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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
TWENTIETH REGULAR SESSION

21 September 1965

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INTRODUCTION

The twentieth regular session of the General Assembly will open at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 21 September 1965, at United Nations Headquarters.

Up to 3 September, the Assembly has been asked to consider 105 items -- the largest number in the history of the Organization. The majority of items concern matters which were on the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session and which the Assembly did not examine at that session.

Items proposed for the twentieth session are on three lists: the provisional agenda, the supplementary list, and the list of additional items.

The provisional agenda (A/5950 and Corr.1), issued on 23 July, has 98 items. Besides recurring questions -- such as annual reports of the Secretary-General and of the Councils -- it includes items ordered for inclusion by the Assembly at previous sessions and items proposed by other principal organs, by Member States and by the Secretary-General.

Rule 12 of the Assembly's rules of procedure requires the provisional agenda to be communicated to Members at least 60 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/5970) was issued on 27 August and contains six items. Under rule 14, any Member, or principal organ of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the opening of the regular session, request inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda.

Up to 3 September, one additional item had been proposed for inclusion. Rule 15 allows inclusion of additional items "of an important and urgent character" proposed less than 30 days before a regular session, or during a session, provided the Assembly so decides by a majority of Members present and voting.

This press release, which covers events through 3 September, contains notes on all items proposed for consideration. They are numbered as they appear on the provisional agenda and the supplementary list. However, this is not necessarily the order in which they will appear on the final agenda as adopted by the Assembly.

ITEMS ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of session

The Assembly elects its President at each session. The Chairman of the delegation of the previous President occupies the Chair, until the election. Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana) was President of the nineteenth session.

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

At the opening of the first plenary meeting and just before the end of the final meeting, the President invites representatives to rise for a minute of silent prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials

At the beginning of the session, the Assembly appoints, on the proposal of the President, a nine-member Committee to examine and report on the credentials of representatives. The Committee's report is submitted for approval towards the end of the session.

4. Election of President

The President is elected by secret ballot and by a simple majority. There are no nominations. Past Assembly Presidents were:

Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium (first regular session)
Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil (first special session and second regular session)
Jose Arce of Argentina (second special session)
Herbert V. Evatt of Australia (third regular session)
Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines (fourth regular session)
Nasrollah Entezam of Iran (fifth regular session)
Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico (sixth regular session)
Lester B. Pearson of Canada (seventh regular session)
Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India (eighth regular session)
Felco M. van Kleffens of the Netherlands (ninth regular session)
Jose Maza of Chile (tenth regular session)
Rudecindo Ortega of Chile (first and second emergency special sessions)
Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand (eleventh regular session)
Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand (twelfth regular session and third emergency special session)
Charles Malik of Lebanon (thirteenth regular session)
Victor Andres Belaunde of Peru (fourteenth regular session and fourth emergency special session)
Frederick H. Boland of Ireland (fifteenth session and third special session)
Mongi Slim of Tunisia (sixteenth regular session)
Muhammad Zafarulla Khan of Pakistan (seventeenth regular session and fourth special session)
Carlos Sosa Rodriguez of Venezuela (eighteenth regular session)
Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana (nineteenth regular session).

5. Main Committees, election of officers

The Assembly has seven Main Committees, on which all Member States are represented. They are: First Committee (Political and Security); Special Political Committee; Second Committee (Economic and Financial); Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural); Fourth (Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories); Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary); and Sixth Committee (Legal).

Each Main Committee elects its Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur by secret ballot.

The seven Chairmen are elected as follows:

- (a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (c) One representative from a Latin American State;
- (d) One representative from a Western European or other State;
- (e) The seventh chairmanship to rotate in alternate years between representatives of States referred to in (c) and (d).

The Main Committees examine and make recommendations on matters referred to them by the Assembly in plenary session. Their decisions are made by a majority of the members present and voting. Committee recommendations go to the Assembly in plenary for final action.

6. Election of Vice-Presidents

For the 17 vice-presidencies, the Assembly elects Member States, not individuals, and the heads of the delegations of the elected States serve in these posts. Elections are by secret ballot and by simple majority.

