

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*2316th plenary meeting
12 December 1974*

3322 (XXIX). Report of the Security Council

The General Assembly,

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

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

*2320th plenary meeting
16 December 1974*

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

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.²⁰

*2320th plenary meeting
16 December 1974*

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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