \$12,503,700 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);
- (b) \$6,886,440 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);
- (c) \$399,960 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);
- (d) \$9,900 among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);

II

1. *Decides* to appropriate an amount of \$40 million for the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force from 25 October 1974 to 24 April 1975 inclusive, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to maintain a Special Account for the Force;

2. *Decides further*, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, without prejudice to the positions of principle that may be taken by Member States in any consideration by the General Assembly of arrangements for the financing of peace-keeping operations:

(a) To apportion an amount of \$25,260,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

(b) To apportion an amount of \$13,912,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

(c) To apportion an amount of \$808,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

(d) To apportion an amount of \$20,000 for the above-mentioned six-month period among the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 (d) of resolution 3101 (XXVIII) in the proportions provided therein;

3. *Reaffirms* for the purpose of the present resolution the definition of the term "economically less developed Member States" contained in paragraph 3 of resolution 3101 (XXVIII);

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed \$6,666,667 per month for the period from 25 April to 31 October 1975 inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 24 April 1975, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

5. *Stresses* the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement

Observer Force are conducted with a maximum of efficiency and economy, and in this connexion endorses the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 23 of its report.

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

3227 (XXIX). Financial reports and accounts for the year 1973 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 1973 and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;⁴

2. *Concurs* with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;⁵

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments of the Board of Auditors in its reports.⁶

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

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 1973 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;⁷

2. *Concurs* with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;⁸

3. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments of the Board of Auditors in its report.⁹

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

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 1973 and the audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;¹⁰

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/9607 and Corr.1), vol. I, sects. I-III, and vol. II, sects. I-III.*

⁵ A/9763 and Corr.1, paras. 4-12.

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/9607 and Corr.1), vol. I, sect. IV, and vol. II, sect. IV.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7A (A/9607/Add.1), vol. I, sects. I-III.

⁸ A/9673 and Corr.1, paras. 13-16.

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7A (A/9607/Add.1), vol. I, sect. IV.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7B (A/9607/Add.2), part one, sects. I-III, and part two, sects. I-III.

2. *Concurs* with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;¹¹

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments of the Board of Auditors in its reports.¹²

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

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 1973 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;¹³

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;¹⁴

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments of the Board of Auditors in its report.¹⁵

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

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 1973 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;¹⁶

2. *Concurs* with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;¹⁷

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments of the Board of Auditors in its report.¹⁸

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

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

¹¹ A/9763 and Corr.1, paras. 17-21.

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7B (A/9607/Add.2), part one, sect. IV, and part two, sect. IV.*

¹³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7C (A/9607/Add.3 and Corr.1), sects. I and II.

¹⁴ A/9763 and Corr.1, para. 22.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7C (A/9607/Add.3 and Corr.1), sect. III.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7D (A/9607/Add.4), sects. I-III.

¹⁷ A/9763 and Corr.1, paras. 23-25.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7D (A/9607/Add.4), sect. IV.*

for Refugees for the year ended 31 December 1973 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;¹⁹

2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;²⁰

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments of the Board of Auditors in its report.²¹

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

G

FUND OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme for the year ended 31 December 1973 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;²²

2. *Concurs* with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;²³

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments of the Board of Auditors in its report.²⁴

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

3228 (XXIX). Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 238 (III) of 18 November 1948, 582 (VI) of 21 December 1951, 665 (VII) of 5 December 1952, 876 A (IX) of 4 December 1954, 1137 (XII) of 14 October 1957 and 2961 D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972,

Recalling further the decision of the Fifth Committee which it endorsed at its 2164th plenary meeting on 9 November 1973,²⁵

Noting the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions on the *per capita* ceiling principle, as contained in the report on its thirty-fourth session,²⁶

Decides to abolish the *per capita* ceiling principle in the formulation and establishment of rates of assessment, commencing with the scale for the triennium 1977-1979.

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7E (A/9607/Add.5), sects. I and II.

²⁰ A/9763 and Corr.1, paras. 26 and 27.

²¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7E (A/9607/Add.5), sect. III.*

²² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7F (A/9607/Add.6), sects. I-III.

²³ A/9763 and Corr.1, paras. 28-30.

²⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7F (A/9607/Add.6), sect. IV.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 136, item 84.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/9611).

3229 (XXIX). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

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 1975:

Mr. Yasushi Akashi,
Mr. Hou Tung,
Mr. André Naudy,
Mr. Michael F. H. Stuart,
Mr. Morteza Talieh.

*2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974*

* * *

*As a result of the above appointments, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will be composed as follows: Mr. Yasushi AKASHI (Japan),*** Mr. Paulo Lopes CORRÊA (Brazil),** Mr. Lucio GARCÍA DEL SOLAR (Argentina),* Mr. Anatoly V. GRODSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. Hou Tung (China),*** Mr. Mario MAJOLI (Italy),* Mr. C. S. M. MSELLE (United Republic of Tanzania),** Mr. André NAUDY (France),*** Mr. Louis-Dominique OUEDRAOGO (Upper Volta),** Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI (Poland),** Mr. David L. STOTTLEMYER (United States of America),* Mr. Michael F. H. STUART (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*** and Mr. Morteza TALIEH (Iran).****

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

3230 (XXIX). Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly

Appoints the Controller-General of Colombia as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1975.

*2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974*

* * *

*As a result of the above appointment, the Board of Auditors will be composed as follows: the Auditor-General of CANADA,** the Controller-General of COLOMBIA*** and the Auditor-General of PAKISTAN.**

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1976.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 1977.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1978.

3231 (XXIX). 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 1975:

Mr. Francis T. P. Plimpton,
Sir Roger Bentham Stevens.

*2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974*

* * *

*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. MUTUALE TSHIKANTSHE (Zaire),** Mr. Francis T. P. PLIMPTON (United States of America),*** Mr. Zenon ROSIDES (Cyprus),* Sir Roger BENTHAM STEVENS (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)*** and Mr. R. VENKATARAMAN (India).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

3248 (XXIX). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions

The General Assembly

Appoints the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1975:

Mr. Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani,
Mr. Japhet G. Kiti,
Mr. Angus J. Matheson,
Mr. John I. M. Rhodes,
Mr. David Silveira da Mota.

*2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974*

* * *

*As a result of the above appointments, the Committee on Contributions will be composed as follows: Mr. Abdel Hamid ABDEL-GHANI (Egypt),*** Mr. Amjad ALI (Pakistan),* Mr. Richard V. HENNES (United States of America),** Mr. Japhet G. KITI (Kenya),*** Mr. Angus J. MATHESON (Canada),*** Mr. Santiago MEYER PICÓN (Mexico),* Mr. Takeshi NAITO (Japan),** Mr. John I. M. RHODES (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Mr. Michel ROUGÉ (France),* Mr. Vasily S. SAFRONCHUK (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. David SILVEIRA DA MOTA (Brazil),*** Mr. József TARDOS (Hungary)** and Mr. WANG Wei-tsai (China).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

3303 (XXIX). Financial report and accounts of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for the year 1973 and report of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for the year ended 31 December 1973 and the audit opinion of the Board of Auditors;*²⁷

²⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 7A (A/9607/Add.1), vol. II, sects. I-III.

2. *Concurs* with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report;²⁸

3. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take such remedial action as may be required by the comments of the Board of Auditors in its report.²⁹

2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974

3304 (XXIX). 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 for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1975:

The Honourable David Montagu,
Mr. Yves Oltramare.

2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974

* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the Investments Committee will be composed as follows: Mr. R. Manning BROWN, Mr. Jean GUYOT,* the Honourable David MONTAGU,** Mr. George A. MURPHY,** Mr. B. K. NEHRU** and Mr. Yves OLTRAMARE.****

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1975.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1977.

3350 (XXIX). Inclusion of Vienna in the pattern of conferences

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2960 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972,

Having considered the communication received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Austria,³⁰

Noting the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit in chapter VI of its report,³¹

Noting further the comments of the Secretary-General³² and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³³

Taking into account the additional information made available in the course of the debate in the Fifth Committee,

1. *Welcomes* the invitation extended by the Government of Austria to the United Nations to make use of the facilities available in the Donaupark project in Vienna after 1978;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into negotiations with the Government of Austria and the

International Atomic Energy Agency and report to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirtieth session on the following:

(a) The most rational and economic use of the premises available in the Donaupark project in Vienna after completion of construction in 1978;

(b) The best possible use of the office space provided by the Government of Austria in the Donaupark project;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, after consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency, his recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the joint utilization of the International Conference Building in the Donaupark project;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report fully to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the administrative and financial implications which may arise from all the recommendations and proposals to be submitted pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 above so as to enable the Assembly to arrive at a decision on this matter;

5. *Approves* the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit to the effect that certain bodies specified in paragraph 500 of its report may also meet in Vienna for the period 1975-1977, taking into account the observations of the Joint Inspection Unit in paragraphs 501 and 502 of its report and subject to the related comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions³⁴ and in the light of the standing invitation of the Government of Austria as set forth in its memorandum.³⁵

2324th plenary meeting
18 December 1974

3351 (XXIX). Pattern of conferences

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1202 (XII) of 13 December 1957, 1851 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, 1987 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2239 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2693 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2834 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971 and 2960 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972,

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the pattern of conferences of the United Nations and the possibilities for more rational and economic use of its conference resources³⁶ and the comments of the Secretary-General³² and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions³³ thereon,

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General³⁷ submitting the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1975 and the tentative calendar for 1976,

I

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and the comments of the Secretary-

²⁸ A/9763/Add.1.

²⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7A (A/9607/Add.1), vol. II, sect. IV.

³⁰ A/9589/Rev.1.

³¹ A/9795.

³² A/9795/Add.1, sect. I.

³³ A/9795/Add.2.

³⁴ Ibid., para. 43.

³⁵ A/9589/Rev.1, annex, para. 16.

³⁶ A/9795.

³⁷ A/9768 and Corr.1; see also A/9768/Add.1.

General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon;

2. *Approves* the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1975 as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Decides* that no conferences or meetings other than those covered by the calendar of conferences for 1975 shall be convened, except under special or unusual circumstances;

4. *Reaffirms* for application in 1975, as appropriate, the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 10 of its resolution 2609 (XXIV);

5. *Decides* that subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly should not under ordinary circumstances create new standing bodies or *ad hoc* sessional or intersessional bodies which require additional resources without the approval of the Assembly and requests the other principal organs of the United Nations to take a similar decision with regard to their respective subsidiary bodies;

6. *Endorses* the recommendations regarding interpretation services contained in chapter VII, section 4, of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, subject to the related comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

II

1. *Decides* to establish, on an experimental basis and subject to review at its thirty-second session, a Committee on Conferences composed of twenty-two Member States;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the Chairmen of the regional groups, to designate Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee for three-year terms;

3. *Decides* that the terms of reference of the Committee on Conferences shall be:

(a) To submit for the approval of the General Assembly the pattern of conferences and changes to be made in that pattern as required, bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 12 of resolution 2609 (XXIV);

(b) To propose for adoption by the General Assembly, in accordance with the pattern of conferences, the annual calendar of conferences;

(c) To act after appropriate consultations on behalf of the General Assembly in dealing between sessions with requested departures from the calendar of conferences;

(d) To recommend to the General Assembly means to ensure the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, in order to maximize their efficient and effective use and, in this respect, to consider the feasibility of a quota system to allocate resources among various fields of activity;

(e) To advise the General Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services and facilities;

(f) To advise the General Assembly on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system, including conference services and facilities, and to conduct appropriate consultations to that end;

4. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to take into account, as appropriate, the report of the Joint

Inspection Unit, as well as the comments of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon, and relevant statements made by Member States in the Fifth Committee.

*2324th plenary meeting
18 December 1974*

3352 (XXIX). Employment of women by the secretariats of organizations within the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 8 of the Charter of the United Nations as well as its resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 on the programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women and the objectives and minimum targets to be achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade set forth in the annex to that resolution, particularly those concerned with the increase in the number of women participating in public life at the international level,

Noting with appreciation that the reports of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth³⁸ and twenty-eighth³⁹ sessions included some information on the employment of women in senior and other Professional positions in the secretariats of organizations within the United Nations system,

Noting also that the report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research entitled *The Situation of Women in the United Nations*⁴⁰ confirms the imbalance in the proportion of women at the higher levels and gives statistics showing the unequal progress of women and men staff members in terms of promotion in the Secretariat,

Concerned that these reports reveal an unsatisfactory situation which calls for specific measures and programmes in order to achieve an equitable balance between the number of men and women, particularly in senior and policy-making positions, including those of Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General as well as the executive heads of all organizations within the United Nations system to take all necessary measures in order to ensure, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, bearing in mind in particular Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter, that an equitable balance between men and women staff members, particularly in the positions described above, be achieved before the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade at all levels in the United Nations system;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General as well as the executive heads of all organizations within the United Nations system, in order to obtain this objective, to give increased attention to the recruitment and promotion of women as well as to the assignments given to them;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General as well as the executive heads of all organizations within the United Nations system to report to the General Assem-

³⁸ A/8483.

³⁹ A/9120 and Corr.1 and 2.

⁴⁰ UNITAR publication, RR No. 18 (1973).

bly at its thirtieth session on steps that have been taken to give effect to paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports on the composition of the Secretariat submitted to the General Assembly comprehensive data on the employment of women in the secretariats of organizations within the United Nations system so as to indicate clearly the nature of posts and types of duties performed by women at Professional and policy-making levels and their nationality composition, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the status of women employees in the General Service category in the secretariats.

2324th plenary meeting
18 December 1974

3353 (XXIX). Amendments to the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3007 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 relating to the desire to ensure that, in accordance with Article 8 of the Charter of the United Nations, no restrictions are placed on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the work of the Secretariat and the further desire to avoid any discrimination between staff members on grounds of sex,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on differential treatment based upon sex under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the United Nations⁴¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴²

1. *Decides* that, with effect from 1 January 1975, regulations 7.1 and 9.4 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations shall be amended to read as follows:

“Regulation 7.1

“Subject to conditions and definitions prescribed by the Secretary-General, the United Nations shall in appropriate cases pay the travel expenses of staff members, their spouses and dependent children.”

“Regulation 9.4

“The Secretary-General shall establish a scheme for the payment of repatriation grants within the maximum rates and under the conditions specified in annex IV to the present Regulations.”;

2. *Decides* that, with effect from 1 January 1975, annex IV to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations shall be amended by the substitution of the word “spouse” for the words “wife, dependent husband” where they occur;

3. *Takes note* of the changes made by the Secretary-General in the Staff Rules of the United Nations for the year ending 30 June 1974, as set forth in his report.⁴³

2324th plenary meeting
18 December 1974

⁴¹ A/C.5/1603.

⁴² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23), document A/9608/Add.5.*

⁴³ A/C.5/1600.

3354 (XXIX). 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 1974,⁴⁴ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁵

I

ADJUSTMENT OF BENEFITS IN RESPECT OF COST-OF-LIVING CHANGES

Decides to revise the system of adjustment of benefits in payment contained in section I of General Assembly resolution 3100 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and previous resolutions on the same subject, with effect from 1 January 1975, in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board contained in annex V to the Board's report to the Assembly for 1974, provided that no beneficiary who opts for the consumer price index system and whose benefit commenced before 1 January 1975 shall receive more as a result than if the benefit had commenced on 1 January 1975;

II

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

1. *Decides* that the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be amended, without retroactive effect, as set forth in annex VII to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, it being understood that the amendment to article 36 shall become effective from 1 January 1975, and that supplementary article A shall become operative when pensionable part-time service has been defined in the manner suggested by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 29 of its related report;

2. *Further decides* that, in accordance with paragraph 55 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and paragraph 28 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, article 9 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund shall be amended, so that representatives of the five geographical regions may work in the Committee of Actuaries at the same time, with effect from 1 January 1975, in such manner that the Committee shall be increased to five members;

III

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling \$2,112,400 (net) for 1975 and supplementary expenses totalling \$96,800 (net) for 1974 for the administration of the Fund, as estimated in annex III to the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;

⁴⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/9609).*

⁴⁵ A/9879.

IV

INVESTMENTS OF THE FUND

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on investments by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, such report to deal, *inter alia*, with the following subjects:

- (a) Investment policy;
- (b) Machinery used for making investments;
- (c) Types of investment;
- (d) Profile of the investment portfolio as at 31 December 1974;
- (e) Statement of profit and loss from the sale of securities as at 31 December 1974;
- (f) Reasons for the loss resulting from the sale of securities;
- (g) Currencies and countries in which investments were made and amounts thereof;
- (h) Effects of inflation and monetary instability on the real situation of the Fund;

The information provided shall be considered within the context of article 19 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

2. *Endorses* the recommendation in paragraph 74 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board that special attention should be paid to suitable investment opportunities in developing countries and requests the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

V

JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

1. *Requests* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to consider, at its twentieth session, the possibility of including the members of the Joint Inspection Unit among those eligible to participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and, if necessary, of proposing amendments to the Regulations of the Fund accordingly;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to explore alternative methods of providing coverage for the Inspectors and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, taking into account also the results of the consideration of the question by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

VI

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 20 and 42 to 45 of its report;

2. *Also endorses* the observations of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 22 of its report, provided that the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board shall commence the review of the existing scheme of pension adjustment early in 1975 and shall make an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

3. *Further endorses* the observations of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 30 of its report, provided

that the maximum amount to which the Board shall be authorized to supplement voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund⁴⁶ shall be set at \$100,000.

2324th plenary meeting
18 December 1974

3355 (XXIX). Translation of some official documents of the General Assembly and of resolutions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council into the German language⁴⁷

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the translation of some official documents of the General Assembly and of resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council into the German language,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the assurances given by Austria, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany that they are prepared, until further review, to contribute collectively to cover the cost resulting from the present resolution;

2. *Decides* that, pursuant to rule 57 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, as well as the other supplements to its official records, and the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council shall be issued in the German language as from 1 July 1975.

2324th plenary meeting
18 December 1974

3357 (XXIX). Statute of the International Civil Service Commission⁴⁸

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, by which it established, in principle, an International Civil Service Commission and laid down basic principles regarding its functions and composition and the method of appointment of its members,

Noting that the aforementioned resolution provided for the participation of the organizations of the United Nations common system in the development of the statute of the Commission and the choice of its members,

Taking into account the comments and recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his reports of 20 September 1973,⁴⁹ 1 October 1974⁵⁰ and 22 October 1974⁵¹ and the observations and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of 30 November 1973⁵² and 29 November 1974,⁵³

1. *Approves* the statute of the International Civil Service Commission as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

⁴⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/9009 and Corr.1)*, vol. I, chap. IV, paras. 41 and 42.

