

NOTE

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

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

The resolutions of the General Assembly are numbered in the order of their adoption. A check list of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly during its seventeenth session appears at the end of the present volume.

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ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS¹

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Tunisia (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly (item 3):
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (item 4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (item 5).
6. Election of Vice-Presidents (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).
9. Opening of the 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 VII (sections I to III) and X to XIII) (item 12).
13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).
14. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 15).
15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council (item 16).
16. Election of one member of the Trusteeship Council (item 17).
17. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (item 18).
18. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission (item 19).
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 20).
20. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter (item 21).
21. Report of the Commission of investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and of members of the party accompanying him (item 22).
22. Organization of peace (item 23).
23. United Nations Year for International Co-operation (item 24).
24. The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples: report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) (item 25).
25. The situation in Angola: reports of the Sub-Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1603 (XV) and of the Government of Portugal (item 29).
26. United Nations Emergency Force (item 32):
 - (a) Report on the Force.
27. The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (item 82).
28. Improvement of the methods of work of the General Assembly (item 86).

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/5230) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 1129th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1962. At the same meeting the Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee on the allocation of agenda items. For the numerical list of agenda items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, prefatory fascicle, agenda.

29. Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian) (item 89).
30. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (item 92).²
31. Confirmation of the appointment of the Managing Director of the Special Fund (item 95).³

First Committee

POLITICAL AND SECURITY (INCLUDING THE REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS)

1. Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons: report of the Secretary-General (item 26).
2. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union (item 27).
3. The Korean question (item 28):
 - (a) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;
 - (b) The withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.
4. The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests (item 77).
5. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (item 90).
6. Condemnation of propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war (item 93).⁴

Special Political Committee

1. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 30).
2. Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 31).
3. Question of Oman (item 79).⁵
4. The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (item 87):
 - (a) Race conflict in South Africa;
 - (b) Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Republic of South Africa.
5. Question of boundaries between Venezuela and the territory of British Guiana (item 88).
6. Question of Hungary (item 85).

Second Committee

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I to VI) (item 12).
2. Economic and social consequences of disarmament: report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study of the group of expert consultants appointed under General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV) (item 33).

² At its 1162nd plenary meeting, on 30 October 1962, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/L.395). Having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, the draft resolution was not adopted.

³ At its 1151st plenary meeting, on 12 October 1962, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its third report (A/5257, para. 2), decided to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee.

⁴ At its 1135th plenary meeting, on 27 September 1962, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/5241, para. 1), decided to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

⁵ At its 1191st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1962, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Special Political Committee (A/5325, para. 8). Having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, the draft resolution was not adopted.

3. United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General (item 34).
4. Economic development of under-developed countries (item 35):
 - (a) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1521 (XV);
 - (c) Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization;
 - (d) Long-term projections of world economic trends: progress report prepared by the Secretary-General;
 - (e) Land reform: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (f) Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions.
5. Question of holding an international conference on trade problems (item 36).
6. International measures to assist in offsetting fluctuations in commodity prices (item 37).
7. Population growth and economic development (item 38).
8. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources (item 39).
9. The Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries (item 84).
10. Progress and operations of the Special Fund (item 40).
11. United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (item 41):
 - (a) Review of activities;
 - (b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
 - (c) Question of assistance to Libya: report of the Secretary-General.
12. Rwanda and Burundi: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1746 (XVI) (item 78).
13. Economic programme for disarmament (item 94).⁶

Third Committee

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters VIII and IX) (item 12).
2. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 42):
 - (a) Report of the High Commissioner;
 - (b) Question of the continuation of the Office of High Commissioner.
3. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (item 43).
4. Draft Convention and draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages (item 44).
5. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information (item 45).
6. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information (item 47).
7. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum (item 46).
8. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance (item 48).
9. Advisory services in the field of human rights (item 80).
10. Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery (item 81).
11. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples (item 83).
12. Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquake in Iran (item 91).

⁶ At its 1135th plenary meeting, on 27 September 1962, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/5241, para. 2), decided to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

Fourth Committee

TRUSTEESHIP (INCLUDING 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: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 49):
 - (a) Political and constitutional information on Non-Self-Governing Territories;
 - (b) Information on educational, economic and social advancement;
 - (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information.
3. Dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
4. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 51).
5. Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 52).
6. Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 53).
7. Non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV): report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration (item 54).
8. Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 55).
9. Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) (item 56).
10. Question of South West Africa (item 57):
 - (a) Report of the United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa;
 - (b) Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa: report of the Secretary-General.
11. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 58).
12. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 59).

Fifth Committee

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY

1. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1961, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 60):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1962 (item 61).
3. Budget estimates for the financial year 1963 (item 62).
4. United Nations Emergency Force (item 32):
 - (b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.
5. United Nations operations in the Congo: cost estimates and financing (item 63).
6. Obligations of Members, under the Charter of the United Nations, with regard to the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the Organization's operations in the Congo: advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (item 64).

7. Review of the pattern of conferences (item 65).
8. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 66):
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.⁷
9. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 67).
10. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 68):
 - (a) Earmarkings and contingency allocations from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
 - (b) Earmarkings and allotments from the Special Fund.
11. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and with the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 69).
12. Personnel questions (item 70):
 - (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
 - (c) Other personnel questions.
13. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 71).
14. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (item 72).
15. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter XIV) (item 12).

Sixth Committee

LEGAL

1. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook (item 73).
2. Consular relations (item 74).
3. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (item 75).
4. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fourteenth session (item 76).

⁷ At its 1168th plenary meeting, on 9 November 1962, the General Assembly decided to add this sub-item to item 66.

APPOINTMENT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE **(Item 3 (a))**

In accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, the General Assembly appointed a Credentials Committee to examine the credentials of representatives.⁸

The Committee was constituted as follows: CANADA, EL SALVADOR, GREECE, GUINEA, INDONESIA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*1122nd plenary meeting,
18 September 1962.*

COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE **(Items 4, 5 and 6)**

The General Committee of the General Assembly for the seventeenth session was constituted as follows:

President of the General Assembly:

Mr. Muhammad ZAFRULLA KHAN (Pakistan).

*1122nd plenary meeting,
18 September 1962.*

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly:

The representatives of the following Member States: AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CHINA, COLOMBIA, FRANCE, GUINEA, HAITI, JORDAN, MADAGASCAR, ROMANIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*1124th plenary meeting,
19 September 1962.*

Chairmen of the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly:

First Committee: Mr. Omar Abdel Hamid ADEEL (Sudan);

Special Political Committee: Mr. Leopoldo BENITES (Ecuador);

Second Committee: Mr. Bohdan LEWANDOWSKI (Poland);

Third Committee: Mr. Nemi Chandra KASLIWAL (India);

Fourth Committee: Mr. Guillermo FLORES AVENDAÑO (Guatemala);

Fifth Committee: Mr. Jan Paul BANNIER (Netherlands);

Sixth Committee: Mr. Constantine Th. EUSTATHIADES (Greece).

*1124th plenary meeting,⁹
19 September 1962.*

ELECTION OF FOUR NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL **(Item 15)**

The General Assembly elected one non-permanent member to the Security Council for a period of one year beginning on 1 January 1963 to fill the seat held by ROMANIA during 1962.

The following State was elected: PHILIPPINES.

*1154th plenary meeting,
17 October 1962.*

⁸ See resolution 1871 (XVII), p. 1.

⁹ At that meeting the President of the General Assembly announced the results of the elections held by the Committees.

The General Assembly elected three non-permanent members to the Security Council to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CHILE, IRELAND and the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

The following States were elected: BRAZIL, MOROCCO and NORWAY.

*1154th plenary meeting,
17 October 1962.*

ELECTION OF SIX MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(Item 16)

The General Assembly elected six members to the Economic and Social Council to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, DENMARK, JAPAN, POLAND, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The following States were elected: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JAPAN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

*1154th plenary meeting,
17 October 1962.*

ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

(Item 17)

The General Assembly elected one member to the Trusteeship Council, taking into consideration the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BOLIVIA and INDIA, and the fact that Belgium having ceased to be a member of the Council with the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi on 1 July 1962, the membership of the Council for 1963 was thereby reduced to eight.

The following State was elected: LIBERIA.

*1154th plenary meeting,
17 October 1962.*

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON THE REPORT
OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE**

**1871 (XVII). Credentials of representatives to the seventeenth session
of the General Assembly**

The General Assembly

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.¹

*1202nd plenary meeting,
20 December 1962.*

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document A/5395.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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1762 (XVII). The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests

A

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned with the continuation of nuclear weapon tests,

Fully conscious that world opinion demands the immediate cessation of all nuclear tests,

Viewing with the utmost apprehension the data contained in the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,¹

Considering that the continuation of nuclear weapon tests is an important factor in the acceleration of the arms race and that the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting such tests would greatly contribute to paving the way towards general and complete disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 1648 (XVI) of 6 November 1961, whereby the States concerned were urged to refrain from further nuclear weapon test explosions pending the conclusion of necessary internationally binding agreements with regard to the cessation of tests,

Noting with regret that the States concerned have not responded to the appeal contained in the aforementioned and in other relevant resolutions and that, despite its efforts, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, referred to in General Assembly resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, is not yet in a position to report agreement on this vitally important issue,

Recalling that, in resolution 1649 (XVI) of 8 November 1961, the General Assembly reaffirmed that an agreement prohibiting all nuclear weapon tests would inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries and would contribute to the reduction of international tensions,

Noting that, among the States represented in the Sub-Committee on a Treaty for the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, basic agreement now prevails as regards the question of control of tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water,

Noting further that the proceedings of the Eighteen-Nation Committee indicate a somewhat enlarged area of agreement on the question of effective control of underground tests,

Considering that the memorandum of 16 April 1962, submitted to the Eighteen-Nation Committee by the delegations of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic,² represents a sound, adequate and fair basis for the conduct of negotiations towards removing the outstanding differences on the question of effective control of underground tests,

Welcoming the intention to find a speedy settlement of the remaining differences on the question of the cessation of nuclear tests, declared in the letter dated 27 October 1962 from Mr. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to Mr. Kennedy, President of the United

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/5216).

² Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for January 1961 to December 1962, document DC/203, annex 1, section J.

States of America, in the letter dated 28 October 1962 from Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Khrushchev, and in the letter dated 28 October 1962 from Mr. Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to Mr. Khrushchev,

Convinced that no efforts should be spared to achieve prompt agreement on the cessation of all nuclear tests in all environments,

1. *Condemns* all nuclear weapon tests;
2. *Asks* that such tests should cease immediately and not later than 1 January 1963;

3. *Urges* the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to settle the remaining differences between them in order to achieve agreement on the cessation of nuclear testing by 1 January 1963, and to issue instructions to their representatives on the Sub-Committee on a Treaty for the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests to achieve this end;

4. *Endorses* the eight-nation memorandum of 16 April 1962 as a basis for negotiation;

5. *Calls upon* the parties concerned, taking as a basis the above-mentioned memorandum and having regard to the discussions on this item at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, to negotiate in a spirit of mutual understanding and concession in order to reach agreement urgently, bearing in mind the vital interests of mankind;

6. *Recommends* that if, against all hope, the parties concerned do not reach agreement on the cessation of all tests by 1 January 1963, they should enter into an immediate agreement prohibiting nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, accompanied by an interim arrangement suspending all underground tests, taking as a basis the eight-nation memorandum and taking into consideration other proposals presented at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, such interim agreement to include adequate assurances for effective detection and identification of seismic events by an international scientific commission;

7. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to reconvene not later than 12 November 1962, to resume negotiations on the cessation of nuclear testing and on general and complete disarmament, and to report to the General Assembly by 10 December 1962 on the results achieved with regard to the cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

*1165th plenary meeting,
6 November 1962.*

B

The General Assembly,

Believing that a cessation of nuclear weapon tests is the concern of all peoples and all nations,

Declaring it imperative that an agreement prohibiting nuclear weapon tests for all time should be concluded as rapidly as possible,

Recalling its resolutions 1648 (XVI) of 6 November 1961 and 1649 (XVI) of 8 November 1961,

Profoundly regretting that the agreements called for in those resolutions have not yet been achieved,

Noting that the endeavour to negotiate a nuclear test ban agreement has been taking place at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,

Noting that the discussions and negotiations at Geneva are based on the draft treaty submitted on 28 November 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,³ the memorandum submitted on 16 April 1962 by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic⁴ and the comprehensive and limited draft treaties submitted on 27 August 1962 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,⁵

1. *Urges* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to seek the conclusion of a treaty with effective and prompt international verification which prohibits nuclear weapon tests in all environments for all time;

2. *Requests* the negotiating Powers to agree upon an early date on which a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapon tests shall enter into force;

3. *Notes* the discussions and documents regarding nuclear testing contained in the two reports of the Conference;⁶

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Eighteen-Nation Committee the records of the seventeenth session of the General Assembly relating to the suspension of nuclear testing.

*1165th plenary meeting,
6 November 1962.*

1767 (XVII). Question of general and complete disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961,

Convinced that the aim of general and complete disarmament must be achieved on the basis of the eight agreed principles recognized by the General Assembly in resolution 1722 (XVI),

Reaffirming its responsibility for disarmament under the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the two interim progress reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,⁶ the draft treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict international control, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,⁷ and the outline of basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world, submitted by the United States of America,⁸

Noting with regret that during six months of negotiations at Geneva little agreement was achieved on vital problems of disarmament,

Expressing its appreciation to the participants in the Eighteen-Nation Committee engaged in disarmament negotiations at Geneva for their perseverance in trying to reach agreement,

Welcoming the spirit of compromise which prompted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to introduce certain modifications into their two draft treaties on disarmament,

³ *Ibid.*, annex 1, section I.

⁴ *Ibid.*, section J.

⁵ *Ibid.*, document DC/205, annex 1, sections O and P.

⁶ *Ibid.*, documents DC/203 and DC/205.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 90, document A/C.1/867.*

⁸ A/C.1/875.

