

5. *Decides* to place an item entitled "Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations" on the provisional agenda of its nineteenth session in order to consider the report of the Special Committee and to study, in accordance with operative paragraphs 2 and 3 (d) of resolution 1815 (XVII), the following principles:

(a) The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter;

(b) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;

(c) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter;

6. *Invites* Member States to submit in writing to the Secretary-General, before 1 July 1964, any views or suggestions they may have regarding the principles enumerated in paragraph 5 above, and further urges those Member States which have not already done so to submit by that date their views in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1815 (XVII);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate to Member States, before the beginning of the nineteenth session, the comments requested in paragraph 6 above.

1281st plenary meeting,
16 December 1963.

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The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the above resolution, appointed the members of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States.⁶

The Special Committee will be composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DAHOMEY, FRANCE, GHANA, GUATEMALA, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LEBANON, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, POLAND, ROMANIA, SWEDEN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA.

1967 (XVIII). Question of methods of fact-finding

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 the principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered is mentioned as one of the principles to be studied at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing the need to promote further development and strengthening of various means of settling disputes, as described in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that, in Article 33 of the Charter, inquiry is mentioned as one of the peaceful means by which the parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall seek a solution,

Considering further that inquiry, investigation and other methods of fact-finding are also referred to in other instruments of a general or regional nature,

Believing that an important contribution to the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the prevention of such disputes could be made by providing for impartial fact-finding within the framework of international organizations and in bilateral and multilateral conventions,

Taking into account that, with regard to methods of fact-finding in international relations, a considerable practice is available to be studied for the purpose of the progressive development of such methods,

Believing that such a study might include the feasibility and desirability of establishing a special international body for fact-finding or of entrusting to an existing organization fact-finding responsibilities complementary to existing arrangements and without prejudice to the right of parties to any dispute to seek other peaceful means of settlement of their own choice,

1. *Invites* Member States to submit in writing to the Secretary-General, before 1 June 1964, any views they may have on this subject and requests the Secretary-General to communicate these comments to Member States before the beginning of the nineteenth session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study the relevant aspects of the problem under consideration and to report on the results of such study to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session and to the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States established under Assembly resolution 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee to include in its deliberations the subject-matter mentioned in the last preambular paragraph of the present resolution.

1281st plenary meeting,
16 December 1963

1968 (XVIII). Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1816 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Recalling that the General Assembly, as early as 1947, by its resolution 176 (II) of 21 November 1947, requested the Governments of Member States to take appropriate measures to extend the teaching of international law in all its phases, including its development and codification, in universities and institutions of higher education,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁷ which contains certain practical suggestions relating to the proclamation of a United Nations decade of international law and to an initial programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law,

Taking into account the valuable proposals, suggestions and information submitted by Member States and international organizations and institutions,

Believing that the promotion, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law and its teaching in

⁶ See A/5689.

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 72, document A/5585.

universities and institutions of higher education contribute to the progressive development of international law and to friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Believing further that, for the practical implementation of the provisions of resolution 1816 (XVII), a comprehensive study of the suggestions and proposals made by Member States, international organizations and institutions as well as by the Secretary-General is required,

1. *Decides* to establish a Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law—composed of Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary and Ireland—for the purpose of drawing up a practical plan and proposals, taking into account:

(a) The suggestions made by the Secretary-General in his report;

(b) The proposals, suggestions and information submitted by Member States and by international organizations and institutions;

(c) The views and suggestions made by the representatives of Member States during the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the General Assembly;

(d) Any other proposals or views which Member States may submit to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Special Committee before 15 February 1964;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with such facilities and assistance as may be made available within existing resources;

4. *Decides* to include an item entitled "Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law" in the provisional agenda of its nineteenth session, to be discussed by the Sixth Committee as early as possible at that session.

*1281st plenary meeting,
16 December 1963.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1816 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Recalling that the General Assembly, as early as 1947, by its resolution 176 (II) of 21 November 1947, requested the Governments of Member States to take appropriate measures to extend the teaching of international law in all its phases, including its development and codification, in universities and institutions of higher education,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁷ which contains certain practical suggestions relating to the proclamation of a United Nations decade of international law and to an initial programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law,

1. *Requests* the Technical Assistance Committee to consider the report of the Secretary-General and to advise the Special Committee, established under reso-

lution 1968 A (XVIII) above, and the General Assembly, in the light of this report, on the extent to which technical assistance programmes for the purpose of strengthening the practical application of international law could be implemented within the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, with particular attention to the kinds of technical assistance which would be acceptable under existing objects and principles of the Expanded Programme;

2. *Invites* the Technical Assistance Committee, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 1768 (XVII) of 23 November 1962 and 1797 (XVII) of 11 December 1962, at a suitable time in its consideration of the annual levels of the Secretary-General's initial estimates for part V of the regular budget, to include in its recommendations such views as it may deem necessary on the question of the possible provision of funds under part V for programmes of technical assistance in the field of international law.

*1281st plenary meeting,
16 December 1963.*

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1816 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Recalling that the General Assembly, as early as 1947, by its resolution 176 (II) of 21 November 1947, requested the Governments of Member States to take appropriate measures to extend the teaching of international law in all its phases, including its development and codification, in universities and institutions of higher education,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁷ which contains certain practical suggestions relating to the proclamation of a United Nations decade of international law and to an initial programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to collect from Member States on a periodic basis detailed information on training in international law offered by their universities and institutions of higher education and to transmit it to the Secretary-General for circulation to Member States;

2. *Invites* Member States to offer foreign students fellowships in the field of international law at their universities and institutions of higher education;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to consider the inclusion, in their programmes of cultural exchange, of provision for the exchange of teachers, students and experts, as well as books and other publications in the field of international law;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform organizations or institutions in the field of international law of topics which are before the Sixth Committee, the International Law Commission or other organs of the United Nations dealing with legal problems, so that such organizations or institutions might consider including these topics in their own programmes of work;

5. *Invites* Member States, interested international or national organizations and institutions or individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations programmes of technical assistance to promote the

teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to accept on behalf of the United Nations contributions made specifically for this purpose;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly accordingly.

*1281st plenary meeting,
16 December 1963.*