The Assembly decided in 1963 that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected according to the following pattern:

- 1.
 - (a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;
 - (b) One from an Eastern European State;
 - (c) Three from Latin American States;
 - (d) Two from Western European and other States;
 - (e) Five from the permanent members of the Security Council.
- 2. The election of the President of the General Assembly will, however, have the effect of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

7. Notification by Secretary-General under Article 12 (2) of Charter

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter provides that, "While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests."

As required by paragraph 2 of the same Article, the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Council, submits at each Assembly session a list of matters relative to the maintenance of peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and also of matters with which the Council has ceased to deal. The notification is issued on the opening day of the session.

The Assembly normally takes note of the communication without debate.

8. Adoption of agenda

The provisional agenda (A/5950 and Corr.1), supplementary list (A/5950) and requests for inclusion of additional items are considered first by the General Committee, an advisory body concerned with the agenda and organizational matters.

The Committee, composed of the President, the 17 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees, makes recommendations as to whether each proposed item should be placed on the agenda and on the allocation of items to the Main Committees and the plenary. Approval of its recommendations by the Assembly requires a majority of Members present and voting.

The Assembly rules of procedure do not permit the General Committee to discuss the substance of an item except in so far as this bears on the question of its inclusion and what priority should be accorded to an item recommended for inclusion.

9. Admission of new Members

The Security Council voted unanimously on 15 March 1965 to recommend to the Assembly that Gambia be admitted to membership in the United Nations (A/5911 and S/RES/200). Gambia had applied for membership on 18 February, the day it became independent (A/5893 and S/3197).

Admission of Gambia would bring the membership of the United Nations to 115 -- 51 original Members and 64 admitted by decision of the Organization.

In a letter dated 26 August (A/5951 and S/6645), the Maldives Islands applied for membership, and in a letter dated 2 September (A/5956 and S/6645) Singapore made a similar application. The Security Council has not yet taken up these requests.

Under Article 4 of the Charter, admission of a State to membership is effected "by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council". The Council's recommendation requires an affirmative vote of seven members of the Council, including the concurring votes of the permanent members. Decisions on admission of new Members require a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly.

10. General debate

At the beginning of each Assembly session, heads of delegations express the views of their Governments on current political, economic, social and related matters.

11. Report of Secretary-General on work of Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to report each year to the Assembly on the work of the Organization. His report presents an account of United Nations activities in all fields -- political and security, economic and social, technical co-operation, human rights, Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, legal, financial, and administrative and personnel -- from 16 June 1964 to 15 June 1965.

The introduction to the report (A/6001/Add.1) will be issued separately before the opening of the session. It will deal with major issues confronting the United Nations.

The Assembly normally takes note of the report without formal discussion.

12. Report of Security Council

Article 24 of the Charter requires the Security Council to submit annual reports to the Assembly. This year's report (A/6002) covers the period 16 July 1964 to 15 July 1965. During that period the Council dealt with the following substantive matters (listed chronologically): the United States complaint against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Cyprus, the Malaysian complaint against Indonesia, Greek-Turkish relations, admission of new Members, Syrian and Israeli complaints of Armistice Agreement violations, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Southern Rhodesia, the Dominican Republic, and the Senegalese complaint against Portugal.

The Assembly normally takes note of the Council's report without debate.

13. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The report describes the work of the Council during the period 16 August 1964 to 31 July 1965 and includes an account of decisions taken at the Council's resumed thirty-seventh and the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions (A/6003).

The main topics covered by the report are the United Nations Development Decade; a review of the Council's role and functions; economic and social consequences of disarmament; world economic trends; economic planning and projections; industrial development; development of resources and transport; science and technology; international financial problems; regional co-operation; programmes of technical co-operation; social questions; human rights; special questions, including refugee problems and assistance in cases of natural disaster; matters of co-ordination and relations with specialized agencies, consultation with non-governmental organizations, constitutional and organizational questions, and budgetary implications of the work programme.

In an introduction to the report, the Council's President for 1965, Akira Matsui of Japan, draws up a balance-sheet of action which he terms "remarkably positive". He states that the results achieved up to the mid-point of the Development Decade were "disappointing", with the gap between the rich and poor countries widening steadily. Nevertheless, the Council seemed to have accepted the idea "that a fresh, bold and imaginative impetus might, despite the lags which have occurred so far, lead it towards the targets which it set itself at the beginning of this Decade".