Recalling hopefully the letters exchanged recently between Mr. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, and Mr. Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in which they expressed their readiness to resume disarmament negotiations with renewed determination and vigour,

Determined to avert the grave dangers to the human race of nuclear confrontation, on which the recent crisis focused attention,

1. *Reaffirms* the need for the conclusion, at the earliest possible date, of an agreement on general and complete disarmament based on the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, submitted on 20 September 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America⁹ and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 1722 (XVI);

2. *Calls upon* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume at Geneva its negotiations on general and complete disarmament, with effective controls, expeditiously and in a spirit of constructive compromise, until agreement has been reached;

3. *Recommends* that urgent attention should be given by the Eighteen-Nation Committee to various collateral measures intended to decrease tension and to facilitate general and complete disarmament;

4. *Requests* the Eighteen-Nation Committee to report periodically to the General Assembly on the progress of its work and, in any case, not later than the second week of April 1963;

5. *Transmits* to the Disarmament Commission, and requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Eighteen-Nation Committee, the documents and records of plenary meetings of the General Assembly and meetings of the First Committee at which the question of disarmament was discussed.

*1173rd plenary meeting,
21 November 1962.*

1801 (XVII). Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,¹⁰

Having regard to the usefulness of further consultation with Governments of Member States on this question,

Requests the Secretary-General to consult further the Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons for war

purposes, and to report on the results of such consultation to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

*1192nd plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1802 (XVII). International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,

Believing that the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space should be carried out in conformity with international law including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of friendly relations among nations,

Stressing the necessity of the progressive development of international law pertaining to the further elaboration of basic legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space and to liability for space vehicle accidents and to assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and to other legal problems,

Bearing in mind that the application of scientific and technological advances in outer space, particularly in the fields of meteorology and communications, can bring great advantages to mankind and contribute to the economic and social progress of the developing countries as envisaged in the United Nations Development Decade programme,

Having considered the report submitted by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in response to resolution 1721 (XVI),¹¹

I

1. *Notes with regret* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has not yet made recommendations on legal questions connected with the peaceful uses of outer space;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to co-operate in the further development of law for outer space;

3. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue urgently its work on the further elaboration of basic legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space and on liability for space vehicle accidents and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and on other legal problems;

4. *Refers* to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as a basis for this work, all proposals which have been made thus far, including the draft declaration of the basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,¹² the draft international agreement on the rescue of astronauts and spaceships making emergency landings submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,¹³ the draft proposal on assistance to and return of space vehicles and personnel submitted by the United States of America,¹⁴ the draft proposal on lia-

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19, document A/4879.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 26, document A/5174 and Add.1 and 2.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 27, document A/5181.

¹² *Ibid.*, annex III, A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex III, B.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, annex III, C.

bility for space vehicle accidents submitted by the United States of America,¹⁵ the draft code for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space submitted by the United Arab Republic,¹⁶ the draft declaration of basic principles governing the activities of States pertaining to the exploration and use of outer space submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,¹⁷ the draft declaration of principles relating to the exploration and use of outer space submitted by the United States of America,¹⁸ and all other proposals and documents presented to the General Assembly during its debates on this item and the records of those debates;

II

1. *Endorses* the recommendations set forth in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning the exchange of information;¹⁹

2. *Notes with appreciation* that a number of Member States have already, on a voluntary basis, provided information on their national space programmes, and urges other States and regional and international organizations to do so;

3. *Urges* all Member States and appropriate specialized agencies to give whole-hearted and effective support to the international programmes mentioned in the report and already under way, including the International Year of the Quiet Sun and the World Magnetic Survey;

4. *Notes* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space considers that the creation and use of sounding rocket launching facilities under United Nations sponsorship would contribute to the achievement of the objectives of resolution 1721 (XVI) by furthering international collaboration in space research and the advancement of human knowledge, and by providing opportunity for valuable practical training for interested users;

5. *Notes* the recommendation that Member States should consider the establishment under United Nations sponsorship of a sounding rocket facility, or facilities, on the geomagnetic equator, in time for the International Year of the Quiet Sun;

6. *Endorses* the basic principles suggested by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for the operation of such facilities under United Nations sponsorship;

7. *Affirms* that such facilities, when established and operated in accordance with these principles, shall, at the request of the host Member State, be eligible for United Nations sponsorship;

III

1. *Notes with appreciation* the prompt initial response of the World Meteorological Organization to the request of the General Assembly, as embodied in resolution 1721 C (XVI), that it report on a programme to advance atmospheric science research and to develop improved weather forecasting capabilities in the light of developments in outer space;²⁰

2. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen weather forecasting services and to encourage their scientific communities to co-operate in the expansion of atmospheric science research;

3. *Recommends* that the World Meteorological Organization, in consultation with other United Nations agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, should develop in greater detail its plan for an expanded programme to strengthen meteorological services and research, placing particular emphasis on the use of meteorological satellites and on the expansion of training and educational opportunities in these fields;

4. *Invites* the International Council of Scientific Unions through its member unions and national academies to develop an expanded programme of atmospheric science research which will complement the programmes fostered by the World Meteorological Organization;

5. *Invites* United Nations agencies concerned with the granting of technical and financial assistance, in consultation with the World Meteorological Organization, to give sympathetic consideration to requests from Member States for technical and financial assistance to supplement their own resources for these activities, including the improvement of meteorological networks;

6. *Requests* the World Meteorological Organization, following its Congress in April 1963, to report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session, on steps taken relating to these activities;

IV

1. *Notes with appreciation* the prompt initial response of the International Telecommunication Union to the request of the General Assembly, as embodied in resolution 1721 D (XVI), that it report on those aspects of space communications in which international co-operation will be required;²¹

2. *Believes* that communication by satellite offers great benefits to mankind, as it will permit the expansion of radio, telephone and television transmissions, including the broadcast of United Nations activities, thus facilitating contact among the peoples of the world;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of international co-operation to achieve effective satellite communications which will be available on a world-wide basis;

4. *Observes* that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union has invited member States to submit information on:

(a) Technical progress and developments in space telecommunications;

(b) Subjects which they regard as appropriate for international co-operation in order to achieve the objectives set forth in resolution 1721 D (XVI);

(c) Which of those subjects, if any, should be included in the agenda of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference to be held in October 1963;

5. *Notes* that the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, in the light of the replies, will report on these questions to the next meeting of its Administrative Council in March 1963 in order that the Council may complete the agenda for this Conference;

6. *Considers* it of the utmost importance that this Conference make allocations of radio frequency bands sufficient to meet expected outer space needs;

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, annex III, D.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, annex III, E.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/C.1/879.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/C.1/881.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, document A/5181, para. 14.

²⁰ A/5229.

²¹ A/5237.

7. *Requests* the International Telecommunication Union to report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session, on progress made relating to its outer space activities.

*1192nd plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1855 (XVII). The Korean question

The General Assembly,

Having noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea signed at Seoul, Korea, on 1 September 1962,²² and the addendum to the report signed at Seoul on 19 November 1962,²³

Reaffirming its resolutions 112 (II) of 14 November 1947, 195 (III) of 12 December 1948, 293 (IV) of 21 October 1949, 376 (V) of 7 October 1950, 811 (IX) of 11 December 1954, 910 A (X) of 29 November 1955, 1010 (XI) of 11 January 1957, 1180 (XII) of 29 November 1957, 1264 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, 1455 (XIV) of 9 December 1959 and 1740 (XVI) of 20 December 1961,

²² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28, document A/5213.

²³ *Ibid.*, document A/5213/Add.1.

Noting that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in greater part already been withdrawn, and that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea when the conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly have been fulfilled,

Recalling that the United Nations, under its Charter, is fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to repel aggression, to restore peace and security and to extend its good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea,

1. *Reaffirms* that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area;

2. *Calls upon* the North Korean authorities to accept those established United Nations objectives which have been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly;

3. *Urges* that continuing efforts be made to achieve those objectives;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

*1199th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

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Notes

Condemnation of propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war (item 93)

At its 1177th plenary meeting on 27 November 1962, the General Assembly approved the decision of the First Committee, as set forth in the letter dated 22 November 1962 from the Chairman of the First Committee to the President of the General Assembly.²⁴

Question of general and complete disarmament (item 90)

At its 1199th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1962, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the First Committee, as set forth in its report,²⁵ that the consideration of the draft resolution submitted by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador²⁶ should be postponed to the eighteenth session.

The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests (item 77)

At its 1200th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1962, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.²⁷

²⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 93, document A/5311.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 90, document A/5303/Add.1, para. 3.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/C.1/L.312/Rev.2.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 77, documents A/5338 and Add.1 and 2.

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1761 (XVII). The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

Further recalling its resolutions 44 (I) of 8 December 1946, 395 (V) of 2 December 1950, 615 (VII) of 5 December 1952, 1179 (XII) of 26 November 1957, 1302 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, 1460 (XIV) of 10 December 1959, 1597 (XV) of 13 April 1961 and 1662 (XVI) of 28 November 1961, on the question of the treatment of peoples of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin,

Noting the reports of the Governments of India¹ and Pakistan² on that subject,

Recalling that the Security Council in its resolution of 1 April 1960³ recognized that the situation in South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security,

Recalling further that the Security Council in its aforesaid resolution called upon the Government of South Africa to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality in order to ensure that the present situation does not continue or recur, and to abandon its policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Regretting that the actions of some Member States indirectly provide encouragement to the Government of

South Africa to perpetuate its policy of racial segregation, which has been rejected by the majority of that country's population,

1. *Deplores* the failure of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to comply with the repeated requests and demands of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and its flouting of world public opinion by refusing to abandon its racial policies;

2. *Strongly deprecates* the continued and total disregard by the Government of South Africa of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and, furthermore, its determined aggravation of racial issues by enforcing measures of increasing ruthlessness involving violence and bloodshed;

3. *Reaffirms* that the continuance of those policies seriously endangers international peace and security;

4. *Requests* Member States to take the following measures, separately or collectively, in conformity with the Charter, to bring about the abandonment of those policies:

(a) Breaking off diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa or refraining from establishing such relations;

(b) Closing their ports to all vessels flying the South African flag;

(c) Enacting legislation prohibiting their ships from entering South African ports;

(d) Boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa;

(e) Refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government of South Africa and companies registered under the laws of South Africa;

5. *Decides* to establish a Special Committee consisting of representatives of Member States nominated by the President of the General Assembly, with the following terms of reference:

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 87, document A/5166.

² Ibid., document A/5173.

³ Official Records of the Security Council, Fifteenth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1960, document S/4300.

(a) To keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly is not in session;

(b) To report either to the Assembly or to the Security Council or to both, as may be appropriate, from time to time;

6. *Requests* all Member States:

(a) To do everything in their power to help the Special Committee to accomplish its task;

(b) To refrain from any act likely to delay or hinder the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Invites* Member States to inform the General Assembly at its eighteenth session regarding actions taken, separately or collectively, in dissuading the Government of South Africa from pursuing its policies of *apartheid*;

8. *Requests* the Security Council to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to secure South Africa's compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council on this subject and, if necessary, to consider action under Article 6 of the Charter.

1165th plenary meeting,
6 November 1962.

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The President of the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 5 of the above resolution, appointed the following members of the Special Committee on the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: ALGERIA, COSTA RICA, FEDERATION OF MALAYA, GHANA, GUINEA, HAITI, HUNGARY, NEPAL, NIGERIA, PHILIPPINES and SOMALIA.⁴

1764 (XVII). Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

The General Assembly,

I

Recalling its resolution 1347 (XIII) of 13 December 1958 and subsequent resolutions relating to the useful work of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,

Noting with satisfaction the second comprehensive report of the Scientific Committee,⁵ which was adopted unanimously,

Conscious that advances in scientific knowledge have been made concerning the effects of radiation since the publication of the Scientific Committee's first comprehensive report,⁶

Noting with special concern the disquieting conclusions of the report, and in particular that much remains to be learnt about the long-term effects of radiation,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for its work and for the valuable report it has presented;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to the specialized agencies, to the international non-governmental and the national scientific organizations and to the individual scientists who have assisted the Scientific Committee in its work;

3. *Calls particular attention* to the Scientific Committee's finding that the exposure of mankind to radia-

tion from increasing numbers of artificial sources, including the world-wide contamination of the environment with short- and long-lived radio-nuclides from weapon tests, calls for the closest attention, particularly because the effects of any increase in radiation exposure may not be fully manifested for several decades in the case of somatic disease, and for many generations in the case of genetic damage;

4. *Urges* all concerned to take note of the suggestions made and the views expressed in the report of the Scientific Committee;

5. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its assessment of radiation risks as well as its review of those studies and further investigations that should be undertaken in the interests of increasing man's knowledge of the effects of radiation, and to report to the General Assembly at the eighteenth session on its progress and on its future programme of work;

6. *Calls upon* the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies, the international non-governmental and the national scientific organizations, individual scientists and the Governments of Member States to continue to co-operate fully with the Scientific Committee in carrying out its further important responsibilities;

7. *Recommends* the Governments of Member States to prepare and carry out according to their means large-scale information programmes on the effects of atomic radiation;

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

II

Recalling section II of its resolution 1629 (XVI) of 27 October 1961,

Having considered the report of the World Meteorological Organization⁷ on the proposal for a scheme of world-wide monitoring and reporting of levels of atmospheric radio-activity,

Noting that the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation will examine this scheme at its twelfth session to be held at Geneva in January 1963,

Encouraged to believe that a feasible scheme for this purpose can be implemented in the near future following final technical consultations between the World Meteorological Organization and the other organizations concerned,

1. *Commends* the World Meteorological Organization for its prompt and effective response to the invitation addressed to it in resolution 1629 (XVI), and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable co-operation and assistance they have extended to the World Meteorological Organization in this matter;

2. *Invites* the World Meteorological Organization to complete its consultations with the Scientific Committee on the development of its draft plan, and to implement this plan, if found feasible, at the earliest possible date;

3. *Urges* the Governments of Member States and all others concerned to co-operate fully and to take all

⁴ See A/5400.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/5216).*

⁶ *Ibid.*, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/3838).

⁷ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 30, document A/5253.

appropriate action to enable the World Meteorological Organization to carry out its task;

4. *Requests* the World Meteorological Organization to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the scheme.