⁴⁷ See also p. 140, item 106.

⁴⁸ See also p. 140, item 82.

⁴⁹ A/9147 and Corr.1.

⁵⁰ A/9738.

⁵¹ A/9738/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

⁵² A/9370.

⁵³ A/9891.

2. *Endorses* the administrative and budgetary arrangements proposed for 1975 by the Secretary-General,⁵¹ subject to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁵³

3. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to review, as a matter of priority, the United Nations salary system in accordance with the decision in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3042 (XXVII), and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirtieth session;

4. *Invites* the organizations members of the United Nations common system to participate in and contribute to the work of the International Civil Service Commission and requests the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to report on relevant developments to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

*2325th plenary meeting
18 December 1974*

ANNEX

Statute of the International Civil Service Commission

CHAPTER I

ESTABLISHMENT

Article 1

1. The General Assembly of the United Nations establishes, in accordance with the present statute, an International Civil Service Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system.

2. The Commission shall perform its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system and which accept the present statute (hereinafter referred to as the organizations).

3. Acceptance of the statute by such an agency or organization shall be notified in writing by its executive head to the Secretary-General.

CHAPTER II

COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT

Article 2

The Commission shall consist of fifteen members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, who shall be designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, shall serve full-time.

Article 3

1. The members of the Commission shall be appointed in their personal capacity as individuals of recognized competence who have had substantial experience of executive responsibility in public administration or related fields, particularly in personnel management.

2. The members of the Commission, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected with due regard for equitable geographical distribution.

Article 4

1. After appropriate consultations with Member States, with the executive heads of the other organizations and with staff representatives, the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, shall compile a list of candidates for appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Commission and

shall consult with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions before consideration and decision by the General Assembly.

2. In the same way, the names of candidates shall be submitted to the General Assembly to replace members whose terms of office have expired or who have resigned or otherwise ceased to be available.

Article 5

1. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the General Assembly for a term of four years and may be reappointed. Of the members initially appointed, however, the terms of five members shall expire at the end of three years, and the terms of five other members at the end of two years.

2. A member appointed to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his or her predecessor's term.

3. A member of the Commission may resign on giving three months' notice to the Secretary-General.

Article 6

1. The Commission shall be responsible as a body to the General Assembly. Its members shall perform their functions in full independence and with impartiality; they shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government, or from any secretariat or staff association of an organization in the United Nations common system.

2. No member of the Commission may participate in the deliberations of any organ of the organizations on any matter within the competence of the Commission unless the Commission has requested him or her to do so as its representative. Nor shall a member of the Commission serve as an official or consultant of any such organization during his or her term of office or within three years of ceasing to be a member of the Commission.

Article 7

1. No appointment of a member of the Commission can be terminated unless, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, he or she has ceased to discharge the duties in a manner consistent with the provisions of the present statute.

2. Notification thereof to the Secretary-General by the Commission shall make the place vacant.

Article 8

1. The Chairman shall direct the work of the Commission and its staff.

2. If the Chairman is unable to act, the Vice-Chairman shall act as Chairman.

3. For the purposes of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Commission shall have the status of officials of the United Nations.

CHAPTER III

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 9

In the exercise of its functions, the Commission shall be guided by the principle set out in the agreements between the United Nations and the other organizations, which aims at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements.

Article 10

The Commission shall make recommendations to the General Assembly on:

(a) The broad principles for the determination of the conditions of service of the staff;

(b) The scales of salaries and post adjustments for staff in the Professional and higher categories;

(c) Allowances and benefits of staff which are determined by the General Assembly;*

(d) Staff assessment.

Article 11

The Commission shall establish:

(a) The methods by which the principles for determining conditions of service should be applied;

(b) Rates of allowances and benefits, other than pensions and those referred to in article 10 (c), the conditions of entitlement thereto and standards of travel;

(c) The classification of duty stations for the purpose of applying post adjustments.

Article 12

1. At the headquarters of duty stations and such other duty stations as may from time to time be added at the request of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Commission shall establish the relevant facts for, and make recommendations as to the salary scales of, staff in the General Service and other locally recruited categories.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 above, the executive head or heads concerned, after consultation with the staff representatives, may request the Commission to determine the salary scales at a particular duty station instead of making a recommendation. The salary scales so determined shall apply to all staff in the same category at the duty station.

3. In exercising its functions under paragraphs 1 and 2 above, the Commission shall, in accordance with article 28, consult executive heads and staff representatives.

4. The Commission shall determine the date or dates on which it can assume the functions set out in this article.

Article 13

The Commission shall establish job classification standards for all categories of staff in fields of work common to several of the organizations. It shall advise the organizations on the development of consistent job classification plans in other fields of work.

Article 14

The Commission shall make recommendations to the organizations on:

(a) Standards of recruitment;

(b) The development of recruitment sources, including the establishment of central rosters of qualified candidates, particularly at junior entrance levels;

(c) The organization of competitive examinations or alternative selection procedures;

(d) Career development, staff training programmes, including interorganization programmes, and evaluation of staff.

Article 15

The Commission shall make recommendations to the organizations on the development of common staff regulations.

Article 16

The Commission may, after appropriate consultations, make such recommendations to the organizations on other matters as it may consider necessary to achieve the purposes of the present statute.

Article 17

The Commission shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly including information on the imple-

mentation of its decisions and recommendations. The report shall be transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

Article 18

1. The Commission shall establish policies and shall formulate guidelines with respect to all matters for which it has responsibility under this statute. In particular, it shall formulate recommendations under article 10 concerning the system of salaries and allowances and conditions of service; adopt the annual report under article 17; propose its budget estimates under article 21; and adopt its rules of procedure under article 29.

2. Within the aforesaid policies and guidelines, the Commission may delegate to its Chairman, Vice-Chairman or to any other member or members, responsibility for carrying out specific functions under the statute other than those enumerated above. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman or the member or members concerned shall be responsible to the Commission for the discharge of the functions delegated to them and shall report to the Commission thereon.

CHAPTER IV

ADMINISTRATIVE, BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 19

1. The conditions of service of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Commission shall be determined by the General Assembly.

2. Other members of the Commission shall be entitled only to travel and subsistence expenses in accordance with the rules established by the General Assembly for members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations serving in their individual capacity.

Article 20

1. The Commission shall have a staff as provided in the budget approved by the General Assembly.

2. The staff, selected in accordance with the provisions of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, shall be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and, as regards senior staff, with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. All staff shall be appointed after appropriate selection procedures. In carrying out their duties, they shall be responsible to the Chairman and shall be removable only after consultation with him or her.

3. Subject to paragraph 2 above, the staff of the Commission shall be regarded for administrative purposes as officials of the United Nations, which shall provide the necessary administrative facilities for them.

4. Within the relevant budgetary provisions, the Commission may employ such experts and auxiliary staff as it may deem necessary.

Article 21

1. The Secretary-General shall provide such office and conference facilities as the Commission may require.

2. The budget of the Commission shall be included in the regular budget of the United Nations. The budget estimates shall be established by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, on the basis of proposals by the Commission.

3. The expenditure on the Commission shall be shared by the organizations in a manner to be agreed by them.

Article 22

The seat of the Commission shall be New York, United States of America.

* Dependency allowances and language incentives for staff in the Professional and higher categories, education grant, home leave, repatriation grant and termination indemnity.

CHAPTER V

PROCEDURE

Article 23

1. The Commission shall meet at least once every year.
2. The meetings of the Commission shall be held in private.

Article 24

1. Recommendations of the Commission under article 10 shall be communicated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the executive heads of the other organizations.

2. The decisions taken thereon by the General Assembly shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the executive heads of the other organizations for action under their constitutional procedures.

3. The executive head of each organization shall inform the Commission of all relevant decisions taken by the governing organ of his organization.

4. The recommendations under paragraph 1 above shall be communicated to staff representatives.

Article 25

1. Decisions of the Commission shall be promulgated under the signature of the Chairman and transmitted to the executive heads of the organizations concerned. If they affect the interests of the staff, they shall also be transmitted to staff representatives.

2. The organization concerned shall be notified of the principal reasons for each decision.

3. The decisions shall be applied by each organization concerned with effect from a date to be determined by the Commission.

Article 26

The Commission, in making its decisions and recommendations, and the executive heads, in applying them, shall do so without prejudice to the acquired rights of the staff under the staff regulations of the organizations concerned.

Article 27

The Commission may, with the approval of the General Assembly, establish subsidiary bodies for the purpose of carrying out particular tasks within its competence. The Commission may make arrangements with one or more of the organizations whereby they will carry out, on its behalf, functions of fact finding and analysis.

Article 28

1. The Commission shall be given such information as it may require from the organizations for the consideration of any matter under examination by it. It may request from any organization or from staff representatives written information, estimates or suggestions in regard to such matters.

2. Executive heads of the organizations and staff representatives shall have the right, collectively or separately, to present facts and views on any matter within the competence of the Commission. The manner in which this right shall be exercised shall be set out, after consultations with executive heads and staff representatives, in the rules of procedure established under article 29.

Article 29

Subject to the provisions of the present statute, the Commission shall establish its rules of procedure.