At its nineteenth session, the General Assembly noted receipt of the Council's report covering the period 3 August 1963 to 15 August 1964 (A/5803), but did not discuss it.

14. Report of the Trusteeship Council

The report of the Trusteeship Council (A/6004), covering the period 30 June 1964 to 30 June 1965, deals with its thirty-second session, held from 28 May to 30 June. The report gives an account of the annual review of conditions in two of the three remaining Trust Territories: New Guinea and Nauru, both administered by Australia. In the case of Nauru, Australia administers the Territory on behalf of itself, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

As to the third Trust Territory -- the United States-administered Pacific Islands -- the Trusteeship Council reports to the Security Council, as this Territory is designated a strategic area (S/6490).

The Council examined the reports of its 1965 Visiting Mission to New Guinea and Nauru in conjunction with the annual reports of the Administering Authority on the Territories.

On Nauru, the Council noted in its report that the Administering Authority had decided not to proceed with the plan for resettlement of Nauruans on Curtis Island, off the coast of Australia, when the phosphate deposits on Nauru are depleted.

The Council also noted that this decision was taken because the Administering Authority was unable to satisfy fully the condition of Nauruans that they be in a position to resettle in their new home as an independent people.

The Council endorsed the view of its Mission, which visited Nauru early this year, that the idea of resettlement should not be abandoned.

It urged the Administering Authority to accede to the desire of the Nauruans that further discussions on independence be held in 1967. It welcomed the decision to establish, by January 1966, legislative and executive councils. It noted that the Nauruans had proposed the target date of 31 January 1968 for the Territory's independence.

With regard to New Guinea, administered by Australia, the Council noted that the House of Assembly had begun to play an important role in the affairs of the land.

The Council suggested that the gap between a fully representative parliament and a fully responsible government be bridged and that preparation for such a transition should be one of the main tasks of the House of Assembly.

The Council expressed satisfaction that Australia had accepted the main recommendations of an economic survey carried out by the International Bank and suggested that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the House of Assembly, draw up a plan for the Territory's economic development.

The Council accepted the finding of its Visiting Mission that the majority of the people who spoke to the Mission believed that the Territory was not yet ready for self-government or independence, that the people themselves would decide the question. However, the Council considered that the Administering Authority and the elected representatives of the Territory should keep the people "aware of the decision they are to make in regard to their future".

15. Report of International Atomic Energy Agency

The annual report of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (transmitted as an attachment to A/5951) states that the most important event during the period covered, 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965, was the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (see item 27 of the provisional agenda). The Conference's evaluation of nuclear power is reflected in the greater stress on such matters in the Agency's work, the report declares.

A noteworthy expansion of safeguards activities, according to the report, is illustrated by the doubling in the past year -- from 12 to 24 -- of the number of safeguards agreements approved by the Board, which approved a revised safeguards system in February.

The report states that IAEA technical assistance has continued to be hampered by financial stringency; limitation of resources has led to modifications in the nuclear power and reactors programme.

The Agency has made a limited start on the use of nuclear energy for desalting water and is becoming the focal point for international co-operation on this subject, the Board reports. In addition, the Agency's work with isotopes and radiation sources and in health, safety and waste management is being carried out according to plan. The International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste began operations in October 1964 and an international scientific documentation centre is being set up.

A supplement to the Agency's report dealing with later developments, including action taken by the IAEA General Conference which is to meet in Tokyo for 10 days beginning 21 September, will be issued during the Assembly's session.

The IAEA, established in 1957, reports annually to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

16. Election of non-permanent members of Security Council

With amendments to Article 23 of the United Nations Charter coming into effect on 31 August 1965, the Security Council is to consist of five permanent members (China, France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States), and 10 non-permanent members.

Thus, in addition to filling vacancies resulting from the expiry on 31 December 1965 of the terms of office of three of the six non-permanent members now on the Council (Bolivia, Ivory Coast and Malaysia), the Assembly will be called upon to elect four more non-permanent members.

Elected members normally serve for a two-year term. However, in accordance with the Charter amendments, in the first election after enlargement of the Council, two of the four additional members will be chosen for a term of one year. The term of the newly elected members is to begin on 1 January 1966.

Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. In elections, the Charter calls for "due regard" to be "specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution".

In the resolution by which it decided to adopt the amendments (resolution 1991 A (XVIII) of 17 December 1963) the Assembly also decided that the 10 non-permanent members would be elected according to the following pattern: five from African and Asian States, one from Eastern European States, two from Latin American States, and two from Western European and other States.

On 30 December 1964, the Assembly agreed to a proposal made by its President, after consultation with Members, that Jordan would occupy a seat on the Council during 1965 and Mali occupy it during 1966, on the understanding that, if necessary ratifications of amendments to the Charter were forthcoming in the course of 1965 to enable the Council to be expanded, both Jordan and Mali would be enabled to occupy seats for the full two-year term. This agreement is to be taken into account during the elections at the twentieth session.

The following have served as non-permanent members of the Council:

Argentina (1946-49, 1959-60)

Australia (1946-47, 1956-57)

Belgium (1947-48, 1959-60)

Bolivia (1964-65)

Brazil (1946-47, 1951-52,
1954-55, 1963-64)

Canada (1946-49, 1956-59)

Ceylon (1960-61)

Chile (1952-53, 1961-62)

Colombia (1947-48, 1953-54,
1957-58)

Cuba (1949-50, 1956-57)

Czechoslovakia (1964)	Netherlands (1946, 1951-52, 1965-66)
Denmark (1953-54)	New Zealand (1954-55)
Ecuador (1950-51, 1960-61)	Norway (1949-50, 1963-64)
Ghana (1962-63)	Pakistan (1952-53)
Greece (1952-53)	Panama (1958-59)
India (1950-51)	Peru (1955-56)
Iran (1955-56)	Philippines (1957, 1963)
Ireland (1962)	Poland (1946-47, 1960)
Iraq (1957-58)	Romania (1962)
Italy (1959-60)	Sweden (1957-58)
Ivory Coast (1964-65)	Syria (1947-48)
Japan (1950-59)	Tunisia (1959-60)
Jordan (1965)	Turkey (1951-52, 1954-55, 1961)
Latvian (1953-54)	Ukraine (1946-49)
Liberia (1961)	United Arab Republic* (1961-62)
Malaysia (1965)	Uruguay (1965-66)
Mexico (1946)	Venezuela (1962-63)
Morocco (1963-64)	Yugoslavia (1950-51, 1956)

17. Election of members of Economic and Social Council

In accordance with the amended Article 61 of the Charter, which came into force on 31 August, the Economic and Social Council is to consist of 27 members, nine of which are to retire each year after a three-year term of office. Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. Retiring members are eligible for re-election.

The new amendment provides that, at the first election after enlargement of the Council from 18 to 27, in addition to the members elected in place of the six whose term of office expired at the end of that year, nine additional members are to be elected. Of these nine, the term of three is to expire at the end of one year, and of three others at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the Assembly. The term of all the newly elected members will begin on 1 January 1966.

* The United Arab Republic is represented by Egypt.

In resolution 1991 B (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, by which the Assembly decided to adopt the Charter amendments, it decided further that, without prejudice to the present distribution of seats on the Council, the nine additional members would be elected according to the following pattern: seven from African and Asian States, one from Latin American States, and one from Western European and other States.

The six members whose terms of office expire at the end of 1965 are Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Soviet Union and United Kingdom.

The present members of the Council are Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States.

18. Election of one member of Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council consists at present of four States administering Trust Territories (Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States), the three non-administering permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Soviet Union) and one non-administering member (Liberia) elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly.

The term of office of Liberia expires at the end of 1965.

Article 26 of the Charter requires the Assembly to elect as many Members to the Council as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.

19. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The present term of Felix Schwyter of Switzerland as High Commissioner expires on 31 December 1965. The High Commissioner is elected by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General, who also proposes the terms of appointment for Assembly approval.

Mr. Schwyter has served since 1 February 1961, his term being extended for two years from 1 January 1964. His predecessors were G.J. van Heeren Goedhart of the Netherlands (1951-1957) and Augusto R. Lindt of Switzerland (1958-1960). The Secretary-General has not made his nomination as yet.

(The report of the High Commissioner appears as item 16 of the provisional agenda.)