*1171st plenary meeting,
20 November 1962.*

1856 (XVII). Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

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

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1961 to 30 June 1962,⁸

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

1. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for their continued faithful efforts to provide essential services for the Palestine refugees, and to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine for its efforts to find a way to achieve progress on the Palestine Arab refugee problem pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), and requests the Commission to continue its endeavours with the Member States directly concerned;

⁸ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214).

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the staff and facilities that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine may require in carrying on its work;

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East until 30 June 1965;

5. *Directs attention* to the precarious financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and urges non-contributing Governments to contribute, and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions, so that the Agency can carry out its essential programmes.

*1200th plenary meeting,
20 December 1962.*

1857 (XVII). Question of Hungary

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Representative on Hungary, Sir Leslie Munro,⁹ who was appointed by the General Assembly in its resolution 1312 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 for the purpose of reporting to Member States or to the General Assembly on significant developments relating to the implementation of the Assembly resolutions on Hungary, and noting with concern the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Hungary have not given to the United Nations Representative the co-operation necessary for the full discharge of his responsibilities,

Reaffirming the objectives of its resolutions 1004 (ES-II) of 4 November 1956, 1005 (ES-II) of 9 November 1956, 1127 (XI) of 21 November 1956, 1131 (XI) of 12 December 1956, 1132 (XI) of 10 January 1957 and 1133 (XI) of 14 September 1957,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take any initiative that he deems helpful in relation to the Hungarian question;

2. *Considers* that in the circumstances the position of the United Nations Representative on Hungary need no longer be continued and expresses its appreciation to Sir Leslie Munro, the United Nations Representative on Hungary, for the efforts he has made in discharging his responsibilities relating to the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on Hungary.

*1200th plenary meeting,
20 December 1962.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 85, document A/5236.

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N o t e

Question of boundaries between Venezuela and the territory of British Guiana (item 88)

At its 1191st plenary meeting, on 11 December 1962, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee.¹⁰

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda item 88 document A/5313.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

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1785 (XVII). United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1707 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 entitled "International trade as the primary instrument for economic development",

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Convinced that economic and social progress throughout the world depends in large measure on a steady expansion in international trade,

Considering that the extensive development of equitable and mutually advantageous international trade creates a good basis for the establishment of neighbourly relations between States, helps to strengthen peace and an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding among nations and promotes higher living standards, full employment and more rapid economic progress in all countries of the world,

Convinced further that accelerated economic development of the developing countries depends largely on a substantial increase in their share in international trade,

Noting that the terms of trade continue to operate to the disadvantage of the developing countries, thus accentuating their unfavourable balance-of-payments position and reducing their capacity to import,

Bearing in mind that exports of a relatively limited range of primary commodities constitute a major source of foreign exchange for the developing countries and, consequently, are basic for their development,

Conscious of the serious problems both of a short-term and a long-term nature which confront the developing countries as a result of the depression of, and fluctuations in, the prices of primary commodities,

Mindful of the need to eliminate obstacles, restrictions and discriminatory practices in world trade which, in particular, adversely affect the necessary expansion and diversification of the exports of primary commodities and of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods by the developing countries,

Considering the importance of all countries and all regional and sub-regional economic groupings pursuing trade policies designed to facilitate the necessary expansion of trade of developing countries and encouraging the indispensable growth of their economies,

Convinced that the promotion of higher rates of economic growth throughout the world and the evolution of a new and more appropriate pattern of international trade will require the adaptation of the institutional framework for international co-operation in the field of trade,

1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 917 (XXXIV) to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Recommends the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session:

(a) To enlarge by twelve members the Preparatory Committee provided for by the Council in resolution 917 (XXXIV), with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and to an adequate representation of developing and major trading countries;

(b) To convene the first session of the Committee by January 1963 so that the Committee will be able to submit an interim report to the Council at its thirty-fifth session;

(c) To convene the resumed session of the Committee immediately after the thirty-fifth session of the Council so that the Committee will be able to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Recommends further the Economic and Social Council to convene, after consideration of the preparatory work, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as soon as possible after the thirty-sixth session of the Council to be held in July 1963, but in no event later than early 1964, taking into account the view expressed by a large number of delegations that the Conference should be convened not later than September 1963 as well as the view of other delegations that the Conference should be held in early 1964;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To invite all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to take part in the Conference;

(b) To appoint a secretary-general of the Conference;

(c) To assist the Preparatory Committee by providing the necessary documentation in connexion with the Conference, on the lines indicated in Economic and Social Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) and in the discussions at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly;

5. Recommends the Economic and Social Council and the Preparatory Committee, in drawing up the draft agenda of the Conference referred to in paragraph 3 above, to take into consideration the following fundamental points:

(a) The need for increasing the trade of developing countries in primary commodities as well as in semi-manufactured and manufactured goods so as to ensure a rapid expansion of their export earnings and, for that purpose, to examine the possibility of taking measures and reformulating principles with a view to:

- (i) Increasing trade between the developing and developed countries, irrespective of the differences in the foreign trade systems of the latter;
- (ii) Intensifying trade relations among the developing countries;
- (iii) Diversifying the trade of developing countries;
- (iv) Financing the international trade of developing countries;

(b) Measures for ensuring stable, equitable and remunerative prices and the rising demand for exports of developing countries, including, *inter alia*:

- (i) The stabilization of prices of primary commodities at equitable and remunerative levels;
- (ii) The increase in consumption of products imported from primary-producing countries and of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods imported from developing countries;
- (iii) International commodity agreements;
- (iv) International compensatory financing;

(c) Measures leading to the gradual removal of tariff, non-tariff or other trade barriers by industrialized countries, whether individually or collectively, which

have an adverse effect on the exports of developing countries and on the expansion of international trade in general;

(d) Methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade, including:

- (i) A reappraisal of the effectiveness of the existing international bodies dealing with international trade in meeting trade problems of developing countries, including a consideration of the development of trade relations among countries with uneven levels of economic development and/or different systems of economic organization and trade;
- (ii) The advisability of eliminating overlapping and duplication by co-ordination or consolidation of the activities of such bodies, of creating conditions for expanded membership and of effecting such other organizational improvements and initiatives as may be needed, so as to maximize the beneficial results of trade for the promotion of economic development.

*1190th plenary meeting,
8 December 1962.*

1803 (XVII). Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The General Assembly,

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

Bearing in mind its resolution 1314 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, by which it established the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources and instructed it to conduct a full survey of the status of permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources as a basic constituent of the right to self-determination, with recommendations, where necessary, for its strengthening, and decided further that, in the conduct of the full survey of the status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources, due regard should be paid to the rights and duties of States under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of developing countries,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960, in which it recommended that the sovereign right of every State to dispose of its wealth and its natural resources should be respected,

Considering that any measure in this respect must be based on the recognition of the inalienable right of all States freely to dispose of their natural wealth and resources in accordance with their national interests, and on respect for the economic independence of States,

Considering that nothing in paragraph 4 below in any way prejudices the position of any Member State on any aspect of the question of the rights and obligations of successor States and Governments in respect of property acquired before the accession to complete sovereignty of countries formerly under colonial rule,

Noting that the subject of succession of States and Governments is being examined as a matter of priority by the International Law Commission,

Considering that it is desirable to promote international co-operation for the economic development of developing countries, and that economic and financial agreements between the developed and the developing

countries must be based on the principles of equality and of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination,

Considering that the provision of economic and technical assistance, loans and increased foreign investment must not be subject to conditions which conflict with the interests of the recipient State,

Considering the benefits to be derived from exchanges of technical and scientific information likely to promote the development and use of such resources and wealth, and the important part which the United Nations and other international organizations are called upon to play in that connexion,

Attaching particular importance to the question of promoting the economic development of developing countries and securing their economic independence,

Noting that the creation and strengthening of the inalienable sovereignty of States over their natural wealth and resources reinforces their economic independence,

Desiring that there should be further consideration by the United Nations of the subject of permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the spirit of international co-operation in the field of economic development, particularly that of the developing countries,

I

Declares that:

1. The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources must be exercised in the interest of their national development and of the well-being of the people of the State concerned.

2. The exploration, development and disposition of such resources, as well as the import of the foreign capital required for these purposes, should be in conformity with the rules and conditions which the peoples and nations freely consider to be necessary or desirable with regard to the authorization, restriction or prohibition of such activities.

3. In cases where authorization is granted, the capital imported and the earnings on that capital shall be governed by the terms thereof, by the national legislation in force, and by international law. The profits derived must be shared in the proportions freely agreed upon, in each case, between the investors and the recipient State, due care being taken to ensure that there is no impairment, for any reason, of that State's sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources.

4. Nationalization, expropriation or requisitioning shall be based on grounds or reasons of public utility, security or the national interest which are recognized as overriding purely individual or private interests, both domestic and foreign. In such cases the owner shall be paid appropriate compensation, in accordance with the rules in force in the State taking such measures in the exercise of its sovereignty and in accordance with international law. In any case where the question of compensation gives rise to a controversy, the national jurisdiction of the State taking such measures shall be exhausted. However, upon agreement by sovereign States and other parties concerned, settlement of the dispute should be made through arbitration or international adjudication.

5. The free and beneficial exercise of the sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural resources must be furthered by the mutual respect of States based on their sovereign equality.

6. International co-operation for the economic development of developing countries, whether in the form of public or private capital investments, exchange of goods and services, technical assistance, or exchange of scientific information, shall be such as to further their independent national development and shall be based upon respect for their sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources.

7. Violation of the rights of peoples and nations to sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources is contrary

to the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and hinders the development of international co-operation and the maintenance of peace.

8. Foreign investment agreements freely entered into by or between sovereign States shall be observed in good faith; States and international organizations shall strictly and conscientiously respect the sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources in accordance with the Charter and the principles set forth in the present resolution.

II

Welcomes the decision of the International Law Commission to speed up its work on the codification of the topic of responsibility of States for the consideration of the General Assembly;¹

III

Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study of the various aspects of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, taking into account the desire of Member States to ensure the protection of their sovereign rights while encouraging international co-operation in the field of economic development, and to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly, if possible at its eighteenth session.

*1194th plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1820 (XVII). The Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Having considered the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries² emanating from the Conference on the Problems of Economic Development attended by a large number of developing countries,

Welcoming the general approach of the Declaration, namely, that the problems of social and economic development should be solved in a spirit of international co-operation and within the framework of the United Nations,

Taking cognizance of the principles of the Declaration relating to the needs of the developing countries, the implication of the process of their economic and social growth, and the effective measures to be undertaken on the national and international levels, for the attainment of rapid and balanced economic and social development,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries submitted to the General Assembly and included in the agenda of its seventeenth session;

2. *Recommends* that Member States, the Economic and Social Council, other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies should take into consideration the principles of the Declaration when dealing with subjects in the field of economic and social development.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1821 (XVII). Activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1712 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions

872 (XXXIII) and 873 (XXXIII) of 10 April 1962 and 893 (XXXIV) of 26 July 1962,

Noting with satisfaction the programme of work and the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on the work of its second session,³ the appointment by the Secretary General of a United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development, and the steps which have been taken to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development,

I

Noting that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 873 (XXXIII), requested the Secretary-General to appoint an Advisory Committee of ten experts to examine the question of the further organizational changes that might be necessary in order to intensify, concentrate and expedite the United Nations effort for the industrial development of the developing countries, including the advisability of establishing a specialized agency for industrial development or of strengthening or modifying the existing organizational structure in that field,

Taking into consideration that the efforts of the United Nations—including the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions—related to industrial development should be closely linked with activities in the field of natural resources, as well as in all other related fields, since the process of industrialization is dependent upon adequate progress in these fields,

1. *Recommends* that the Advisory Committee established under Economic and Social Council resolution 873 (XXXIII) should take into account, in its work and recommendations:

(a) Whether it is advisable to deal with problems of industrial development, natural resources, energy, and possibly other related fields, within the framework of one organizational structure;

(b) Whether it is possible to bring about a closer co-ordination of all activities related to industrialization at the national, regional and international levels;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Committee, after consideration of that report by the Committee for Industrial Development, together with the comments of the Committee and the Council;

II

Aware of the fact that the process of industrialization in the economically less developed countries is closely dependent on the expansion of the foreign trade of those countries and that, as the industrialization of the developing countries proceeds, the trade structure of the world will undergo considerable changes,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council and to the Committee for Industrial Development that the Committee, in its study of the relationship between accelerated industrialization and international trade, should take into account the urgent need of the developing countries for a steadily increasing income from exports, their need for imports of capital goods on favourable terms, as well as the long-term influence of the industrialization of the developing countries upon the structure, direction and volume of world trade and,

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/5209), paras. 67-69.

² Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 84, document A/5162.

³ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3600/Rev.1).

to that end, suggests that the Committee be kept informed of the activities of international bodies concerned with trade.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1822 (XVII). International Coffee Agreement, 1962

The General Assembly,

Noting that a large group of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies participated between 9 July and 28 September 1962 in the United Nations Conference on Coffee and that at this Conference the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, was elaborated and approved,

Considering that the Agreement is an important achievement in its field and constitutes a significant addition to the range of commodity agreements already in force,

Convinced that contributing to the solution of the problems which affect international trade in primary commodities is a necessary, suitable and fruitful subject for international co-operation,

1. Welcomes the efforts to solve international coffee problems by means of the conclusion of the International Coffee Agreement, 1962;

2. Calls upon all participating States to take the steps necessary for the full operation of the Agreement as rapidly as possible;

3. Expresses the hope that all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies trading in coffee will eventually find it possible to participate in the Agreement.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1823 (XVII). Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1518 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

Noting with appreciation the Secretary-General's reports on the subject,⁴

Recalling the principle that countries receiving aid should have a free choice of programmes and projects,⁵

1. Reaffirms the policy of decentralization as stated in its resolution 1709 (XVI);

2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 879 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962, and the practical expression given to the policy of decentralization by means of the tasks assigned to the regional economic commissions, particularly in Council resolutions 891

⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 84, document A/5196, and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 10, document E/3643.

⁵ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 10, document E/3643, para. 8.