CHAPTER VI

OTHER PROVISIONS

Article 30

The present statute may be amended by the General Assembly. Amendments shall be subject to the same acceptance procedure as the present statute.

Article 31

1. An organization may not withdraw its acceptance of the statute unless it has given to the Secretary-General of the United Nations two years' notice of its intention to do so.

2. The Secretary-General shall bring any such notice to the attention of the General Assembly and, through the executive heads concerned, to that of the legislative organs of the other participating organizations.

*
*
*

At its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly, in pursuance of article 2 and article 5, paragraph 1, of the annex to the above resolution, appointed the fifteen members of the International Civil Service Commission.

The General Assembly decided that Mr. Raúl QUIJANO and Mr. A. L. ADU would serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission, respectively, for a term of four years.

The General Assembly then decided by the drawing of lots that Mr. Pascal FROCHAUX, Mr. Jiří NOSEK and Mr. Doudou THIAM would serve as members of the Commission for a term of four years, Mr. Toru HAGIWARA, Mr. Robert E. HAMPTON, Mr. A. H. M. HILLIS, Mr. Antonio Fonseca PIMENTEL and Mr. Jean-Louis PLIHON for a term of three years and Mr. Amjad ALI, Mr. Michael O. ANI, Mr. A. S. CHISTYAKOV, Mr. P. N. HAKSAR and Mrs. Halima WARZAZI for a term of two years.

3358 (XXIX). Salaries and allowances of staff in the Professional and higher categories: amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board⁵⁴ and the note by the Secretary-General,⁵⁵ together with the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁵⁶

Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1975:

(a) The net base salaries of Professional and higher categories shall be increased by 6 per cent;

(b) The dependency allowance in respect of a child payable to staff in the Professional and higher categories shall be increased from \$300 to \$450 a year;

(c) The rates of assignment allowance shall be revised as recommended by the International Civil Service Advisory Board in paragraph 61 of its report.

*2325th plenary meeting
18 December 1974*

B

The General Assembly

Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1975:

(a) Paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and regulation 3.4 of the Staff Regulations shall be amended as shown in the annex to the present resolution;

(b) The amounts of post adjustment for each 5 per cent variation in the cost of living above or below the new base level shall, at all the main headquarters

⁵⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9630).

⁵⁵ A/9709.

⁵⁶ A/9919.

areas and normally at all other offices, be those specified in the addendum to the note by the Secretary-General.⁵⁷

2325th plenary meeting
18 December 1974

ANNEX

Amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

1. Paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I (Salary scales and related provisions) shall read as follows:

"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 74,800 per year, an Under-Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 59,250 per year and an Assistant Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 53,250 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."

"3. Except as provided in paragraph 6 of the present annex, the salary scales for staff members in the Director

⁵⁷ A/9709/Add.1.

and Principal Officer category and in the Professional category shall be as follows (subject to the staff assessment plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied):

"(In US dollars)

"Director and Principal Officer category

"Director \$42,060 by increments of \$1,210 to \$45,690
"Principal Officer \$35,000 by increments of \$1,140 to \$41,480

"Professional category

"Senior Officer \$30,540 by increments of \$870 to \$38,370
"First Officer \$24,220 by increments of \$770 to \$32,690
"Second Officer \$19,670 by increments of \$650 to \$27,470
"Associate Officer \$15,750 by increments of \$550 to \$21,250
"Assistant Officer \$12,020 by increments of \$490 to \$16,430"

2. In regulation 3.4: (a) (i) of article III (Salaries and related allowances), "\$300" shall be replaced by "\$450".

3359 (XXIX). Programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975

A

REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1974-1975

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1974-1975:

1. The total appropriated by its resolution 3195 A (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 be increased to \$US 606,033,000, which amount is to be applied for the following purposes:

Section	US dollars
PART I. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination	
1. Policy-making organs	9,030,000
2. Offices of the Secretary-General	7,561,000
TOTAL, PART I	16,591,000
PART II. Political and peace-keeping activities	
3. Policy-making organs	7,554,000
4. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	6,916,000
5. Special missions	22,346,000
TOTAL, PART II	36,806,000
PART III. Economic and social activities	
6. Policy-making organs	2,788,000
7. Department of Economic and Social Affairs	34,998,000
7A. Transnational corporations	396,000
8. Economic Commission for Europe	11,250,000
9. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	12,255,000
10. Economic Commission for Latin America	14,069,000
11. Economic Commission for Africa	13,908,000
12. Economic Commission for Western Asia	4,134,000
13. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	12,418,000
14. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	33,114,000
15. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	36,792,000
16. United Nations Environment Programme	6,985,000
17. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	1,167,000

Section	US dollars
18. International narcotics control	3,099,000
19. Regular programme of technical assistance	17,966,000
TOTAL, PART III	205,339,000
PART IV. Human rights	
20. Human rights	4,814,000
TOTAL, PART IV	4,814,000
PART V. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	
21. Policy-making organs	572,000
22. Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization	3,191,000
23. United Nations Council for Namibia and United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	1,271,000
TOTAL, PART V	5,034,000
PART VI. International justice	
24. International Court of Justice	4,550,000
TOTAL, PART VI	4,550,000
PART VII. Legal activities	
25. Legal commissions, committees and conferences	1,810,000
26. Office of Legal Affairs	5,517,000
TOTAL, PART VII	7,327,000
PART VIII. Common services	
27. Office of Public Information	25,829,000
28. Administration, management and general services	97,006,000
29. Conference services	71,120,000
30. Library services	7,806,000
TOTAL, PART VIII	201,761,000
PART IX. Special expenses	
31. United Nations bond issue	17,313,000
32. Miscellaneous expenses	2,596,000
TOTAL, PART IX	19,909,000
PART X. Premises	
33. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	21,744,000
TOTAL, PART X	21,744,000
PART XI. Staff assessment	
34. Staff assessment	83,751,000
TOTAL, PART XI	83,751,000
PART XII. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	
35. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	2,747,000
TOTAL, PART XII	2,747,000
TOTAL, PARTS I TO XII	610,373,000
Printing: deduction for internal reproduction	(4,340,000)
GRAND TOTAL	606,033,000

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 total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under part III, section 19, 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 subject to the following procedures:

(a) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four man-months;

(b) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(c) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium will remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, amounts of \$29,000 and \$19,000 are appropriated for 1974 and 1975, respectively, 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 Unies as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

2325th plenary meeting
18 December 1974

B

REVISED INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1974-1975

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1974-1975:

1. The total estimates of income other than assessments on Member States approved by its resolution 3195 B (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 be increased to \$US 100,519,000, which amount is to be distributed as follows:

<i>Income section</i>		<i>US dollars</i>
PART I. <i>Income from staff assessment</i>		
1. Income from staff assessment	85,103,000	
	TOTAL, PART I	85,103,000
PART II. <i>Other income</i>		
2. General income	8,982,000	
3. Revenue-producing activities	6,434,000	
	TOTAL, PART II	15,416,000
	GRAND TOTAL	100,519,000

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, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

2325th plenary meeting
18 December 1974

C

FINANCING OF REVISED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1975

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1975:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 335,796,500 consisting of \$US 270,236,500, being one half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1974-1975 under General Assembly resolution 3195 A (XXVII), and \$US 65,560,000, being the additional appropriation approved for the same biennium at the current session,

shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) \$7,218,000 being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1974-1975 under General Assembly resolution 3195 B (XXVIII);

(b) \$980,000 being the estimated additional income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1974-1975 at the current session;

(c) \$2,523,344 being the adjusted balance available in surplus account at the end of 1973;

(d) \$325,075,156 by assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3062 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973 on the scale of assessments for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976;

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 share in the Tax Equalization Fund in a total amount of \$US 44,925,667 consisting of:

(a) \$39,105,000 being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1974-1975 under General Assembly resolution 3195 B (XXVIII);

(b) \$6,893,000 being the estimated additional staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1974-1975 at the current session;

(c) Less \$1,072,333, of which \$668,683 is the shortfall of actual staff assessment income over the revised estimates of 1973 and \$403,650 the adjustment relating to 1972 accounts.

2325th plenary meeting
18 December 1974

3360 (XXIX). The effect of continuing currency instability on the budgets of organizations within the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Working Group on Currency Instability,⁵⁸ which, in accordance with its terms of reference, considered alternative solutions to the difficulties resulting from the effect of currency instability and inflation on the budgets of organizations in the United Nations system;

2. *Notes further* the statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;⁵⁹

3. *Notes*, in particular, the statement of the Working Group in paragraph 10 of its report that currency fluctuations and inflationary pressures were likely to continue and that there would probably be no early return to fixed values;

4. *Notes* that the Working Group found no generally agreed alternatives to policies already being utilized in the United Nations and related agencies;

⁵⁸ A/9773.

⁵⁹ A/C.5/1622, annex.

5. *Takes particular note* of the statement of the representative of the Secretary-General, contained in paragraph 7 of the report of the Working Group, which stressed that payment by Member States in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the elimination of the short-term deficit of the Organization would resolve many of the currency problems faced by the United Nations, and, in turn, obviate in large measure the need for solutions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the other members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to keep these problems under review, taking into account the report of the Working Group, the views expressed during the consideration of the item during the twenty-ninth session, and other views that may be expressed by or received from Member States, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in keeping these problems under review, to ensure that the programmes and activities concerning the developing countries are not adversely affected.