20. Appointment of members of Peace Observation Commission

The Commission was established by the Assembly in 1950 under the "Uniting for peace" resolution (377 (V)). Its purpose is to "observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tension the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security".

The two-year terms of the 14 members of the Commission -- China, Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay -- expired at the end of 1964 (A/5793), in the absence of a decision on the matter at the Assembly's nineteenth session.

21. United Nations Emergency Force:

(a) Report on the Force

The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established by the Assembly in November 1956. Its function is to guard and patrol the Armistice Demarcation Line in the Gaza Strip and along the International Frontier between Israel and the United Arab Republic in the Sinai Peninsula.

On 23 January 1965, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Major-General Syseno Sarmento of Brazil as Commander of UNEF to succeed Major-General Carlos Flores de Paiva Chaves, who had returned to Brazil in September because of a serious illness.

The Secretary-General's annual report on the Force covering a period beginning 1 August 1964, has not yet been issued.

(b) Cost estimates for maintenance of Force

Each year the Secretary-General submits to the Assembly a report on cost estimates for UNEF for the coming year. The report on estimates for 1966 is not yet available.

On 3 March, the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly (A/5737) his estimate that \$18,367,000 would be needed to maintain the Force during 1965, an increase of \$244,700 over the 1964 revised estimate of \$18,122,300. The increase was in connexion with reimbursement of extra costs incurred by Governments providing contingents.

Although it did not give its specific approval of these estimates, the nineteenth session of the Assembly, on 18 February, authorized the Secretary-General to spend in 1965, subject to statutory requirements, at a rate no higher than in 1964. Referring in his report to this authorization, U Thant stated that he would enforce strict economies, reducing locally recruited civilian personnel and deferring procurement wherever possible. However, he said, it was not up to him to decide that the Force should be drastically curtailed, and he hoped that Members would weigh the serious consequences likely to follow if, for financial reasons, the Force had to be drastically reduced or withdrawn.

The Secretary-General expressed the hope that Member Governments would make advance payments for the Force in amounts not less than 80 per cent of their assessed contributions for 1964, pending decisions by the Assembly on appropriations and assessments for 1965.

In appropriating money for UNEF for 1964 (resolution 1983 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963) the Assembly decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion \$2 million among all Member States in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for the United Nations budget. The balance of the amount appropriated was apportioned in the same way, except that countries defined as "economically less developed" were assessed at 42.5 per cent of their share under the regular scale. Members were asked to contribute voluntarily to make up the balance of the amount appropriated.

22. Report of Committee for International Co-operation Year

The Assembly has designated 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year. At the request of the Assembly (resolution 1907 (XVIII) of 21 November), Member States, inter-governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations are publicizing the activities of international co-operation in which they have been and are at present engaged.

The Assembly established a 12-member Committee to draw up and co-ordinate plans for the Year, taking into account the views and intentions of Governments and organizations, and to organize and prepare for United Nations activities.

The Committee's members are Argentina, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Liberia, Mexico and the United Arab Republic. Its Chairman is Paul Tremblay (Canada).

The Committee submitted an interim report on 17 December 1964 (A/5836). It summarized activities being organized by Member States to give greater publicity to United Nations efforts so as to achieve a deeper and wider understanding of the aims, purposes and achievements of the United Nations family of organizations. (Details of the plans of Member States are given in document A/AC.118/L.9 and addenda.)

Among the activities planned by the Committee and undertaken by the United Nations are: a commemorative session in San Francisco, 25 - 26 June 1965, attended by representatives of Member States; a series of seven lectures by speakers from all major regions of the world, at United Nations Headquarters, January - March; and two United Nations souvenir stamps issued on 26 June, in addition to others issued throughout the year by many national postal authorities.

The Committee plans to submit a final report to the Assembly after the conclusion of the International Co-operation Year.

23. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Reports of the Special Committee of 24

The Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism met this year under a directive of the Assembly at its nineteenth session which asked United Nations bodies with continuing responsibilities to continue their work during 1965. The Assembly on 10 February noted the receipt of the Committee's report on its work during 1964 (A/58CC and Corr.1 and Add.1-7).