(XXXIV) and 893 (XXXIV) of 26 July 1962, 903 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, and 916 (XXXIV), 917 (XXXIV) and 924 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962;

3. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit to the General Assembly, at the eighteenth session, its recommendations regarding the further steps that may be necessary to carry out the Assembly's decisions on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views of the Economic and Social Council and of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions as transmitted through the Secretary-General, as well as the measures outlined in the Secretary-General's report to the Assembly at its sixteenth session;⁶

4. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the policy of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, taking into consideration the interests of States which are not members of any regional commission by adopting such measures as may be necessary to ensure that they receive the same benefits as they would receive through membership in the regional commissions, and to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a detailed report on the stage reached in the implementation of this policy and on the further steps required to achieve the intended results;

5. Recommends that the Secretary-General should continue to convene meetings of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions to discuss matters of common interest and to exchange experience, particularly regarding the operation of decentralized activities, with a view to promoting co-operation between the regions, and that he should make available an annual report on their meetings for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1824 (XVII). The role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Considering that the task of accelerating industrialization, which is an indispensable condition for the development of national economies, requires adequate facilities for general education and a large number of well trained national technical personnel,

Recalling its resolution 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960, Economic and Social Council resolution 898 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 and the latest report of the Committee for Industrial Development,⁷ in which the training of technical personnel is regarded as an important factor in the economic development of under-developed countries,

⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 28, 29 and 30, document A/4911.

⁷ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/3600/Rev.1), paras. 54-65.

Recognizing that the training of national technical personnel should be an integral part of national economic and social development plans and should be carried out having regard to current and long-term needs for specialists in connexion with those plans,

Recognizing also that the training of national technical personnel should be carried out mainly in the developing countries themselves whenever possible,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations and the agencies concerned, in implementing their programmes of technical assistance, are paying increasing attention to the problem of training national technical personnel in the developing countries,

1. *Considers it desirable* to intensify the work of the Committee for Industrial Development with regard to assistance to the developing countries in training national technical personnel, so that further concrete measures within the framework of the United Nations system and recommendations for the Governments concerned may be elaborated in this field;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Governments of Member States and in consultation with the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the other specialized agencies, to prepare a report, which would include:

(a) An estimate of the requirements of the developing countries, whenever possible according to their development plans, for technical personnel of the intermediate and higher levels and an estimate of the available possibilities for training such personnel in those countries, using, *inter alia*, the methodology and techniques for assessing those requirements the formulation of which is envisaged in the programme of work in the field of industrialization of the Committee for Industrial Development;

(b) Information concerning methods of training national technical personnel in various countries, taking into account the experience of States with different social and economic systems;

(c) Information concerning the progress being made in the training of technical personnel for the developing countries in the industrially advanced countries, and the methods employed;

(d) Proposals for measures within the United Nations system and recommendations to the Governments concerned with regard to intensifying the training, and improving the facilities for the training, of national intermediate and higher technical personnel in the developing countries and, where appropriate, on an intra-regional basis;

3. *Invites* the Committee for Industrial Development to give special consideration at its forthcoming sessions to the need for intensifying the training of technical personnel in the process of industrialization, and to assist the Secretary-General in preparing the above-mentioned report;

4. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to consider the Secretary-General's report and the results of the discussion thereof in the Committee for Industrial Development, and to submit to the General Assembly, at its nineteenth session, for consideration within the framework of the problems of industrialization, a progress report on the implementation of the proposals and recommendations approved by the Council;

5. *Urges* the United Nations organs which carry out the programmes of technical assistance, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to increase their efforts in developing both national and regional projects aimed at promoting the training of national technical personnel for industry;

6. *Urges* Member States to develop their educational systems to meet the needs of industrialization, particularly as regards the supply of personnel at the secondary, technical and higher levels.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1825 (XVII). World Food Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1496 (XV) of 27 October 1960 and 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, and in particular the reference to the need to eliminate illiteracy, hunger and disease,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* that, following joint action by the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, pursuant to resolutions 1496 (XV) and 1714 (XVI), a United Nations/FAO World Food Programme was established which will play a vital role in the efforts of member countries to meet the need for food supplies in the event of emergencies and to assist those countries in their economic and social development;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that thirty-nine States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies have pledged more than \$88.7 million in cash, services and commodities for the experimental three-year period of the World Food Programme;

3. *Invites* other States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to give further consideration to making pledges to the World Food Programme in order to attain as soon as possible the goal of \$100 million envisaged in resolution 1714 (XVI) for the experimental three-year period;

4. *Urges* all member countries to give their support to the World Food Programme in order that it may fulfil its objectives.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1826 (XVII). Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 520 A (VI) of 12 January 1952, 622 A (VII) of 21 December 1952, 724 B (VIII) of 7 December 1953, 822 (IX) of 11 December 1954, 923 (X) of 9 December 1955, 1030 (XI) of 26 February 1957, 1219 (XII) of 14 December 1957, 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, 1317 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1424 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1521 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1706 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, on the basis of which preparatory steps have been undertaken during the last decade with a view to the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development,

Recalling especially the decision in principle to establish a United Nations capital development fund, contained in resolution 1521 (XV),

Having considered the second report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund,⁸

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 921 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

1. *Commends* the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund for formulating the draft legislation (statute) of the Fund in accordance with resolutions 1521 (XV) and 1706 (XVI);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the draft legislation (statute) to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies so as to receive their comments and observations by April 1963;

3. *Endorses* the appeal addressed by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 921 (XXXIV), to the economically advanced countries to reconsider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the possibilities of undertaking measures designed to ensure the establishment, at the earliest possible date, of a United Nations capital development fund and its employment in the field of capital development;

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund established under resolution 1521 (XV);

5. *Instructs* the Committee:

(a) To study the replies of the Governments mentioned in paragraph 2 above;

(b) To continue to study the need for international financing with a view to ensuring the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, taking into account the study prepared by the United Nations Secretariat;⁹

(c) To propose practical measures designed to ensure the beginning of the operation of the United Nations capital development fund, with special emphasis on, *inter alia*, the possibility envisaged in section III of resolution 1219 (XII) and in resolution 1240 C (XIII);

(d) To co-operate with the Secretary-General in preparing the report provided for in Economic and Social Council resolution 921 (XXXIV);

6. *Requests* the Committee to report to the Economic and Social Council at the thirty-sixth session and requests the Committee to transmit the report, together with its comments, to the General Assembly at the eighteenth session, for action.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1827 (XVII). United Nations training and research institute

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the close interrelationship between economic and social development and the achievement of peace and security and the dependence of both of these on international co-operation in various areas,

Noting with appreciation the offer of the Netherlands Government to provide \$1 million for a research in-

⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3654.

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.D.3.

stitute for social development to be established under the aegis of the United Nations for the purpose of conducting a study of the fundamental relationship between social development and economic progress in the developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the measures proposed for the United Nations Development Decade,¹⁰ and in particular chapter III relating to the mobilization of human resources,

Believing that the provision and training of personnel of the highest calibre, particularly from the developing Member States, for national service and service with the United Nations and specialized agencies are important in order to fulfil the objectives of the Decade,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on the measures proposed for the United Nations Development Decade, and to the specialized agencies and other institutions which helped in the preparation of that report;

2. *Recognizes* the basic needs of the developing countries and their expressed wishes to increase substantially their highly trained personnel in various fields;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the existence of other programmes and institutions active in this and similar fields, and taking into account the views of the specialized agencies, to study the desirability and feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute or a training programme under the auspices of the United Nations, to be financed by voluntary contributions, both public and private, and to transmit his study to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session; the frame of reference of the institute or programme might include such fields as:

(a) Training of personnel, particularly from the developing Member States, for administrative and operational assignments with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, both at Headquarters and in field operations, and for national service;

(b) Advanced training for persons now serving in such posts;

(c) Research and seminars on operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1828 (XVII). Land reform

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1426 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

Recognizing that the implementation of land reform is an integral part of economic and social development,

1. *Endorses* the decision of the Economic and Social Council contained in resolution 887 (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962;

2. *Draws the attention* of the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the importance of implementing land reform in conjunction with adequate measures of community development;

¹⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the international agencies concerned, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in providing technical assistance at the request of Governments, to assign high priority to programmes and services which facilitate the execution of land reform plans;

4. *Recommends* to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that they should co-operate closely with the Secretary-General and with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the other specialized agencies in collecting the data necessary for preparing the fourth report on land reform programmes, and expresses the hope that the United Nations, its regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies will afford Governments all necessary assistance to that end;

5. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council and the subsidiary organs of the United Nations to devote their attention to the relationship between land reform and co-operation, urbanization and industrialization, and to the fiscal and financial aspects of land reform.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1829 (XVII). International measures to assist in offsetting fluctuations in commodity prices

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1423 (XIV) of 5 December 1959,

Considering the importance for the sustained growth of developing countries of measures to reduce the severity of fluctuations in prices of primary commodities and to offset the adverse effects thereof,

Having examined the report of the Economic and Social Council on international commodity problems¹¹ and the report of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on the work of its tenth session,¹² particularly paragraphs 52 to 56 thereof relating to compensatory financing,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962 and General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) of 8 December 1962 regarding the holding of a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. *Underlines* the importance of the studies being carried out by the Commission on International Commodity Trade concerning measures designed to compensate for fluctuations in the export receipts of countries which export primary commodities;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 915 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, established a technical working group on the recommendation of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, with the following terms of reference:

(a) To examine—in the light of the views expressed and the conclusions reached during the tenth session of the Commission, of the documentation available to that session and of the assistance that the International Monetary Fund can provide to primary-exporting countries to overcome the problem of short-term fluctuations

in their export earnings—the scheme for a development insurance fund submitted by the United Nations group of experts¹³ and the scheme of compensatory financing for fluctuations in exports receipts drawn up by the Organization of American States¹⁴ and to submit its considered views to the Commission at the eleventh session together with the text of a draft agreement, including any necessary variants, for the purpose of illustrating a specific mechanism for compensatory financing and for the purpose of facilitating decision by Governments on this subject;

(b) To inquire, in the light of the studies already carried out on this subject by the United Nations and by other international organizations, whether and to what extent a scheme for compensatory financing can be adapted for offsetting the long-term declines in export receipts of primary-exporting countries and the deterioration in their terms of trade, and to consider what guidance could be given to the Commission for its work relating to the other necessary measures for remedying the long-term situation;

3. *Urges* the Commission on International Commodity Trade to complete without delay its studies on compensatory financing and to make appropriate recommendations with respect to action on this matter to the Economic and Social Council, so that the Council may consider such recommendations at its thirty-sixth session, report on any action taken and transmit the recommendations with its comments, to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for consideration and appropriate action;

4. *Further urges* the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Economic and Social Council to accelerate the study of means tending to assure solutions to the long-term trade problems of countries producing primary commodities, especially measures aimed at the long-term stabilization of prices, with a view to facilitating the work of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and recommends that the Council should transmit a report on this matter, together with its comments, to the Preparatory Committee, which will utilize it without prejudice to its own studies in this field.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1830 (XVII). Inflation and economic development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the aggravation of inflationary pressures in the developing countries may result in a serious handicap to economic development,

Recognizing further that inflation may contribute to the creation of dangerous social, monetary and economic disequilibria, such as:

(a) The channelling of investments from productive to speculative sectors,

(b) The hampering of economic calculations and forecasts and investment decisions,

¹³ *International compensation for fluctuations in commodity trade*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.D.3.

¹⁴ *Organization of American States, Final Report of the Group of Experts on the Stabilization of Export Receipts and Proposed Articles of Agreement of the International Fund for Stabilization of Export Receipts* (Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C.), 1962.

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/5203)*, chapter III, section III.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/3644)*.

(c) The redistribution of national income in an undesirable way, by shifting it from lower-income to higher-income groups,

(d) Unfavourable effects on voluntary and real savings,

(e) Unfavourable effects on the balance of payments,

(f) The devaluation of national currencies and the deterioration of exchange rates, aggravated by speculative forces,

Asserting that there is no inherent conflict between financial stability and economic development and that growth cannot proceed in a framework of accelerated inflation,

Bearing in mind that inflation in industrialized countries may have serious repercussions on the economic development of the developing countries, notably by raising the prices of imported development goods and essential consumption goods,

Aware that inflation in the developing countries may have peculiarities not to be found in advanced economies, and that as a consequence some corrective measures adopted by the latter are not necessarily applicable to the former,

Believing that an adequate knowledge of these peculiarities is needed to assess the causes and course of inflation and thus to facilitate the checking of its progress,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after taking into account the studies by, and the views and experience of, the regional economic commissions and the International Monetary Fund and other specialized agencies concerned, as well as the views expressed in the General Assembly, and utilizing to the fullest extent the available data, to prepare a study clarifying the interrelationships involved and exploring the various lines of approach required to deal effectively with inflation in the developing countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on this matter to the Economic and Social Council not later than at its thirty-eighth session and to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1831 (XVII). Economic development and the conservation of nature

The General Assembly,

Noting the steps taken by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 810 (XXXI) of 24 April 1961, particularly as they affect national parks and equivalent reserves, and the Council's request, in its resolution 910 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, for a study of measures proposed for the conservation and amelioration of natural environments,

Noting with satisfaction the initiative taken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of the conservation of nature, in the resolution adopted by its General Conference in 1962, and in particular the opinion expressed by that Organization that, to be effective, measures to preserve natural resources, flora and fauna should be taken at the earliest possible moment simultaneously with economic development, including industrialization and urbanization,

Considering that natural resources, flora and fauna may be of considerable importance to the further economic development of countries and of benefit to their populations,

Conscious of the extent to which the economic development of the developing countries may jeopardize their natural resources and their flora and fauna, which in some cases may be irreplaceable if such development takes place without due attention to their conservation and restoration,

1. *Endorses* the decision taken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the above-mentioned resolution and expresses the hope that early action will be taken, especially in the developing countries, along the lines set out in that resolution which, in paragraph 1, recommends measures directed towards:

(a) Preserving, restoring, enriching and making rational use of natural resources and increasing productivity;

(b) Assisting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and international organizations with similar aims;

(c) Observing existing international conventions and treaties on the preservation of the world's flora and fauna;

(d) Facilitating the exchange of information and of scientists and specialists in this field;