2325th plenary meeting
18 December 1974

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Other decisions

Report of the Economic and Social Council

(Item 12)

At its 2324th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁶⁰ took note of chapters VI (sections A.7 and C) and VIII (section D) of the report of the Economic and Social Council.⁶¹

⁶⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/9984, para. 4.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/9603).

**Financial reports and accounts for the year 1973 and
reports of the Board of Auditors**

(Item 72)

At its 2280th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁶² took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations for the financial year 1973.⁶³

Programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975

(Item 73)

At its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:⁶⁴

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for official travel of United Nations staff by air;⁶⁵

(b) (i) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the staffing of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs;⁶⁶

(ii) Approved the proposal appearing in paragraph 3 of that report, account being taken of the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and it being understood that the Secretary-General would seek the necessary additional appropriation in his report on programme budget performance for the biennium 1974-1975;

(c) (i) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations public information policies and activities;⁶⁷

(ii) Endorsed the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 2 of its report;⁶⁸

(d) (i) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations accommodation in Addis Ababa, Bangkok and Santiago, Chile,⁶⁹ and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁷⁰

(ii) Took note of the addendum to that report of the Secretary-General⁷¹ and concurred with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 7 to 15 of its report;⁷²

(e) (i) Took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on communications in the United Nations system;⁷³

(ii) Took note of the observations of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination thereon;⁷⁴

(iii) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Survey of United Nations telecommunications and forecast of requirements for the period 1974-1983";⁷⁵

(iv) Endorsed the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;⁷⁶

⁶² *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 72, document A/9823, para. 11.

⁶³ A/9668 and Corr.1.

⁶⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73*, document A/9960, para. 147.

⁶⁵ A/C.5/1593.

⁶⁶ A/C.5/1602.

⁶⁷ A/C.5/1605.

⁶⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23)*, document A/9608/Add.3.

⁶⁹ A/C.5/1596.

⁷⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23)*, document A/9608/Add.4.

⁷¹ A/C.5/1596/Add.1.

⁷² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23)*, document A/9608/Add.14.

⁷³ See A/9067.

⁷⁴ See A/9067/Add.1.

⁷⁵ A/C.5/1540/Rev.1.

⁷⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23)*, document A/9608/Add.7.

- (f) (i) Took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the programme of major maintenance and improvements to the Palais des Nations, Geneva,⁷⁷ and on measures to improve the use of accommodation at Geneva;⁷⁸
- (ii) Endorsed the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 9, 14 and 16 of its report;⁷⁹
- (g) (i) Took note of the note by the Secretary-General on administrative arrangements for the International Trade Centre;⁸⁰
- (ii) Endorsed the conclusions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report;⁸¹
- (iii) Requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on this question;
- (h) Concurred with the observations and recommendations contained in paragraphs 3, 5, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the study of the role, organization and functioning of the United Nations Board of Auditors;⁸²
- (i) Took note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the installation of mechanical means of voting⁸³ and concurred with the observations and recommendations contained in paragraphs 3 to 6 thereof;
- (j) (i) Took note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on progress made by the Administrative Management Service in conducting a survey of manpower utilization in the Secretariat⁸⁴ and concurred with the observations and suggestions contained in paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 thereof;
- (ii) Took note of the reports of the Secretary-General;⁸⁵
- (iii) Took note of chapter VII, section 4, of the report of the Economic and Social Council;⁸⁶
- (k) (i) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on methods of financing emergency assistance to Governments in cases of natural disaster;⁸⁷
- (ii) Endorsed the observations and conclusions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 3 to 6 of its report;⁸⁸
- (l) Decided to defer until its thirtieth session consideration of the question of the separate preparation and submission of the programme and budget of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and of the administrative autonomy for that organization;
- (m) Decided to defer until its thirtieth session consideration of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the utilization of office accommodation at United Nations Headquarters.⁸⁹

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁹⁰ approved the decisions of the Committee as set forth in para-

⁷⁷ A/C.5/1606.

⁷⁸ A/C.5/1607.

⁷⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23)*, document A/9608/Add.8.

⁸⁰ A/C.5/1604.

⁸¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23)*, document A/9608/Add.9.

⁸² *Ibid.*, document A/9608/Add.1.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, document A/9608/Add.2.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/9608/Add.10.

⁸⁵ A/C.5/1595, A/C.5/1599.

⁸⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3. (A/9603)*.

⁸⁷ A/C.5/1597.

⁸⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23)*, document A/9608/Add.6.

⁸⁹ A/9854.

⁹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 73, document A/9960, para. 148.

graphs 30 and 103 of its report⁹¹ relating to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the use of experts and consultants in the United Nations and to the principle of rotation of the membership of the United Nations Board of Auditors.

Review of the intergovernmental and expert machinery dealing with the formulation, review and approval of programmes and budgets

(Item 74)

At its 2324th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:⁹²

(a) Decided to establish a Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery, consisting of representatives from twenty-two Member States to be designated by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, which shall:

- (i) Review the existing United Nations intergovernmental and expert machinery for the formulation, review, approval and evaluation of programmes and budgets, including the medium-term plan;
- (ii) Recommend means of improving the existing system, taking into account:
 - a. The views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly;
 - b. The deliberations on this subject in the informal group set up by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session to examine the machinery for programming and co-ordination, and the forthcoming intersessional meeting of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee of the Council;

(b) Decided to request the Working Group to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session and to submit its report for circulation among Member States in advance of the special session of the Assembly to be held in September 1975;

(c) Decided to request the Secretary-General to provide assistance to the Working Group as required to facilitate its work, *inter alia*, by providing relevant documentation;

(d) Decided to consider at its thirtieth session the report of the Working Group, together with the conclusions of the Economic and Social Council on the subject-matter mentioned above.

Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

(Item 75)

At its 2319th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:⁹³

(a) Took note of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁹⁴ concerning administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(b) Took note of chapter VI, sections A.3 and 5, of the report of the Economic and Social Council;⁹⁵

(c) Decided to refer to the organizations concerned the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) Decided to request the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations concerned, through the consultative machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, matters arising out of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the related discussion in the Fifth Committee which called for their attention;

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, document A/9960.

⁹² *Ibid.*, agenda item 74, document A/9979, para. 18.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 75, document A/9966, para. 7.

⁹⁴ A/9578, A/9857.

⁹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603).*

(e) Decided to transmit the reports to the United Nations Board of Auditors, to other members of the Panel of External Auditors and to the Joint Inspection Unit for their information.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁹⁶ with regard to the draft Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization:⁹⁷

(a) Took note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁹⁸

(b) Approved the administrative and budgetary provisions of the draft Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization;

(c) Took note of chapter VI, section A.6, of the report of the Economic and Social Council.⁹⁵

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁹⁹ recalling Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to give at its thirtieth session special consideration to the item concerning administrative and budgetary co-ordination.

Joint Inspection Unit

(Item 76)

At its 2280th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:¹⁰⁰

(a) Took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974;¹⁰¹

(b) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the major recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;¹⁰²

(c) Took note of chapter VI, section G, of the report of the Economic and Social Council.¹⁰³

Publications and documentation of the United Nations

(Item 78)

At its 2303rd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:¹⁰⁴

(a) Took note of the reports of the Secretary-General;¹⁰⁵

(b) Endorsed the conclusions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its related report.¹⁰⁶

At the same meeting, the General Assembly approved the following decision of the Fifth Committee, contained in paragraph 3 of its report:¹⁰⁷

"The Fifth Committee concurs with the proposal concerning summary records contained in paragraph 9 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.¹⁰⁸ Bearing in mind the relevant

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 75, document A/9966, para. 8.

⁹⁷ Approved by the General Assembly on 17 December 1974; see resolution 3346 (XXIX), annex.

⁹⁸ A/9852.

⁹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 75, document A/9966, para. 9.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda item 76, document A/9838, para. 5.

¹⁰¹ A/C.5/1598.

¹⁰² A/C.5/1592 and Corr.1.

¹⁰³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/9603)*.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 78, document A/9869, para. 4.

¹⁰⁵ A/9189, A/9731.

¹⁰⁶ A/9807.

¹⁰⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 78, document A/9869.

provisions of rule 58 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and the recommendation in paragraph 108 (c) of the conclusions of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, set out in annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, the Fifth Committee decides to request the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the type of record or records of proceedings employed by all organs and bodies of the United Nations as well as their subsidiary bodies financed under the regular budget. The report should mention the composition of these bodies, the kind of record issued, together with comparable data on the volume and cost in all languages, including overheads. The report should also indicate the authority under which records are issued and any other relevant information. The Secretary-General should propose criteria which would be helpful to Member States in evaluating the usefulness of records and the kind of record most appropriate for each body. The Secretary-General should transmit the report to the Assembly, at its thirtieth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions."

