

terms authorized the Council of the League of Nations to invite additional States to become parties, and thus were not intended to be closed to new States,

Further noting that since the Council of the League ceased to exist a large number of new States have come into being and that many of them have been unable to become parties to the treaties in question for lack of an invitation to accede,

Recalling the recommendation made by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its final session that its Members should facilitate in every way the assumption by the United Nations of functions and powers entrusted to the League of Nations under international agreements of a technical and non-political character,⁵

Further recalling that the General Assembly, in resolution 24 (I) of 12 February 1946, declared that the United Nations was willing in principle to assume the exercise of certain functions and powers previously entrusted to the League of Nations under international agreements,

1. *Decides* that the General Assembly is the appropriate organ of the United Nations to exercise the power conferred by multilateral treaties of a technical and non-political character on the Council of the League of Nations to invite States to accede to those treaties;

2. *Records* that those Members of the United Nations which are parties to the treaties referred to above assent by the present resolution to the decision set forth in paragraph 1 above and express their resolve to use their good offices to secure the co-operation of the other parties to the treaties so far as this may be necessary;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) As depositary of the treaties referred to above, to bring to the notice of any party which is not a Member of the United Nations the terms of the present resolution;

(b) To transmit copies of the present resolution to States Members of the United Nations which are parties to those treaties;

(c) To consult, where necessary, with the States referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above and with the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned as to whether any of the treaties in question have ceased to be in force, have been superseded by later treaties, have otherwise ceased to be of interest for accession by additional States, or require action to adapt them to contemporary conditions;

(d) To report on these matters to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite each State which is a Member of the United Nations or member of a specialized agency or a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or has been designated for this purpose by the General Assembly, and which otherwise is not eligible to become a party to the treaties in question, to accede thereto by depositing an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

5. *Decides* to place on the provisional agenda of its nineteenth session an item entitled "General multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations".

*1259th plenary meeting,
18 November 1963.*

⁵ League of Nations, *Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 194*, p. 57 (resolution of 18 April 1946).

1966 (XVIII). Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1505 (XV) of 12 December 1960, 1686 (XVI) of 18 December 1961 and 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, which affirm the importance of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification and making it a more effective means of furthering the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter,

Having decided in paragraph 2 of resolution 1815 (XVII) to undertake, pursuant to Article 13 of the Charter, a study of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter with a view to their progressive development and codification, so as to secure their more effective application, and accordingly to study at the eighteenth session the four principles enumerated in paragraph 3 thereof,

1. *Decides* to establish a Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States—composed of Member States to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, taking into consideration the principle of equitable geographical representation and the necessity that the principal legal systems of the world should be represented—which would draw up a report containing, for the purpose of the progressive development and codification of the four principles so as to secure their more effective application, the conclusions of its study and its recommendations, taking into account in particular:

(a) The practice of the United Nations and of States in the application of the principles established in the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) The comments submitted by Governments on this subject in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1815 (XVII);

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

2. *Recommends* the Governments of the States designated members of the Special Committee, in view of the general importance and the technical aspect of the item, to appoint jurists as their representatives on the Special Committee;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee to start its work as soon as possible and to submit its report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-operate with the Special Committee in its work, and to provide all the services and facilities necessary for its meetings, including:

(a) A systematic summary of the comments, statements, proposals and suggestions of Member States on this item;

(b) A systematic summary of the practice of the United Nations and of views expressed in the United Nations by Member States in respect of the four principles;

(c) Such other material as he deems relevant;

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

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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.