(e) Introducing effective domestic legislation directed at eliminating the wasteful exploitation of soil, rivers and flora and fauna, while taking appropriate steps to prevent the pollution of natural resources and to protect landscapes, and also devising and implementing a suitable educational programme at all levels;

(f) Organizing national campaigns through educational institutions and through the press, radio, television and all other possible media for the dissemination of information, in order to secure the co-operation of the population in the achievement of these aims;

(g) Associating all interested ministerial departments in this effort to protect flora and fauna;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other interested international and national organizations, in support of the above-mentioned resolution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue to give the fullest co-operation and to provide technical assistance to the developing countries, at their request, in the conservation and restoration of their natural resources and their flora and fauna.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1832 (XVII). African educational development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1717 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on African educational development, Economic Commission for Africa resolution 45 (IV) of 28 February 1962 and Economic and Social Council resolution 905 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962,

Recognizing the importance of planning educational development, within the framework of over-all national development plans, to speed up the pace of economic and social development,

Noting in particular the co-ordinated programme of work in the educational field for the years 1962-1963

drawn up in the execution of the plan, adopted by the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in 1961,¹⁵

Noting further the efforts African Governments are making to achieve the realization of their national educational programmes within the framework of the Addis Ababa plan, as evidenced by their decision to establish a conference of ministers of education to review the implementation of the Addis Ababa plan and its costs, and to assist in harmonizing all external assistance available to African countries, at the request of their Governments, for their effective and accelerated educational development,

Noting with appreciation the action of States Members of the United Nations and members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which are giving increasing assistance to the African Governments in the realization of their programmes of educational development,

Expressing its appreciation of the assistance being given to African Governments by the United Nations, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa, and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other agencies and institutions, and the readiness to expand such assistance, as evidenced by the intention of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to give all consideration to requests by Governments for loans for educational projects designed to accelerate the rhythm of economic development,

1. *Notes* that the latest estimates by the African Governments of their additional financial needs, for 1962-1963, for the implementation of their educational programmes amount to \$435 million, which is \$25 million greater than the deficits set forth in resolution 1717 (XVI);

2. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to consider favourably requests by African Governments for technical and financial assistance, including loans, for the implementation of their national programmes of educational development, within the framework of the Addis Ababa plan;

3. *Reiterates* the need for African Governments to continue to devote increasing resources to the development of education along the lines of the five-year programme referred to in resolution 1717 (XVI), with due regard to the relation of educational programmes to each country's over-all development programme;

4. *Recommends* to the appropriate organs of the United Nations and related agencies and financial institutions, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa, further to increase technical and other kinds of assistance in the field of education, including the provision of grants and loans by competent institutions within the limits of their resources;

5. *Addresses* a similar appeal to appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in educational programmes at the request of interested African Governments;

6. *Requests* the Economic Commission for Africa to co-operate with the United Nations Educational,

¹⁵ Transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/4903).

Scientific and Cultural Organization in supplying secretariat and technical services to the permanent conference of ministers of education of Africa.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1833 (XVII). Progress and operations of the Special Fund; United Nations programmes of technical co-operation

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade as expressed in its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and in Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

Recalling the importance given in its resolution 1715 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and in Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) to the prompt attainment of the target of \$150 million for the contributions of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund,

Noting with appreciation that at the United Nations Pledging Conference on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, held on 16 October 1962, a number of Governments announced increased contributions to these programmes, with the result that total contributions are now estimated at \$120 million,

Considering however that this total is still substantially short of the established target, the attainment of which must be deemed vital in the interest of accelerating the development of human resources, natural resources and national and regional institutions,

1. *Renews* the appeal to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to review their contributions to the work of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund so that the combined budgets for these two programmes may reach the target of \$150 million in the immediate future;

2. *Invites* all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not yet contributed, and may wish to do so, to make voluntary contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund;

3. *Calls particular attention* to the view expressed by the Governing Council of the Special Fund at the eighth session that it was essential that contributions should be increased as soon as possible to at least \$100 million so as to permit a necessary further increase of the Fund's activities;

4. *Agrees* to consider new targets for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund at its nineteenth session.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

1834 (XVII). Question of assistance to Libya

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 398 (V) of 17 November 1950 in which it recognized the special responsibility assumed by the United Nations for the future of Libya, and its resolutions 924 (X) of 9 December 1955,

1303 (XIII) of 10 December 1958 and 1528 (XV) of 15 December 1960 implementing this policy,

Having noted the communication of September 1962 from the Prime Minister of Libya to the Secretary-General,¹⁶ in which he stated that the General Assembly might consider that the question of assistance to Libya no longer required a special agenda item and might be dealt with in the same way as the problems of many other newly independent States in Africa, that is, under broader items dealing with problems of economic and social development,

Having also noted the report of the Secretary-General on the question of assistance to Libya,¹⁷ in which he expressed appreciation to the Libyan Government for its clear demonstration of faith in the United Nations, as set forth in the Prime Minister's letter, and for its willingness to forgo the preferential treatment it had hitherto been accorded by the General Assembly,

1. *Registers its satisfaction* at the efforts of the United Kingdom of Libya to improve its economic prospects;

2. *Considers* that the question of assistance to Libya no longer requires a special agenda item;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency to deal with the needs of Libya in the general framework of assistance to the newly independent countries, particularly in Africa.

1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.

1835 (XVII). Confirmation of the allocation of funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1963

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the years 1963 and 1964, and long-term projects for the period 1963-1966,

1. *Confirms*, subject to the provisions in paragraph 3 below, the allocation of funds authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from contributions, general resources and local cost assessments as follows:

<i>Participating organization</i>	<i>Allocation (equivalent of US dollars)</i>
United Nations	9,732,488
International Labour Organisation	4,879,276
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations	11,896,562
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	7,773,733
International Civil Aviation Organization	2,084,225
World Health Organization	8,196,040

¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12, 40, 41 and 78, document A/5282.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/5281.

<i>Participating organization</i>	<i>Allocation (equivalent of US dollars)</i>
International Telecommunication Union	948,752
World Meteorological Organization	1,019,470
Universal Postal Union	67,359
International Atomic Energy Agency ..	970,123
TOTAL	47,568,028

2. *Confirms* the authorization given by the Technical Assistance Committee to the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board to allocate to the participating organizations for the implementation of the programme for Algeria an amount of not more than \$408,000 for 1963, subject to subsequent approval of the 1963-1964 programme by the Committee at its next session;

3. *Concurs* in the Committee's authorization to the Executive Chairman to make changes in these allocations, as may be necessary, to provide as far as possible for the full utilization of contributions to the Expanded Programme, and to permit modifications to country programmes requested by the recipient countries and approved by him;

4. *Requests* the Executive Chairman to report any such changes to the Committee at the session following their adoption;

5. *Concurs* in the Committee's authorization to the participating organizations to retain for operations in 1964 the balance of funds allocated to them in 1963 which have not been obligated by the end of that year.

1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.

1836 (XVII). Technical assistance to Burundi and Rwanda

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1746 (XVI) of 27 June 1962 on the future of Ruanda-Urundi,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with resolution 1746 (XVI)¹⁸ requesting him to report on the need for technical and economic assistance to Burundi and Rwanda and on the implementation of the resolution,

Taking into account the economic and social problems confronting Burundi and Rwanda on their accession to independence,

Taking also into account the assistance at present being provided under the Expanded Programme and the regular programme of technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and also the assistance emanating from other sources,

Noting the progress made in implementing the Agreement on Economic Union concluded by the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda at the Conference held at Addis Ababa under the auspices of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, established under General Assembly resolution 1743 (XVI) of 23 February 1962,

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, document A/5283.

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to continue the projects started in 1962 and mentioned in his report;¹⁹

2. *Invites* Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies willing and in a position to do so to provide financial assistance to Burundi and Rwanda through the appropriate machinery available within the United Nations for receiving voluntary contributions, in order to assist in the financing of the new projects mentioned in the Secretary-General's report;

3. *Renews its request* to the specialized agencies, the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Board to give special consideration to the needs of Burundi and Rwanda;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and to include in the budget estimates for the financial years 1964 and 1965 estimates for the continuance of the programme mentioned in paragraph 1 above;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies concerned, where necessary, to seek means, under all appropriate existing technical programmes, to obtain allocations of funds sufficient to execute the projects started in 1962 for which funds have not yet been allocated;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in the light of paragraph 5 above and as an exceptional procedure, to incur, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, expenses necessary to ensure the execution of the 1962 projects, to the extent that other resources are not available, up to an amount of \$200,000.

1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.

1837 (XVII). Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the ardent desire for peace and by the lofty aims of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling its resolutions 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1516 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting that the arms race is continuing all over the world, that military expenditures of States are enormous, that conventional, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction are accumulating and being developed, and that, as a result, an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control is urgent,

Convinced that there is still time to stave off the deadly danger looming over the world and to achieve the implementation of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling that the consultative group of experts, in its study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament,²⁰ estimated that the world is spending at the present time roughly \$120,000 million annually on military account, a sum at least two-thirds of, and, according to some estimates, of the same order of mag-

nitude as, the entire annual national income of all the under-developed countries,

Realizing the enormous importance which an agreement on disarmament would have for the attainment of accelerated economic and social progress for the benefit of mankind,

Recognizing that all problems of transition connected with disarmament can be met by appropriate national and international measures, that diversion to peaceful uses of the resources now in military use can be accomplished in a manner which will benefit all countries and will lead to the improvement of economic and social conditions throughout the world, and that disarmament can be accomplished in all countries not only without impairing their economies but with great advantages to the real welfare of their people,

Recalling its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, which calls for proposals relating, *inter alia*, to the utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the under-developed countries,

Believing that the release of a portion of the savings which would follow upon an agreement on disarmament for aid to the economic growth of the less developed countries, together with their own intensified internal efforts and domestic savings, would enable countless millions of people in the less developed countries to improve substantially within a generation their present level of living standards through, *inter alia*, the development of new centres of energy and industrial activity,

Convinced that disarmament and the conversion of huge resources to peaceful uses would open up vast opportunities for the development of peaceful co-operation and trade among States on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, that the expansion of international economic exchange and mutual assistance would be beneficial to all countries, both big and small and both economically less developed and highly developed, would ensure the growth of production and provide new jobs for millions of people,

1. *Solemnly urges* the Governments of all States to multiply their efforts for a prompt achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. *Declares* that it firmly believes in the triumph of the principles of reason and justice, in the establishment of such conditions in the world as would forever banish wars from the life of human society, and replace the arms race, which consumes enormous resources of funds, by broad and fruitful co-operation among nations in bettering life on earth;

3. *Takes into account* the important role of the United Nations in organizing international aid to the less developed countries and in making studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament presented by the consultative group of experts pursuant to resolution 1516 (XV);

5. *Endorses* the unanimous conclusion of the consultative group of experts that the implementation of general and complete disarmament will be an unqualified blessing for all mankind;

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 75.

²⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IX.1.

6. *Concurs* in Economic and Social Council resolution 891 (XXXIV) of 26 July 1962 and endorses the request in paragraph 6 thereof that Member States, particularly those which are significantly involved in or affected by current military programmes should devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, with a view to developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament and in the successive stages towards the achievement of complete disarmament, bearing in mind the imperative needs of the developing countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session the report prepared for the session of the Economic and Social Council pursuant to Council resolution 891 (XXXIV);

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General and the Governments of developing countries to intensify their efforts to establish and implement soundly conceived projects and well integrated development plans of a national and regional character, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, the implementation of which may be accelerated as part of an economic programme for disarmament at such time as additional resources are released following an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and requests the Secretary-General to present his preliminary report on this matter to the Assembly at a forthcoming session, if possible at the eighteenth session;

9. *Affirms* that, pending an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, Member States should not relax their efforts to assist the developing countries but should rather accelerate such efforts.

1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.

1838 (XVII). Population growth and economic development

The General Assembly,

Considering that rapid economic and social progress in the developing countries is dependent not least upon the ability of these countries to provide their peoples with education, a fair standard of living and the possibility for productive work,

Considering further that economic development and population growth are closely interrelated,

Recognizing that the health and welfare of the family are of paramount importance, not only for obvious humanitarian reasons, but also with regard to economic development and social progress, and that the health and welfare of the family require special attention in areas with a relatively high rate of population growth,

Recognizing further that it is the responsibility of each Government to decide on its own policies and devise its own programmes of action for dealing with the problems of population and economic and social progress,

Reminding States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies that, according to recent census results, the effective population increase during the last decade has been particularly great in many of the low-income less developed countries,

Reminding Member States that in formulating their economic and social policies it is useful to take into account the latest relevant facts on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development, and that the forthcoming World Population Conference and the Asian Population Conference might throw new light on the importance of this problem, especially for the developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 1217 (XII) of 14 December 1957, in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited Member States, particularly the developing countries, to follow as closely as possible the interrelationship of economic changes and population changes, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations in the demographic and economic fields,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 820 B (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 which contains provisions for intensifying efforts to ensure international co-operation in the evaluation, analysis and utilization of population census results and related data, particularly in the less developed countries, and in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of increasing technical assistance funds for assistance to Governments requesting it in preparing permanent programmes of demographic research,

Recognizing that further studies and research are necessary to fill the gaps in the present knowledge of the causes and consequences of demographic trends, particularly in the less developed countries,

Recognizing also that removals of large national groups to other countries may give rise to ethnic, political, emotional and economic difficulties,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General on measures proposed for the United Nations Development Decade²¹ in which he refers, *inter alia*, to the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work on population problems which has up to now been carried out under the guidance of the Population Commission;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry among the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes;

4. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission, and taking into account the results of the inquiry referred to in paragraph 3 above, should intensify its studies and research on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development, with particular reference to the needs of the developing countries for investment in health and educational facilities within the framework of their general development programmes;

5. *Further recommends* that the Economic and Social Council should report on its findings to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session;

6. *Endorses* the view of the Population Commission²² that the United Nations should encourage and assist

²¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/3451), para. 15.*

Governments, especially those of the less developed countries, in obtaining basic data and in carrying out essential studies of the demographic aspects, as well as other aspects, of their economic and social development problems;

7. *Recommends* that the second World Population Conference should pay special attention to the inter-

relationship of population growth and economic and social development, particularly in the less developed countries, and that efforts should be made to obtain the fullest possible participation in the Conference by experts from such countries.