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee, contained in paragraph 2 of its report,¹⁰⁷ to the effect that, on an experimental basis, its reports to the plenary during the twenty-ninth session on items 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 85 and 106 should be prepared along the lines set out in paragraph (f) of the annex to Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, and in the relevant conclusions of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly set out in annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

Personnel questions

(Item 81)

At its 2324th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:¹⁰⁸

(a) Took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat;¹⁰⁹

(b) Approved the decision of the Fifth Committee set forth in paragraphs 43 to 47 of its report;¹¹⁰

(c) Having considered the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on personnel problems in the United Nations,¹¹¹ the major recommendations of the Administrative Management Service,¹¹² and the reports thereon of the Secretary-General¹¹³ and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, decided:¹¹⁴

- (i) To authorize the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the proposals contained in his report,¹¹⁵ subject to the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
- (ii) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of these proposals;
- (iii) To request the International Civil Service Commission to review those aspects and proposals of the above-mentioned reports which fall within its competence, in particular those referred to in paragraphs 62, 63 and 64 of the report of the Advisory Committee¹¹⁶ and in paragraph 47 of the report of the Secretary-General,¹¹⁵ and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 81, document A/9980, para. 86.

¹⁰⁹ A/9120 and Corr.1 and 2, A/9724.

¹¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 81, document A/9980.

¹¹¹ A/8454, A/8826.

¹¹² A/C.5/1601/Add.1.

¹¹³ A/C.5/1601, A/C.5/1639.

¹¹⁴ A/9841 and Corr.1; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23)*, document A/9608/Add.19.

¹¹⁵ A/C.5/1601.

¹¹⁶ A/9841 and Corr.1.

United Nations salary system¹¹⁷**(Item 82)**

At its 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 8 of part II of its report.¹¹⁸

Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force¹¹⁹**(Item 84)**

At its 2303rd plenary meeting, on 29 November 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee¹²⁰ and on the basis of the Committee's consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force¹²¹ and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions¹²² thereon:

(a) Decided that the rate of payment to troop contributing countries for pay and allowances for their troops serving in these Forces should be standardized, and that commencing on 25 October 1973 these payments shall be established at the rate of \$500 per man per month;

(b) Decided to establish at the standard rate of \$150 per man per month a supplementary payment for a limited number of specialists serving with the various Force contingents, on the understanding that this payment shall be limited to a maximum of 25 per cent for the logistic contingents and to 10 per cent for other contingents of their actual total strength, and that the rates of payment shall be subject to review by the General Assembly.

At its 2324th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly took note of part III of the report of the Fifth Committee.¹²³

United Nations International School**(Item 85)**

At its 2324th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:¹²⁴

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General;¹²⁵

(b) Concurred with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 6 and 12 to 19 of its report.¹²⁶

Translation of some official documents of the General Assembly and of resolutions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council into the German language¹²⁷**(Item 106)**

At its 2324th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:¹²⁸

(a) Took note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;¹²⁹

(b) Concurred with the observations contained in paragraphs 8 and 10 thereof.

¹¹⁷ See resolution 3357 (XXIX).

¹¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 82, document A/9981/Add.1.*

¹¹⁹ See resolution 3211 (XXIX).

¹²⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 84, document A/9825/Add.1, para. 10.*

¹²¹ A/9822.

¹²² A/9870.

¹²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 84, document A/9825/Add.2.*

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 85, document A/9983, para. 11.

¹²⁵ A/9858.

¹²⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23), document A/9608/Add.18.*

¹²⁷ See resolution 3355 (XXIX).

¹²⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 106, document A/9975, para. 11.*

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/9608 and Add.1-23), document A/9608/Add.13.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

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3232 (XXIX). 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,

Bearing in mind that, in conformity with Article 10 of the Charter of the United Nations, the role of the International Court of Justice remains an appropriate matter for the attention of the General Assembly,

Recalling further that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Charter, all Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered,

Taking note of the views expressed by Member States during the debates in the Sixth Committee on

the question of the review of the role of the International Court of Justice at the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly,

Taking note also of the comments transmitted by Member States and by Switzerland in answer to a questionnaire of the Secretary-General¹ in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2723 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 and 2818 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971, and of the text of the letter dated 18 June 1971 addressed to the Secretary-General by the President of the International Court of Justice,²

Considering that the International Court of Justice has recently amended the Rules of Court³ with a view

¹ A/8382, para. 5.

² Ibid., para. 393.

³ I.C.J. Acts and Documents No. 2 (Sales number 364).

to facilitating recourse to it for the judicial settlement of disputes, *inter alia* by simplifying the procedure, reducing the likelihood of undue delays and costs and allowing for greater influence of parties on the composition of *ad hoc* chambers,

Recalling the increasing development and codification of international law in conventions open for universal participation and the consequent need for their uniform interpretation and application,

Recognizing that the development of international law may be reflected, *inter alia*, by declarations and resolutions of the General Assembly which may to that extent be taken into consideration by the International Court of Justice,

Recalling further the opportunities afforded by the power of the International Court of Justice, under Article 38, paragraph 2, of its Statute, to decide a case *ex aequo et bono* if the parties agree thereto,

1. *Recognizes* the desirability that States study the possibility of accepting, with as few reservations as possible, the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 36 of its Statute;

2. *Draws the attention* of States to the advantage of inserting in treaties, in cases considered possible and appropriate, clauses providing for the submission to the International Court of Justice of disputes which may arise from the interpretation or application of such treaties;

3. *Calls upon* States to keep under review the possibility of identifying cases in which use can be made of the International Court of Justice;

4. *Draws the attention* of States to the possibility of making use of chambers as provided in Articles 26 and 29 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and in the Rules of Court, including those which would deal with particular categories of cases;

5. *Recommends* that United Nations organs and the specialized agencies should, from time to time, review legal questions within the competence of the International Court of Justice that have arisen or will arise during their activities and should study the advisability of referring them to the Court for an advisory opinion, provided that they are duly authorized to do so;

6. *Reaffirms* that recourse to judicial settlement of legal disputes, particularly referral to the International Court of Justice, should not be considered an unfriendly act between States.

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

3233 (XXIX). Participation in the Convention on Special Missions, its Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, by its resolution 2530 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969, it adopted and opened for signature and ratification or for accession the Convention on Special Missions and its Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes and resolved to consider at a later session the question of issuing

invitations in order to ensure the widest possible participation therein,

Noting the Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties,⁴ in which the General Assembly was invited to give consideration to the matter of issuing invitations in order to ensure the widest possible participation in that Convention,

Decides to invite all States to become parties to the Convention on Special Missions, its Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.⁵

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

3247 (XXIX). Participation in the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that by its resolution 3072 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 it decided that the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations would be held early in 1975 at Vienna,

1. *Decides* to invite all States to participate in the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to give effect to resolution 3072 (XXVIII) and the present resolution;

2. *Decides* to invite also the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States in their respective regions to participate in the Conference as observers, in accordance with the practice of the United Nations.

2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974

3314 (XXIX). Definition of Aggression

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, established pursuant to its resolution 2330 (XXII)⁶ of 18 December 1967, covering the work of its seventh session held from 11 March to 12 April 1974, including the draft Definition of Aggression adopted by the Special Committee by consensus and recommended for adoption by the General Assembly,⁶

Deeply convinced that the adoption of the Definition of Aggression would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

1. *Approves* the Definition of Aggression, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

⁴ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, Documents of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.V.5), document A/CONF.39/26, p. 285.

⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/CONF.39/27, p. 287.

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/9619 and Corr.1).*

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression for its work which resulted in the elaboration of the Definition of Aggression;

3. Calls upon all States to refrain from all acts of aggression and other uses of force contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;⁷

4. Calls the attention of the Security Council to the Definition of Aggression, as set out below, and recommends that it should, as appropriate, take account of that Definition as guidance in determining, in accordance with the Charter, the existence of an act of aggression.

2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974

ANNEX

Definition of Aggression

The General Assembly,

Basing itself on the fact that one of the fundamental purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace,

Recalling that the Security Council, in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations, shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security,

Recalling also the duty of States under the Charter to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in order not to endanger international peace, security and justice,

Bearing in mind that nothing in this Definition shall be interpreted as in any way affecting the scope of the provisions of the Charter with respect to the functions and powers of the organs of the United Nations,

Considering also that, since aggression is the most serious and dangerous form of the illegal use of force, being fraught, in the conditions created by the existence of all types of weapons of mass destruction, with the possible threat of a world conflict and all its catastrophic consequences, aggression should be defined at the present stage,

Reaffirming the duty of States not to use armed force to deprive peoples of their right to self-determination, freedom and independence, or to disrupt territorial integrity,

Reaffirming also that the territory of a State shall not be violated by being the object, even temporarily, of military occupation or of other measures of force taken by another State in contravention of the Charter, and that it shall not be the object of acquisition by another State resulting from such measures or the threat thereof,

Reaffirming also 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,

Convinced that the adoption of a definition of aggression ought to have the effect of deterring a potential aggressor, would simplify the determination of acts of aggression and the implementation of measures to suppress them and would also facilitate the protection of the rights and lawful interests of, and the rendering of assistance to, the victim,

Believing that, although the question whether an act of aggression has been committed must be considered in the

light of all the circumstances of each particular case, it is nevertheless desirable to formulate basic principles as guidance for such determination,

Adopts the following Definition of Aggression:⁸

Article 1

Aggression is the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, as set out in this Definition.

Explanatory note: In this Definition the term "State":

(a) Is used without prejudice to questions of recognition or to whether a State is a member of the United Nations;

(b) Includes the concept of a "group of States" where appropriate.

Article 2

The first use of armed force by a State in contravention of the Charter shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of an act of aggression although the Security Council may, in conformity with the Charter, conclude that a determination that an act of aggression has been committed would not be justified in the light of other relevant circumstances, including the fact that the acts concerned or their consequences are not of sufficient gravity.