*1197th plenary meeting,
18 December 1962.*

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N o t e

United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (item 41)

At its 1197th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1962, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Second Committee, as set forth in its report,²³ that the draft resolution submitted by Bolivia and Niger,²⁴ should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session, for any appropriate action, including its transmittal to the Technical Assistance Committee.

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12, 40, 41 and 78, document A/5360, para. 29.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/C.2/L.719 and Add.1.

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1753 (XVII). Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquake in Iran

The General Assembly,

Noting with deep concern the great tragedy which has overtaken the north-western region of Iran as a result of the recent and severe earthquake,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 766 (XXX) of 8 July 1960 as well as resolutions 767

(XXX) of 8 July 1960 and 912 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 on international co-operation in the field of seismological research,

Having considered the report on international co-operation in the field of seismological research, seismology and earthquake engineering,¹

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 14, document E/3617 and Add.1.*

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the assistance given to Iran by a number of Governments, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and private persons, and expresses the hope that such assistance will be increased;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies to give consideration to the urgent needs of Iran when deciding, within the scope of their resources and authority, on the additional services to be extended to Member States;

3. *Requests* the Managing Director of the Special Fund to consider sympathetically any qualified project which is presented by Iran in connexion with the work of rehabilitating the people and economy of the region;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the World Food Programme to give urgent and sympathetic attention to any requests from Iran to meet emergency food requirements resulting from the disaster;

5. *Recommends* that the Technical Assistance Committee, the Technical Assistance Board and the Executive Chairman of the Board should take account of the special needs of Iran in the years 1962-1964, and do what is possible to meet them;

6. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the recommendations contained in the report on international co-operation in the field of seismological research, seismology and earthquake engineering concerning the improvement of seismological observations, the analysis of seismological data, seismic and seismo-tectonic mapping, codes and regulations for the design of earthquake-resistant structures, tsunami warning systems, and relief measures;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, and invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and other agencies concerned, to continue to promote actively international co-operation in the study of the origin and mechanism of earthquakes of the type which devastated north-western Iran and in the improvement of the protective measures which can be taken against earthquakes as well as the remedial measures designed to repair damage caused by them.

*1144th plenary meeting,
5 October 1962.*

1763 (XVII). Draft Convention and draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages

A

CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

The General Assembly,

Considering that it is appropriate to conclude under the auspices of the United Nations an international convention on the free consent to marriage, minimum age for marriage and the registration of marriages,

Decides to open the Convention annexed to the present resolution for signature and ratification on 10 December 1962.

*1167th plenary meeting,
7 November 1962.*

ANNEX

CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

The Contracting States,

Desiring, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that:

"(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

"(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses."

Recalling further that the General Assembly of the United Nations declared, by resolution 843 (IX) of 17 December 1954, that certain customs, ancient laws and practices relating to marriage and the family were inconsistent with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming that all States, including those which have or assume responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories until their achievement of independence, should take all appropriate measures with a view to abolishing such customs, ancient laws and practices by ensuring, *inter alia*, complete freedom in the choice of a spouse, eliminating completely child marriages and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty, establishing appropriate penalties where necessary and establishing a civil or other register in which all marriages will be recorded,

Hereby agree as hereinafter provided:

Article 1

1. No marriage shall be legally entered into without the full and free consent of both parties, such consent to be expressed by them in person after due publicity and in the presence of the authority competent to solemnize the marriage and of witnesses, as prescribed by law.

2. Notwithstanding anything in paragraph 1 above, it shall not be necessary for one of the parties to be present when the competent authority is satisfied that the circumstances are exceptional and that the party has, before a competent authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by law, expressed and not withdrawn consent.

Article 2

States parties to the present Convention shall take legislative action to specify a minimum age for marriage. No marriage shall be legally entered into by any person under this age, except where a competent authority has granted a dispensation as to age, for serious reasons, in the interest of the intending spouses.

Article 3

All marriages shall be registered in an appropriate official register by the competent authority.

Article 4

1. The present Convention shall, until 31 December 1963, be open for signature on behalf of all States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies, and of any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the Convention.

2. The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in article 4, paragraph 1.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

1. The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 7

1. Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

2. The present Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of parties to less than eight becomes effective.

Article 8

Any dispute which may arise between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of all the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the parties agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 9

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in article 4, paragraph 1, of the present Convention of the following:

(a) Signatures and instruments of ratification received in accordance with article 4;

(b) Instruments of accession received in accordance with article 5;

(c) The date upon which the Convention enters into force in accordance with article 6;

(d) Notifications of denunciation received in accordance with article 7, paragraph 1;

(e) Abrogation in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2.

Article 10

1. The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts shall be equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of the Convention to all States Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in article 4, paragraph 1.

B

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

The General Assembly

Requests the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages² in the light of the discussions in the General Assembly on the draft Convention relating to the same subject, and to report back in time for consideration of the draft Recommendation by the Assembly at its eighteenth session.

*1167th plenary meeting,
7 November 1962.*

² See Economic and Social Council resolution 821 III B (XXXII) of 19 July 1961.

1772 (XVII). Committee on Housing, Building and Planning

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 establishing a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning,

Noting further that many Member States have expressed interest in the new Committee,

1. *Welcomes* the decision of the Economic and Social Council to establish a Committee on Housing, Building and Planning whose terms of reference and reporting procedure provide a new instrument for consideration of the problems involved and appropriate integration of housing and urban development programmes with economic, social and industrial development programmes;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-fourth session to consider enlarging the membership of the Committee from eighteen to twenty-one.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1773 (XVII). United Nations Children's Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959,³

Mindful of the interrelation of economic and social progress,

Considering the interest of the United Nations Children's Fund, in collaboration with other United Nations bodies, in all aspects of the child's physical, mental and social development,

Considering further that the United Nations Development Decade offers an opportunity to promote the health, education and welfare of children and youth as part of the broader effort to accelerate economic and social progress in the developing countries,

1. *Takes note with approval* of the decisions of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for orienting the work of the Fund towards the economic and social development efforts of the United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Recommends* that Member States, as appropriate, should:

(a) Take account of the needs of children and youth in the planning and administration of public health, education, social welfare, preparation for employment, housing, industry and agriculture, bearing in mind the need for the strengthening of family life, and make such plans part of over-all development programmes;

(b) Give due importance, in working towards the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, to their own programmes for children and youth in allocating their available resources, and take account, in their international aid programmes, of the needs of children and youth;

(c) Take full advantage of the services which the United Nations Children's Fund can offer, especially in planning for children and youth and in training appropriate personnel in collaboration with the Bureau of

³ Resolution 1386 (XIV).

Social Affairs, the specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1774 (XVII). International control of narcotics

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 833 B (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 and 914 C and D (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

Considering that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953, represents the greatest common measure of agreement with regard to the consolidation and improvement of the international control system set up by the existing international treaties, including particularly the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 and the Protocols of 1946 and 1948,⁴ and that general acceptance of the Convention would, in many respects, facilitate international narcotics control,

Noting that by 12 October 1962 sixty-four Governments had signed the Convention and eleven had ratified or acceded to it,

Invites Governments to which the above-mentioned resolutions were addressed to take such steps as may be necessary for ratification of, or accession to, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1953.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1775 (XVII). Fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Noting that 10 December 1963 will be the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

Taking into account the fact that, since the adoption of the Declaration, definite progress has been achieved in the affirmation and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in the attainment of independence by a number of countries whose peoples had been under colonial rule,

Hoping that all States will implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, so that the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will witness a decisive step forward in the liberation of all peoples,

Recognizing that, notwithstanding some progress, the situation regarding compliance with the recommenda-

⁴ Convention of 1925: International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

Convention of 1931: Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of drugs, signed at Geneva, on 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

Protocol of 1946: Protocol, signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946, amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 and 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1937 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

Protocol of 1948: Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946.

tions made in the Declaration remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world,

Recalling its resolution 217 D (III) of 10 December 1948, recommending Governments of Member States to show their adherence to Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations by using every means within their power solemnly to publicize the text of the Declaration,

Bearing in mind its resolution 423 (V) of 4 December 1950, inviting all States and interested organizations to adopt 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day,

Bearing in mind that the application of suitable measures to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration might further promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as enunciated in the Declaration,

1. *Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Committee to prepare plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including suggestions as to forms which the celebration might take and as to information materials which would be useful at the national and local levels, and to consult with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies concerned in the preparation of such plans, as well as with interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status;*

2. *Requests the Secretary-General to present these plans to the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session.*

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

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In pursuance of the above resolution, the Secretary-General appointed the members of the Special Committee.

The Committee is composed as follows: ARGENTINA, CANADA, CEYLON, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, FRANCE, GREECE, GUINEA, IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, MALI, MAURITANIA, SAUDI ARABIA, THAILAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and URUGUAY.

1776 (XVII). The further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that one of the basic purposes of the United Nations, reflected in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that the Universal Declaration proclaimed human rights and fundamental freedoms and called upon all peoples and all nations for their universal and effective recognition and observance,

Considering that Member States have pledged themselves to co-operate with the United Nations in promoting universal respect for such human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into account the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

Observing that, notwithstanding many United Nations decisions and recommendations designed to promote the development of universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and despite the progress made, the situation with regard to the granting and observance of these rights remains unsatisfactory in many parts of the world,

Recognizing the need for increased efforts to eradicate as quickly as possible manifestations leading to every kind of violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind the need to hasten the application of the most important recommendations of the United Nations on the safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to enhance the effectiveness and increase the practical results of United Nations activity in this field,

Proposes that the Economic and Social Council should instruct the Commission on Human Rights:

(a) To study and to encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to devote special attention to this matter during the United Nations Development Decade;

(b) To submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a report and recommendations on this question.

1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.

1777 (XVII). United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 771 H (XXX) of 25 July 1960 and General Assembly resolution 1509 (XV) of 12 December 1960 concerning special assistance by the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the advancement of women in developing countries,

Having considered the reports prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions,⁵

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 884 E (XXXIV) of 16 July 1962, by which the Council recognized the necessity to develop and co-ordinate the various programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund which are designed to promote the advancement of women in developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of the work accomplished by the Commission on the Status of Women,

Believing that the co-ordination and development of these various programmes should be implemented through a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Recognizing that new resources required for this purpose may be provided by the contributions of Member States, especially of the advanced countries, and by those non-governmental organizations whose aims are to advance the welfare of women everywhere,

⁵ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, documents E/3493, E/3566 and Add.1.

Recognizing that it is appropriate to draw the attention of world public opinion to the importance of this problem,

1. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 884 E (XXXIV) by which the Council, *inter alia*, invites the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, in co-operation with the United Nations, to strengthen and expand their programmes designed to meet the needs of women in developing countries and to seek new methods to achieve this purpose;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study, in co-operation with the Member States, the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and appropriate non-governmental organizations, the possibility of providing and developing new resources aimed especially at the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within the scope of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and the advisory social welfare services programme, to study especially the possibility of expanding the assistance which can be rendered, through seminars, fellowships and the services of experts, for the advancement of women in developing countries;

4. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to co-operate with the Secretary-General to these ends;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly on developments in this respect, especially with regard to the possibility of establishing the above-mentioned programme.

1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.

1778 (XVII). International co-operation to assist in the development of information media in less developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1313 A (XIII) of 12 December 1958, by which it requested the Economic and Social Council to formulate a programme of concrete action and measures on the international plane which could be undertaken for the development of information enterprises in under-developed countries, with an evaluation of the material, financial and professional requirements and resources for the implementation of this programme,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 718 (XXVII) of 24 April 1959, requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a survey designed to provide the elements for the programme of concrete action desired by the General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction Economic and Social Council resolution 888 E (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962, transmitting to the General Assembly the reports on the survey which has been carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization by means of a series of regional meetings in Asia, Africa and Latin America, held in co-operation with the respective United Nations regional economic commissions,

Expressing its concern that, according to the survey, 70 per cent of the population of the world lack adequate information facilities and are thus denied effective enjoyment of the right to information,

Considering that the information media have an important part to play in education and in economic and social progress generally and that new techniques of communication offer special opportunities for acceleration of the education process,

1. *Invites* the Governments concerned to include adequate provision in their economic plans for the development of national information media;

2. *Invites* the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist, as appropriate, the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to further the programme for the development of information media including the application of new techniques of communication for achievement of rapid progress in education, to keep up to date as far as possible its survey on this subject and to report as appropriate to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Economic and Social Council;

4. *Recommends* that the Governments of Member States should take this programme into account in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade;

5. *Invites* the Governments of the more developed countries to co-operate with less developed countries with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the less developed countries in connexion with this programme for the development of independent national information media, with due regard for the culture of each country.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1779 (XVII). Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the seventeenth session of the Commission on Human Rights⁶ and the report of the thirteenth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁷

Deeply disturbed by the continued existence and manifestations of racial prejudice and of national and religious intolerance in different parts of the world,

Reiterating its condemnation of all manifestations of racial prejudice and of national and religious intolerance as violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 1510 (XV) of 12 December 1960,

Considering it essential to recommend further specific effective measures to eliminate these manifestations of prejudice and intolerance,

1. *Invites* the Governments of all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental and private organizations to continue to make sustained efforts to educate

public opinion with a view to the eradication of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance and the elimination of all undesirable influences promoting these, and to take appropriate measures so that education may be directed with due regard to article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to principle 10 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959;³

2. *Calls upon* the Governments of all States to take all necessary steps to rescind discriminatory laws which have the effect of creating and perpetuating racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance wherever they still exist, to adopt legislation if necessary for prohibiting such discrimination, and to take such legislative or other appropriate measures to combat such prejudice and intolerance;

3. *Recommends* the Governments of all States to discourage actively, through education and all media of information, the creation, propagation and dissemination of such prejudice and intolerance in any form whatever;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to co-operate fully with the Governments of States in their efforts to prevent and eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance;

5. *Invites* the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a report on compliance with the present resolution.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1780 (XVII). Preparation of a draft declaration and a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Desiring to put into effect the principle of the equality of all men and all peoples without distinction as to race, colour or religion, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply disturbed by the manifestations of discrimination based on differences of race, colour and religion still in evidence throughout the world,

Considering the necessity of taking all possible steps conducive to the final and total elimination of all such manifestations, which violate the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Emphasizing that each State ought to take all the necessary action to put an end to these violations, which infringe human dignity,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the debates at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, any proposals on this matter that may be submitted by Governments and any international instruments already adopted in this field by the specialized agencies, to prepare:

(a) A draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session;

(b) A draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, to be submitted

⁶ *Ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/3456); see in particular paras. 99-139 and draft resolutions V and VI.

⁷ E/CN.4/815 and Corr.1; see in particular paras. 149-189.

to the Assembly if possible at its nineteenth session and, in any case, not later than at its twentieth session;

2. *Invites* Member States to submit their comments and proposals concerning the draft convention by 15 January 1964.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1781 (XVII). Preparation of a draft declaration and a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Desiring to put into effect the principle of the equality of all men and all peoples without distinction as to race, colour or religion, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply disturbed by the manifestations of discrimination based on differences of race, colour and religion still in evidence throughout the world,

Considering the necessity of taking all possible steps conducive to the final and total elimination of all such manifestations, which violate the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Emphasizing that each State ought to take all the necessary action to put an end to these violations, which infringe human dignity,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights is preparing draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights, bearing in mind the views of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, the debates at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, any proposals on this matter that may be submitted by Governments and any international instruments already adopted in this field by the specialized agencies, to prepare:

(a) A draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session;

(b) A draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly if possible at its nineteenth session and, in any case, not later than at its twentieth session;

2. *Invites* Member States to submit their comments and proposals concerning the draft convention by 15 January 1964.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1782 (XVII). Advisory services in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Noting the continued success of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights established by the General Assembly in its resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955, including the human rights seminars which have provided numerous opportunities for a fruitful exchange of experience and information relating to problems of human rights, as well as the promising results shown by the fellowships aspect of the programme, which was initiated during 1962,

Noting furthermore the opinion expressed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 889

(XXXIV) of 24 July 1962 that this programme is an important means towards achieving progress in the field of human rights, and would make a significant contribution to the United Nations Development Decade,

Taking into account the hope expressed by the Economic and Social Council in the same resolution that the programme of advisory services will be expanded,

1. *Decides* that the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights should be further expanded with a view to increasing the resources for fellowships so as to permit the award of at least double the number of fellowship available in 1962;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give appropriate publicity to the increased opportunities available to Governments through the programme of advisory services in the form of seminars, fellowships and the services of experts.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1783 (XVII). Continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Noting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,⁸

Recalling its resolution 1165 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which it decided to review, not later than at its seventeenth session, the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1963,

Convinced of the continuing need for international action on behalf of refugees,

Considering the valuable work which has been performed by the Office of the High Commissioner in providing international protection for refugees and in promoting permanent solutions for their problems, with the joint participation of Governments, international organizations and voluntary agencies,

Commending the High Commissioner for the efforts he has made in finding satisfactory solutions of problems affecting groups of refugees within his mandate and those for whom he lends his good offices,

1. *Decides* to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1964;

2. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to report to the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, and to abide by the directions which the Committee gives him with regard to refugee situations;

3. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to lend their support to the High Commissioner's Programme;

4. *Decides* to review, not later than at its twenty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1968.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/5211/Rev.1) and Supplement No. 11A (A/5211/Rev.1/Add.1).

1784 (XVII). The problem of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong

The General Assembly,

Considering that for humanitarian reasons refugees in various parts of the world require international assistance,

Recalling its resolution 1167 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which it recognized that the problem of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong is of concern to the international community and pointed out the need for emergency and long-term assistance,

Appreciating the efforts of Member States, the Government of Hong Kong, certain non-governmental organizations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in endeavouring to meet the needs of the refugees entering Hong Kong,

1. *Reaffirms* its concern over the situation of the Chinese refugees;

2. *Appeals* to the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to interested non-governmental organizations to increase their contributions and to continue giving all possible aid to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to use his good offices, in agreement with the Governments of the countries concerned, to provide assistance to the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

*1187th plenary meeting,
7 December 1962.*

1839 (XVII). Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Third Committee has adopted the preamble and article 1 of the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum,

Having been unable to complete the consideration of the draft Declaration,

Decides to take up the item entitled "Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum" as soon as possible at its eighteenth session and, at that session, to devote as many meetings as necessary to the completion of this item.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

1840 (XVII). Draft Convention on Freedom of Information; draft Declaration on Freedom of Information

The General Assembly,

Having made progress in the preparation of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information at its fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions,

Bearing in mind that a draft resolution concerning the future organization of work on this subject was submitted to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session,⁹

Having been unable at its seventeenth session to consider the draft Convention and the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, as well as the above-mentioned draft resolution,

⁹ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 45 and 47, document A/C.3/L.1048/Rev.1.

Decides to give priority to the items entitled "Draft Convention on Freedom of Information" and "Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information" and to devote, at its eighteenth session, as many meetings as necessary to the consideration of these items.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

1841 (XVII). Implementation of the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states:

"No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms",

Believing that slavery, the slave trade and all institutions and practices similar to slavery should be abolished.

Believing further that the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies in the International Slavery Convention of 1926¹⁰ and the Final Act and Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery,¹¹ and the full implementation of these instruments, would constitute an important advance towards the achievement of this end,

Noting that as yet fifty-two States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies are not parties to the Convention of 1926, and that seventy-eight are not parties to the Supplementary Convention of 1956,

1. *Calls upon* those States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies which have not yet become parties to these Conventions to do so;

2. *Urges* all States parties to the Conventions to co-operate fully in carrying out their terms, in particular by furnishing to the Secretary-General, if they have not already done so, the information called for under article 8, paragraph 2, of the Supplementary Convention of 1956.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

1842 (XVII). Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1572 (XV) of 18 December 1960 on measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,

Taking note of the report on this subject submitted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social Council,¹² as well as Council resolution 895 (XXXIV) of 27 July 1962 requesting the General Assembly to take such decision thereon as it may see fit,

¹⁰ Publications of the League of Nations, VI.B.Slavery, 1926.VI.B.7 (document C.586.M.223.1926.VI).

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 57.XIV.2.

¹² Transmitted by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3638).

Bearing in mind that a draft declaration on the subject¹³ has been submitted to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session for consideration,

Having been unable to consider the item at its seventeenth session,

Decides to give priority to the item entitled "Measures designed to promote among youth the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples" and to devote, at its eighteenth session, as many meetings as possible to the consideration of this item.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

1843 (XVII). Draft International Covenants on Human Rights

A

The General Assembly

1. *Decides* to request the Economic and Social Council to refer to the Commission on Human Rights all the proposals relating to an article on the rights of the child, together with the records of the discussion thereon at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, for a thorough study, taking into consideration all the legal implications of including such an article in the draft Covenants;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to send to the Governments of Member States and to the specialized agencies the documents mentioned in paragraph 1 above so that they may submit their comments thereon to the Commission on Human Rights;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to report on its deliberations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

B

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the forthcoming discussion by the Third Committee of the articles on the implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Considering that the question of implementation raises a number of issues which are urgently in need of clarification,

Noting that the Secretary-General's annotations¹⁴ on the texts of the draft International Covenants on Human

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 83, document A/C.3/L.1051.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Tenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 28 (part II), document A/2929.

Rights submitted by the Commission on Human Rights in 1952 need to be brought up to date,

Believing that such clarification is necessary to facilitate an effective discussion of the problem of implementation,

Mindful of the fact that since 1952 the membership of the United Nations has more than doubled and that not all Governments of Member States have had an opportunity to participate in the drafting of the articles on implementation,

Convinced of the desirability that all Member States have before them a systematic account of all proposals and suggestions concerning measures of implementation and a review of the important issues involved,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with a view to clarifying the main issues involved in the implementation of the International Covenants on Human Rights, to prepare an explanatory paper bringing his annotations up to date in the light of the developments that have taken place since the publication of that document in 1955;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward the explanatory paper by 1 May 1963 to the Governments of Member States in order that they may send to him any observations thereon by 30 July 1963;

3. *Invites* the Governments of all Member States to send to the Secretary-General the observations referred to in paragraph 2 above, within the time-limit prescribed therein;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the explanatory paper to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, together with such observations of Governments thereon as he may receive.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

C

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Third Committee has adopted articles 2 to 5 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and articles 3 and 5 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Considering however that the Committee has been unable to complete its consideration of the general provisions, the measures of implementation and the final clauses relating to the two draft Covenants,

Decides to give priority, at its eighteenth session, to the consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

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1755 (XVII). Question of Southern Rhodesia*The General Assembly,*

Recalling paragraph 1 of its resolution 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, which affirms that the Territory of Southern Rhodesia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory,

Deeply concerned at the deplorable, critical and explosive situation obtaining in Southern Rhodesia as a result of the state of emergency, the banning of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, and the arrests and detention of nationalist leaders, a situation which consti-

tutes a denial of political rights and endangers peace and security in Africa and in the world at large,

1. *Urges* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take, as a matter of urgency, measures which would be most effective to secure:

(a) The immediate and unconditional release of the President of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, and all other nationalist leaders, restricted, detained or imprisoned;

(b) The immediate lifting of the ban on the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union;

2. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom to inform the General Assembly at its seventeenth session regarding the implementation of the present resolution.

*1152nd plenary meeting,
12 October 1962.*

1760 (XVII). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the provisions of which are fully applicable to the Territory of Southern Rhodesia,

Recalling its resolution 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, by which the General Assembly affirmed that the Territory of Southern Rhodesia is a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

Confirming the inalienable rights of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and to form an independent African State,

Having considered 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,¹

Having adopted resolution 1755 (XVII) of 12 October 1962,

Having heard the petitioners,

Noting with deep regret that the administering Power has not yet taken steps to carry out the request, contained in resolution 1747 (XVI), to undertake urgently the convening of a constitutional conference, in which there shall be full participation of representatives of all political parties, for the purpose of formulating a constitution for Southern Rhodesia, in place of the Constitution of 6 December 1961, which would ensure the rights of the majority of the people, on the basis of "one man, one vote", in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, embodied in resolution 1514 (XV),

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1747 (XVI);

2. *Considers* that the attempt to impose the Constitution of 6 December 1961, which has been rejected and is being vehemently opposed by most of the political parties and the vast majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia, and to hold elections under it will aggravate the existing explosive situation in that Territory;

3. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take the necessary measures to secure:

(a) The immediate implementation of resolutions 1747 (XVI) and 1755 (XVII);

(b) The immediate suspension of the enforcement of the Constitution of 6 December 1961 and cancellation of the general elections scheduled to take place shortly under that Constitution;

(c) The immediate convening of a constitutional conference, in accordance with resolution 1747 (XVI), to formulate a new constitution for Southern Rhodesia;

(d) The immediate extension to the whole population, without discrimination, of the full and uncondi-

tional exercise of their basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among all inhabitants of the Territory;

4. *Requests* the Acting Secretary-General to lend his good offices to promote conciliation among the various sections of the population of Southern Rhodesia by initiating prompt discussions with the United Kingdom Government and other parties concerned, with a view to achieving the objectives set out in this and all the other resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and to report to the Assembly at its present session as well as to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;²

5. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Question of Southern Rhodesia" on the agenda of its seventeenth session.

*1163rd plenary meeting,
31 October 1962.*

1804 (XVII). Petitions and communications relating to the Territory of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Having accepted the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,³

Having authorized the Special Committee for South West Africa, by paragraph 3 of resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, to examine petitions as far as possible in accordance with the Mandates procedure of the League of Nations,

Draws the attention of the petitioners concerned to the report of the Special Committee for South West Africa to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session⁴ and to the report of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee on their visit to South Africa and South West Africa,⁵ as well as to the resolutions on the question of South West Africa adopted by the Assembly at its seventeenth session.

*1194th plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1805 (XVII). Question of South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 entitled "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples",

Recalling further its previous resolutions on the question of South West Africa and in particular resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Considering its resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Special Committee for South West Africa⁴ and chapter IX 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,¹

² See note on item 56, p. 44.

³ *International status of South-West Africa, Advisory Opinion: I.C.J. Reports 1950*, p. 128.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/5212)*, and document A/5212/Add.1 and 2.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 12 (A/5212), part II.

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/5238.*

Bearing in mind the findings, conclusions and recommendations set forth in the two reports,

Having heard the petitioners,

Expressing its deep concern that the continuance of the critical situation in South West Africa constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* its solemn proclamation of the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to independence and national sovereignty;

2. *Condemns* the continued refusal of the Government of South Africa to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of resolution 1702 (XVI) as well as other resolutions concerning South West Africa;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI), taking into consideration the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of South West Africa, and to submit to the General Assembly, at its seventeenth or eighteenth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Further requests* all Member States to extend to the Special Committee such assistance as it may require in the discharge of these tasks;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative for South West Africa to achieve the objectives outlined in General Assembly resolution 1566 (XV) of 18 December 1960 and paragraph 2 (g) of resolution 1702 (XVI), in consultation with the Special Committee;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to establish an effective United Nations presence in South West Africa;

7. *Urges* the Government of South Africa to refrain from:

(a) Employing direct or indirect action involving the forcible removal of indigenous inhabitants from their homes or their confinement in any particular location;

(b) Using the Territory of South West Africa as a base for the accumulation, for internal or external purposes, of arms or armed forces;

8. *Urges* all Member States to take into consideration the anxieties expressed by a large number of Member States concerning the supply of arms to South Africa, and to refrain from any action likely to hinder the implementation of the present and previous General Assembly resolutions on South West Africa;

9. *Decides* to maintain the question of South West Africa on its agenda as an item requiring urgent and constant attention.

*1194th plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1806 (XVII). Special Committee for South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Special Committee for South West Africa was established by its resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Considering that, under its resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, it 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 discharge the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI),

1. *Decides* to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Special Committee for South West Africa for its efforts and for its contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations.