Article 3

Any of the following acts, regardless of a declaration of war, shall, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of article 2, qualify as an act of aggression:

(a) The invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof;

(b) Bombardment by the armed forces of a State against the territory of another State or the use of any weapons by a State against the territory of another State;

(c) The blockade of the ports or coasts of a State by the armed forces of another State;

(d) An attack by the armed forces of a State on the land, sea or air forces, or marine and air fleets of another State;

(e) The use of armed forces of one State which are within the territory of another State with the agreement of the receiving State, in contravention of the conditions provided for in the agreement or any extension of their presence in such territory beyond the termination of the agreement;

(f) The action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that other State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State;

(g) The sending by or on behalf of a State of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries, which carry out acts of armed force against another State of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein.

Article 4

The acts enumerated above are not exhaustive and the Security Council may determine that other acts constitute aggression under the provisions of the Charter.

Article 5

1. No consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression.

⁸ Explanatory notes on articles 3 and 5 are to be found in paragraph 20 of the report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/9619 and Corr.1)*). Statements on the Definition are contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report of the Sixth Committee (A/9890).

⁷ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2. A war of aggression is a crime against international peace. Aggression gives rise to international responsibility.

3. No territorial acquisition or special advantage resulting from aggression is or shall be recognized as lawful.

Article 6

Nothing in this Definition shall be construed as in any way enlarging or diminishing the scope of the Charter, including its provisions concerning cases in which the use of force is lawful.

Article 7

Nothing in this Definition, and in particular article 3, could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right and referred to 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, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes or other forms of alien domination; nor the right of these peoples to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration.

Article 8

In their interpretation and application the above provisions are interrelated and each provision should be construed in the context of the other provisions.

3315 (XXIX). Report of the International Law Commission⁹

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-sixth session,¹⁰

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification 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 in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States,¹¹ and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Noting with appreciation that, at its twenty-sixth session, the International Law Commission, in the light of comments received from Member States, completed the second reading of the draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties, as recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 3071 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973,

Taking note of the draft articles prepared at the same session by the International Law Commission on State responsibility and on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations,

Welcoming the fact that the International Law Commission commenced its work on the law of non-navigational uses of international watercourses by adopting the required preliminary measures,

Bearing in mind that the outstanding achievements of the International Law Commission during its twenty-six sessions in the field of the progressive development

of international law and its codification, in accordance with the aims of Article 13, subparagraph 1 (a) of the Charter, contribute to the fostering of friendly relations among nations,

I

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-sixth session;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work it accomplished at that session;

3. *Approves* the programme of work planned by the International Law Commission for 1975;

4. *Recommends* that the International Law Commission should:

(a) Continue on a high priority basis at its twenty-seventh session its work on State responsibility, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 1765 (XVII) of 20 November 1962, 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963, 2400 (XXIII) of 11 December 1968, 2926 (XXVII) of 28 November 1972 and 3071 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, with a view to the preparation of a first set of draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts at the earliest possible time and to take up, as soon as appropriate, the separate topic of international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law;

(b) Proceed with the preparation, on a priority basis, of draft articles on succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties;

(c) Proceed with the preparation of draft articles on the most-favoured-nation clause;

(d) Proceed with the preparation of draft articles on treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between international organizations;

(e) Continue its study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, taking into account General Assembly resolutions 2669 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 3071 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 and other resolutions concerning the work of the International Law Commission on the topic, and comments received from Member States on the questions referred to in the annex to chapter V of the Commission's report;

5. *Approves*, in the light of the importance of its existing work programme, a twelve-week period for the annual sessions of the International Law Commission, subject to review by the General Assembly whenever necessary;

6. *Recognizes* the efficacy of the methods and conditions of work by which the International Law Commission has carried out its tasks and expresses confidence that the Commission will continue to adopt methods of work well suited to the realization of the tasks entrusted to it;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for having completed the supplementary report on the legal problems relating to the non-navigational uses of international watercourses,¹² requested by the General Assembly in resolution 2669 (XXV);

8. *Expresses the wish* that, in conjunction with future sessions of the International Law Commission, further seminars might be organized, which should continue to

⁹ See also p. 149, item 87.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/9610/Rev.1).*

¹¹ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

¹² A/9732 (vols. I and II).

ensure the participation of an increasing number of jurists of developing countries;

9. *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-ninth session of the General Assembly;

II

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the question of succession of States in respect of treaties and to the Special Rapporteurs on the topic for their contribution to this work;

2. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 August 1975, their written comments and observations on the draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties contained in the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-sixth session,¹⁰ including comments and observations on proposals referred to in paragraph 75 of that report, which the Commission was prevented from discussing by lack of time, and on the procedure by which and the form in which work on the draft articles should be completed;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate, before the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, the comments and observations submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Succession of States in respect of treaties".

2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974

3316 (XXIX). 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 seventh session,¹³

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and defined 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, 2635 (XXV) of 12 November 1970, 2766 (XXVI) of 17 November 1971, 2928 (XXVII) of 28 November 1972 and 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 concerning the reports of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its first to sixth 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 States on a basis of equality and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Bearing in mind that the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its fourteenth session, took note with appreciation¹⁴ of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its seventh session;

2. *Commends* the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the progress made in its work and for its efforts to enhance the efficiency of its working methods;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that work on uniform rules on the liability of ocean carriers for loss, damage or delay with respect to cargo is nearing completion and that a draft convention setting forth such rules will be transmitted to Governments and interested international organizations in 1975 for their comments;

4. *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, namely, the international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration and international legislation on shipping;

(b) Continue to consider the legal problems presented by different kinds of multinational enterprises and the advisability of preparing uniform rules governing the liability for damage caused by products intended for or involved in international trade, in accordance with the decisions thereon adopted by the Commission at its seventh session;

(c) Intensify its work on training and assistance in the field of international trade law, taking into account the special interests of the developing countries;

(d) Maintain a close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and continue to collaborate with international organizations active in the field of international trade law;

(e) Continue to give special consideration to the interests of developing countries and to bear in mind the special problems of land-locked countries;

(f) Keep its programme of work and working methods under review with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of its work;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the records of the discussions at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly on the Commission's report on the work of its seventh session.

2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974

3317 (XXIX). United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2929 (XXVII) of 28 November 1972 and 3104 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 on the convening of a United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods,

¹³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/9617).

¹⁴ Ibid., Supplement No. 15 (A/9615/Rev.1), para. 539.

Noting that the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods was held at United Nations Headquarters from 20 May to 14 June 1974 and that the Conference adopted, on 12 June 1974, a Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods,¹⁵

Noting further that the Convention was opened for signature by all States on 14 June 1974 and will remain open until 31 December 1975, in accordance with its provisions, at United Nations Headquarters, and was also opened for accession in accordance with its provisions,

Reaffirming the conviction, expressed in the foregoing resolutions, that the harmonization and unification of national rules governing prescription (limitation) in the international sale of goods would contribute to the removal of obstacles to the development of world trade,

Invites all States which have not yet done so to consider the possibility of signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods.

2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974

3318 (XXIX). Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict

The General Assembly,

Having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution 1861 (LVI) of 16 May 1974,

Expressing its deep concern over the sufferings of women and children belonging to the civilian population who in periods of emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence are too often the victims of inhuman acts and consequently suffer serious harm,

Aware of the suffering of women and children in many areas of the world, especially in those areas subject to suppression, aggression, colonialism, racism, alien domination and foreign subjugation,

Deeply concerned by the fact that, despite general and unequivocal condemnation, colonialism, racism and alien and foreign domination continue to subject many peoples under their yoke, cruelly suppressing the national liberation movements and inflicting heavy losses and incalculable sufferings on the populations under their domination, including women and children,

Deploring the fact that grave attacks are still being made on fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person and that colonial and racist foreign domination Powers continue to violate international humanitarian law,

Recalling the relevant provisions contained in the instruments of international humanitarian law relative to the protection of women and children in time of peace and war,

Recalling, among other important documents, its resolutions 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2597

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.74.V.8), document A/CONF.63/15.

(XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2674 (XXV) and 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, on respect for human rights and on basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1515 (XLVIII) of 28 May 1970 in which the Council requested the General Assembly to consider the possibility of drafting a declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency or wartime,

Conscious of its responsibility for the destiny of the rising generation and for the destiny of mothers, who play an important role in society, in the family and particularly in the upbringing of children,

Bearing in mind the need to provide special protection of women and children belonging to the civilian population,

Solemnly proclaims this Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict and calls for the strict observance of the Declaration by all Member States:

1. Attacks and bombings on the civilian population, inflicting incalculable suffering, especially on women and children, who are the most vulnerable members of the population, shall be prohibited, and such acts shall be condemned.

2. The use of chemical and bacteriological weapons in the course of military operations constitutes one of the most flagrant violations of the Geneva Protocol of 1925,¹⁶ the Geneva Conventions of 1949¹⁷ and the principles of international humanitarian law and inflicts heavy losses on civilian populations, including defenceless women and children, and shall be severely condemned.

3. All States shall abide fully by their obligations under the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, as well as other instruments of international law relative to respect for human rights in armed conflicts, which offer important guarantees for the protection of women and children.

4. All efforts shall be made by States involved in armed conflicts, military operations in foreign territories or military operations in territories still under colonial domination to spare women and children from the ravages of war. All the necessary steps shall be taken to ensure the prohibition of measures such as persecution, torture, punitive measures, degrading treatment and violence, particularly against that part of the civilian population that consists of women and children.

5. All forms of repression and cruel and inhuman treatment of women and children, including imprisonment, torture, shooting, mass arrests, collective punishment, destruction of dwellings and forcible eviction, committed by belligerents in the course of military operations or in occupied territories shall be considered criminal.

6. Women and children belonging to the civilian population and finding themselves in circumstances of emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, or who live in occupied territories, shall not be deprived of shelter, food, medical aid or other inalienable rights, in accordance with the provisions

¹⁶ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138, p. 65.

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁸ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁸ the Declaration of the Rights of the Child¹⁹ or other instruments of international law.

*2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974*

3319 (XXIX). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a better application of existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the development of further rules remains an urgent task in order to reduce the suffering brought about by all such conflicts,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted in the preceding years by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts and the debates on this subject,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General²⁰ on the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, held at Geneva from 20 February to 29 March 1974, and on the Conference of Government Experts on Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects, convoked by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Lucerne from 24 September to 18 October 1974,

Welcoming the decision by the Diplomatic Conference to invite national liberation movements recognized by the regional intergovernmental organizations concerned to participate in its work,

Welcoming the work of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference and the work of the Conference of Government Experts,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts in 1975 and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for its readiness to convoke in 1975 another Conference of Government Experts on Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects;

2. *Urges* all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which may help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and to protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts;

3. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907,²¹

the Geneva Protocol of 1925²² and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;²³

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1975 session of the Diplomatic Conference;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts" and emphasizes the need to allocate adequate time during that session to consider the results of both sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts.

*2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974*

3320 (XXIX). Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,²⁴

Drawing attention to its resolutions 2747 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971, 3033 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3107 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, in which it urged the Government of the host country to make certain that the measures taken to ensure the protection and security of permanent missions to the United Nations and their personnel were adequate to enable those missions to perform properly the functions entrusted to them by their Governments,

Recalling the responsibilities of the Government of the host country with respect to the United Nations and the missions accredited to it, their personnel and their correspondence under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,²⁵ the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations²⁶ and general international law,

Recalling the duty of missions accredited to the United Nations and their personnel to respect the laws and regulations of the host country,

Considering that the problems related to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and to the status of the missions accredited to it are of mutual concern to Member States, including the host country, as well as to the Secretary-General,

Noting the recommendations of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, contained in paragraph 88 of its report,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at incidents which have taken place at some missions accredited to the United Nations and which have involved the personnel of these missions;

²² League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138, p. 65.

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

²⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/9626).*

²⁵ Resolution 169 (II).

²⁶ Resolution 22 A (I).

¹⁸ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁹ Resolution 1386 (XIV).

²⁰ A/9669 and Add.1.

²¹ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

2. *Strongly condemns* any acts of violence against the premises of missions and their personnel as fundamentally incompatible with the status of such missions and personnel under international law;

3. *Urges* the host country to exert all-round efforts in order to take all the necessary measures and ensure their effective implementation for the purpose of guaranteeing adequate security for missions and their personnel and creating normal conditions for the functioning of missions to the United Nations;

4. *Urges* the host country to take all necessary measures to apprehend, prosecute and punish those guilty of criminal acts against missions and their personnel;

5. *Urges* the host country to continue to implement fully and effectively its Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States²⁷ and, in particular, to take all appropriate enforcement and preventive measures to make certain that demonstrations and picketing, especially where there is reason to believe that they may be accompanied by violence or may prevent the conduct of normal business of missions to the United Nations, are held in conformity with this law and closely monitored by the police to prevent any acts of violence against the missions accredited to the United Nations and their personnel;

6. *Notes* the difficulties which diplomatic missions and their personnel encounter from time to time when parking their automobiles, and the need to maintain public safety;

7. *Appeals* to the host country to review the measures with regard to the parking of diplomatic vehicles with a view to facilitating the desires and needs of the diplomatic community and to consider terminating the practice of serving summonses to diplomats;

8. *Welcomes* the diplomatic community's readiness to co-operate fully with the local authorities in solving traffic problems;

9. *Requests* all members of the diplomatic community to respect the laws and regulations of the host country;

10. *Believes* that the host country, the Secretariat, the diplomatic community and the organizations concerned should in every way seek the improvement of relations and the promotion of mutual understanding between the diplomatic community and the local population in order to ensure conditions conducive to the effective functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the host country, the New York City community and the New York City Commission for the United Nations and for the Consular Corps to accommodate the needs, interests and requirements of the diplomatic community and to provide hospitality;

12. *Decides* to continue the work of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country in 1975, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI), with the purpose of examining all matters falling within its terms of reference;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and to call its attention to 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;

14. *Requests* the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to submit to the General Assembly, at its thirtieth session, a report on the progress of its work and to make, if it deems it necessary, appropriate recommendations;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974

3321 (XXIX). Question of diplomatic asylum

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the fact that a number of States have granted diplomatic asylum and that several conventions on this subject have been concluded in Latin America,

Considering that it is desirable to initiate preliminary studies on the humanitarian and other aspects of the question of diplomatic asylum,

1. *Invites* Member States wishing to express their views on the question of diplomatic asylum to communicate those views to the Secretary-General not later than 30 June 1975;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate to Member States, before the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, a report containing an analysis of the question of diplomatic asylum, taking into account in particular:

- (a) The texts of relevant international agreements;
- (b) Relevant decisions of tribunals;
- (c) The consideration of the question in intergovernmental organizations;
- (d) Relevant studies made or being made by non-governmental bodies concerned with international law;
- (e) Relevant views of qualified publicists;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the question of diplomatic asylum".

2319th plenary meeting
14 December 1974

3349 (XXIX). Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 992 (X) of 21 November 1955 and 2285 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 concerning the procedure for the review of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolutions 2552 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2697 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 and 2968 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations",

Taking note of the observations which were submitted by Governments in response to the inquiry made pursuant to resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968

²⁷ United States Public Law 92-539 (see A/8871/Rev.1).

(XXVII) and which are set out in the reports of the Secretary-General.²⁸

Having heard the views expressed by Member States concerning the need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations during the consideration of the item at various sessions of the General Assembly, including the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth sessions,

Reaffirming its support for the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter,

1. *Decides* to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of forty-two members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly with due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, with the following aims:

(a) To discuss in detail the observations received from Governments;

(b) To consider any additional specific proposals that Governments may make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes;

(c) To consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that may not require amendments to the Charter;

²⁸ A/8746 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3, A/9739.

(d) To enumerate the proposals which have aroused particular interest in the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

2. *Invites* Governments to submit or to bring up to date their observations pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2697 (XXV), if possible before 31 May 1975;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the *Ad Hoc* Committee his views, as appropriate, on the experience acquired in the application of the provisions of the Charter with regard to the Secretariat;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for the use of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, an analytical paper containing the observations received from Governments and the views expressed at the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth sessions;

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Charter of the United Nations".

2323rd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

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Other decisions

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-sixth session²⁹

(Item 87)

At its 2319th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,³⁰ decided to recommend to States and to international organizations that are depositaries of multilateral treaties to include automatically the United Nations Secretariat in the list of addressees for reporting notifications that such States and international organizations are called upon to send as depositaries.

Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes

(Item 91)

At its 2319th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,³¹ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes".

²⁹ See resolution 3315 (XXIX).

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 87, document A/9897, para. 194.*

³¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 91, document A/9947, para. 5.

Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and measures to increase the number of parties to the Convention

(Item 112)

At its 2319th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,³² decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Implementation by States of the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and measures to increase the number of parties to the Convention".

³² *Ibid.*, agenda item 112, document A/9951, para. 5.

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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Group of Experts on the Structure of the United Nations System ^f		
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^a Established under paragraph 1 of resolution 3349 (XXIX). At the 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the President of the General Assembly stated that he would subsequently announce the composition of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

^b Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the twenty-ninth session. See page xiii.

^c Established under section II, paragraph 1, of resolution 3351 (XXIX). At the 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the President of the General Assembly stated that he would subsequently announce the composition of the Committee.

^d Established in accordance with article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (see resolution 2106 A (XX)). For the composition of the Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9618)*, para. 3.

^e Established under paragraph 2 of resolution 3272 (XXIX). At the 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the President of the General Assembly stated that he would subsequently announce the composition of the Group of Experts.

^f To be appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 3343 (XXIX).

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^a See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/9610/Rev.1)*, para. 4.

^b Formerly "Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference-Exposition on Human Settlements" (see resolution 3325 (XXIX)).

^c Formerly "Special Committee on *Apartheid*" (see resolution 3324 D (XXIX), para. 11). At the 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the President of the General Assembly made a statement regarding the appointment of additional members of the Committee in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 3324 D (XXIX).

^d Liberia should be deleted from the list of members of the Council since its term of office expired on 31 December 1968.

^e The Committee received this designation pursuant to resolution 1344 (XIII).

^f Established by the General Assembly at its 2324th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974. At the 2325th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1974, the President of the General Assembly stated that he would subsequently announce the composition of the Working Group.

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.

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Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict	3318 (XXIX)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>
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Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	2734 (XXV)
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	2106 A (XX)
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <i>Apartheid</i>	3068 (XXVIII)
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International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2200 A (XXI)
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