*1194th plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1807 (XVII). Territories under Portuguese administration

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, set out in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling further its resolutions 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1699 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, and all its other resolutions relating to Territories under Portuguese administration,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration⁶ and chapters VIII and XI 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,¹

Noting the statements of the petitioners,

Greatly deploring the continued disregard by the Portuguese Government of the legitimate aspirations for immediate self-determination and independence expressed by the peoples of the Territories under its administration,

Greatly concerned at the intensified measures of oppression being carried out by the Portuguese Government against the indigenous peoples of Territories under its administration,

Noting that the Portuguese military and other forces of repression have used extensively and continue to use, for the repression of the nationalist movements, military and other equipment supplied to Portugal by some of its allies for other purposes and also equipment obtained from other sources,

Noting the opinion of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration, expressed in paragraph 439 of its report, concerning the implications of the supply of military equipment to the Portuguese Government,

Noting with deep concern that the policy and acts of the Portuguese Government with regard to the Territories under its administration have created a situation which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

1. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration;

2. *Condemns* the attitude of Portugal, which is inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese administration to self-determination and independence and upholds without any

⁶ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 54, documents A/5160 and Add.1 and 2.

reservations the claims of those peoples for their immediate accession to independence;

4. *Urges* the Portuguese Government to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration, in particular those set out in paragraphs 442 to 445 of that report, by taking the following measures:

(a) The immediate recognition of the right of the peoples of the Territories under its administration to self-determination and independence;

(b) The immediate cessation of all acts of repression and the withdrawal of all military and other forces at present employed for that purpose;

(c) The promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and the establishment of conditions that will allow the free functioning of political parties;

(d) Negotiations, on the basis of the recognition of the right to self-determination, with the authorized representatives of the political parties within and outside the Territories with a view to the transfer of power to political institutions freely elected and representative of the peoples, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV);

(e) The granting of independence immediately thereafter to all the Territories under its administration in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples;

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 give high priority to an examination of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration, bearing in mind the present resolution and the other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to use all their influence to induce the Portuguese Government to carry out the obligations incumbent upon it under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the Territories under its administration;

7. *Earnestly requests* all States to refrain forthwith from offering the Portuguese Government any assistance which would enable it to continue its repression of the peoples of the Territories under its administration and, for this purpose, to take all measures to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to the Portuguese Government;

8. *Requests* the Security Council, in case the Portuguese Government should refuse to comply with the present resolution and previous General Assembly resolutions on this question, to take all appropriate measures to secure the compliance of Portugal with its obligations as a Member State.

*1194th plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1808 (XVII). Special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration,⁶ in particular chapters IV to VII of part two and chapter III of part three thereof,

Having heard the petitioners,

Considering the inadequacy of social and educational facilities in the Territories under Portuguese administration,

Bearing in mind that the process of education in these Territories must be designed to familiarize the inhabitants with, and train them in, the use of the tools of economic, social and political progress,

Considering that it is one of the sacred duties of the United Nations to promote:

(a) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

(b) Solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational co-operation,

Considering that the United Nations, in carrying out its duty under Article 55 of the Charter, has created machinery for economic, social and technical assistance, and that substantial assistance has been rendered to peoples of the less developed countries, including peoples in colonial territories,

Considering the necessity of extending such assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories under Portuguese administration with a view to forming in these Territories indigenous cadres for the future administration of their independent countries,

Recognizing that the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese administration, whose countries can appropriately be designated as being economically under-developed, have a legitimate right to receive benefits from the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation,

Recognizing further that the United Nations has a responsibility towards the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing that:

(a) A special intensive type of fellowship programme should immediately be organized to train the largest possible number of indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese administration in the functions and techniques of administration and in the fields of economics, law, health and sanitation, and in such other fields as may be necessary,

(b) In addition, Member States should be invited to make available scholarships for study abroad by students from Territories under Portuguese administration,

1. *Decides* to establish such a special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration, including technical education, education for leadership and teacher training;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in establishing such a special training programme for the indigenous people of these Territories, to make use as fully as possible of the existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation—notably the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund so as to minimize the charge on the regular budget—and particularly to make available to those indigenous inhabitants of the Territories who are or who may be temporarily residing in various countries and territories outside the Territories under Portuguese administration the benefits of such programmes, with the consent and co-operation of the host Governments;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies to co-operate in the establishment and implementation of the special training programme mentioned above, by offering every possible assistance and such facilities and resources as they may be able to provide;

4. *Invites* Member States to make available, directly or through voluntary agencies, for the use of students from Territories under Portuguese administration, all-expense scholarships both for the completion of secondary education and for various forms of higher education;

5. *Invites* Member States whose universities enjoy administrative autonomy to permit direct communication between the Secretary-General and the heads of those universities with a view to the granting of scholarships envisaged in the present resolution;

6. *Requests* Member States to inform the Secretary-General of any scholarships offered and of awards made and utilized;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish appropriate machinery for dealing with applications from Territories under Portuguese administration for education and training outside the Territories;

8. *Requests* Member States to facilitate the travel of students from Territories under Portuguese administration seeking to avail themselves of such educational opportunities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session;

10. *Requests* the Government of Portugal to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution.

*1194th plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1809 (XVII). Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1699 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 by which it decided to establish a Special Committee to examine as a matter of urgency, within the context of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, such information as was available concerning Territories under Portuguese administration, and to formulate its observations, conclusions and recommendations for the consideration of the Assembly and any other body which the Assembly might appoint to assist it in the implementation of its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

Considering that in its resolution 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 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 give high priority to the examination of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration,

1. *Decides* to dissolve the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Special Committee for its efforts and for its valuable contribution to the accomplishment of the purposes of the United Nations under Chapter XI of the Charter and resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward the report of the Special Committee,⁷ together with the summary records of the Fourth Committee on the question,⁷

to the Government of Portugal, the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the specialized agencies concerned, including the International Labour Organisation.

*1194th plenary meeting,
14 December 1962.*

1846 (XVII). Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, by resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, it decided that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories should examine the political and constitutional information transmitted by the Administering Members as well as information relating to functional fields,

Recalling further that the Committee was instructed to undertake intensive studies of political, educational, economic and social conditions and problems of Territories located in the same area or region, except where circumstances require individual consideration,

Considering that, by resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, it established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having received the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared in 1962,⁸

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the work of its thirteenth session;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Committee examined the political and constitutional information transmitted by the Administering Members in the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Notes* that the information on political and constitutional developments transmitted thus far has not been detailed enough to allow the Committee and the General Assembly fully to evaluate such developments;

4. *Invites* the Administering Members to continue to transmit the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments, especially concerning the activities of the political parties and groups in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as information showing the extent to which the political, administrative and judicial machinery in the Territories is in the hands of the indigenous people;

5. *Notes* that the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories was formally transmitted to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Fourth Committee, 1390th to 1408th, 1415th to 1421st meetings.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/5215).

1847 (XVII). Continuation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Considering that, by resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, it established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Considering further that, in paragraph 8 of resolution 1654 (XVI), the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to assist the Special Committee in its work,

Keeping in mind the principles and purposes contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 entitled "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples",

Recognizing that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories continues to play a useful role in the attainment of the principles set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and in the implementation of the mandates incumbent upon the Special Committee,

1. *Decides* to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis as that established by resolution 1700 (XVI), particularly paragraphs 2 to 5 of that resolution;⁹

2. *Decides*, in the light of the rapid progress required for the accession of Non-Self-Governing Territories to independence, to review the situation at its eighteenth session with a view to taking a decision on the further continuation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

1848 (XVII). Dissemination of information in the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1695 (XVI) of 19 December 1961,

Reiterating the view that it is essential that the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be widely acquainted with the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the information contained in the Secretary-General's report on this subject¹⁰ to the effect that a number of leaflets, wallcharts and radio talks on the aforesaid Declaration have been disseminated in many local languages of the Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as in the languages of the Administering Members;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that, in accordance with resolution 1695 (XVI), certain Administering Members

have extended to the Secretary-General their co-operation in the circulation and dissemination of the Declaration in many Territories;

3. *Notes with regret* that the Government of Portugal has not extended such co-operation and invites it to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the dissemination of the Declaration in the Territories under its administration;

4. *Invites* all the other Administering Members to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the circulation and dissemination of the Declaration in all Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration;

5. *Further invites* the Administering Members to include the Declaration in the curricula of all educational institutions in all Non-Self-Governing Territories;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards large-scale circulation and dissemination of the Declaration through all the appropriate media of mass communication in all the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to prepare a report on further progress on this subject for the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

1849 (XVII). Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

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,

Recognizing the importance of rendering assistance to colonial countries and peoples in the field of general and specialized education,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,¹¹

Expressing regret that, despite the increased interest among inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in such offers, a number of the scholarships offered by Member States remain unutilized,

Further expressing regret that in several instances students who have been granted scholarships have not been accorded facilities to leave the Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to take advantage of such scholarships,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845 (IX);

2. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1696 (XVI) of 19 December 1961;

3. *Urges* Member States to continue to offer scholarships;

4. *Requests* the Member States offering scholarships to take into account the necessity of furnishing complete information about the scholarships offered and, whenever

⁹ See note on item 55, p. 44.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 55, document A/5244 and Add.1.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, document A/5242 and Add.1.

possible, the need to provide travel funds to prospective students;

5. *Invites once again* the Administering Members concerned to take all necessary measures to ensure that all scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States are utilized by the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to render effective assistance to those persons who have applied for or have been granted scholarships or fellowships, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session a report 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.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

1850 (XVII). Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1698 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, whereby, *inter alia*, it urged the Administering Members to include, among the measures that would contribute to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, steps to ensure:

(a) The immediate rescinding or revocation of all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction, directly or indirectly, discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations,

(b) The adoption of legislative measures making racial discrimination and segregation punishable by law,

(c) The discouragement of such practices based on racial considerations by all other means possible, including administrative measures,

(d) The immediate extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1698 (XVI)¹² and the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,⁸

Noting with deep concern that racial discrimination in law and in practice, which is utterly repugnant to humanity, has not been eradicated in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Reiterating its view that racial discrimination and segregation in Non-Self-Governing Territories can be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* its resolute condemnation of the policy and practice of racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories;

¹² *Ibid.*, document A/5249 and Add.1.

2. *Urges* the Administering Members to give immediate effect to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in the Territories under their administration so that an end will be put to racial discrimination in all forms and in all fields;

3. *Decides* to refer the report of the Secretary-General on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the summary records of the discussion on that report to 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.

*1198th plenary meeting,
19 December 1962.*

1858 (XVII). Report of the Trusteeship Council

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 20 July 1961 to 20 July 1962,¹³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trusteeship Council;

2. *Calls upon* the Administering Authorities to take account of the recommendations and observations contained in the report of the Trusteeship Council and bear in mind those expressed by delegations during the debate on the report at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

*1200th plenary meeting,
20 December 1962.*

1859 (XVII). Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1644 (XVI) of 6 November 1961, in which it requested the Secretary-General to take steps, in consultation with the Administering Authority concerned, to establish without any further delay in New Guinea in 1962 a United Nations information centre in which responsible positions would be occupied by indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴ prepared in accordance with resolution 1644 (XVI),

Takes note with satisfaction of the establishment at Port Moresby, Territory of Papua and New Guinea, in April 1962, of a United Nations Information Centre and also of the training of qualified indigenous inhabitants for positions of responsibility in that Centre.

*1200th plenary meeting,
20 December 1962.*

¹³ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/5204).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 13, 58 and 59, document A/5231.

Notes

Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 52)

At its 1198th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1962, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee.¹⁵

Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories¹⁶ (item 55)

At its 1425th meeting, on 14 December 1962, the Fourth Committee, acting on behalf of the General Assembly and taking into consideration the vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of office of Argentina and Ceylon and the fact that one of the Administering Members, the Netherlands, had withdrawn from the membership of the Committee as a result of the agreement reached between the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands, elected one member to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Govern-

ing Territories for a period of three years. At its 1198th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1962, the Assembly confirmed this election.

The following State was elected: HONDURAS.

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories (item 58)

At its 1200th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1962, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee.¹⁷

Question of Southern Rhodesia (item 56)

At its 1200th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1962, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with resolution 1760 (XVII) adopted by the Assembly on 31 October 1962.¹⁸

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda items 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 55, document A/5371, para. 32.

¹⁶ See resolution 1847 (XVII), para. 1.

¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 13, 58 and 59, document A/5390, para. 11.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 56, document A/5396.

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1768 (XVII). Programmes of technical assistance under the regular budget of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of providing adequate funds for technical assistance to the developing countries,

Recalling resolution 1527 (XV) of 15 December 1960, under which the General Assembly provided \$5 million for the 1961-1962 biennium to meet the urgent need for emergency assistance to the States newly admitted to the United Nations,

Realizing that these needs, which are so important to development, growth and nation building, can at best be met only in part from the amounts which can be provided in the regular budget for technical programmes,

Considering that funds included in the regular budget for technical programmes should be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and practices normally applying to the regular budget,

Believing that, as a matter of urgency, a solution must be found to the continuing problem of providing for these priority needs for technical assistance within the limits of sound financial policies,

1. *Decides* to provide in the regular budget for 1963 the sum of \$6.4 million for part V (Technical programmes);

2. *Invites* the Technical Assistance Committee to prepare, at its November 1962 session, a study of the relationship between the various United Nations programmes of technical assistance under its mandate and the regular budget programmes with a view to their rationalization and in order to avoid duplication of activities in future fiscal years;

3. *Requests* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions promptly to review this study, inform the Secretary-General of its comments and recommendations, and report thereon to the General Assembly as a matter of urgency in order to assist the

Secretary-General and the Assembly in rationalizing the relationship between technical assistance programmes financed from the regular budget and those which are to be provided for from other sources and in arriving at the appropriation for part V of the budget.

*1174th plenary meeting,
23 November 1962.*

1787 (XVII). United Nations: financial report and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1961 and report of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations for the financial year ended 31 December 1961 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;¹

2. *Concurs* in the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its second report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.²

*1191st plenary meeting,
11 December 1962.*

1788 (XVII). United Nations Children's Fund: financial report and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1961 and report of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1961 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;³

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/5206).*

² *Ibid.*, *Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 60, document A/5134.

³ *Ibid.*, *Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/5206/Add.1).*