During 1965, the Committee held three series of meetings, the first from 6 April to 17 May, in New York; the second from 23 May to 18 June, in Lusaka (Zambia), Dar-es-Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia); and the third began in New York on 17 August.

At its first series of meetings, the Committee discussed Southern Rhodesia and Aden. On Southern Rhodesia, it also heard two petitioners: Nathan Shamuyarira and James Mutambirwa. The Committee adopted a resolution on Southern Rhodesia on 22 April and a resolution on Aden on 17 May.

In the resolution on Southern Rhodesia, the Committee called on the United Kingdom Government to take urgent steps to cancel the elections being held in the Territory on 7 May 1965 on the basis of a constitution "rejected by the overwhelming majority" of the population. It also drew the Security Council's "immediate attention" to the "serious implications" of the elections.

The Committee further decided to study, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and United Nations agencies, the implications of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia.

In the resolution on Aden, the Committee "deplores the refusal" of the United Kingdom Government to implement previous resolutions on Aden. It asked the United Kingdom to end the state of emergency there, release political prisoners and convene a constitutional conference on the Territory's independence.

The Committee reaffirmed that the early removal of the military base in Aden was desirable and drew the Security Council's attention to the "grave situation" in the Territory.

At its meetings in Africa, the Committee discussed the following territories: (1) Southern Rhodesia; (2) territories administered by Portugal; (3) South West Africa; and (4) Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. The Committee also heard a number of petitioners regarding these territories.

In Lusaka, the Committee was primarily concerned with Southern Rhodesia. Among actions taken were: an appeal to the United Kingdom Government to seek the release of Joshua Nkomo, Ndabaningi Sithole and other nationalist leaders detained in Southern Rhodesia; an appeal to the United Kingdom to save the lives of political prisoners condemned to death in Southern Rhodesia; and a resolution drawing the Security Council's attention to the "extremely serious situation" which would arise in Southern Rhodesia if the executions were carried out.

In Dar-es-Salaam, the Committee's main concern was the Portuguese territories. In a resolution adopted on these territories, the Committee appealed to all States to grant the African populations of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other territories administered by Portugal "moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights".

The Committee called on all States, and, in particular, the military allies of Portugal within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to refrain from supplying that country with arms and munitions and all other forms of assistance so long as Portugal failed to renounce its colonial policy. It also requested the Security Council to consider putting into effect against Portugal appropriate measures to carry out its own resolutions regarding the Portuguese territories.

In Addis Ababa, the Committee adopted a resolution on South West Africa and one on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. In both resolutions, the Committee called on the General Assembly and the Security Council to take steps to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the peoples of those Territories vis-a-vis South Africa.

The Committee, also in Addis Ababa, adopted a resolution drawing on its experiences in Lusaka, Dar-es-Salaam and Addis Ababa. The Committee drew the attention of the Assembly and the Security Council to the "explosive situation" caused by the "intolerable behaviour" of Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; and recommended that each United Nations body, acting within its own competence, should take positive measures to ensure respect for the rights of the African populations in the region and to putting an end to the "dangerous activities" of Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

At its third series of meetings in New York, the Committee decided to consider the following items:

1. Report of the United Nations Representative for the Supervision of Elections in the Cook Islands (A/AC.109/L.228 and Corr.1).
2. Report of the Secretary-General on the best ways and means to ensure the economic independence of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (A/AC.109/133).
3. Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted by the Administering Powers under Article 73 e of the Charter.
4. Adoption of the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1965 to the General Assembly.

24. Report on Elections in Cook Islands

In response to General Assembly resolution 2005 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, the Secretary-General appointed Omar A.H. Adeel of the Sudan as the United Nations Representative to supervise and report on the elections held last April in the Cook Islands, a South Pacific Territory administered by New Zealand. He was also asked to observe and report on the subsequent proceedings in the newly elected Legislative Assembly concerning the draft constitution for the Territory.

Mr. Adeel, together with a team of five United Nations observers, arrived in the Cook Islands on 3 April. His report to the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism (A/AC.109/L.226 and Corr.1) and to the General Assembly (A/5962) on his mission was submitted on 30 June 1965.

The Representative reports the arrangements made by New Zealand for the conduct of the elections were in accordance with the law, that there was a fair degree of awareness by a large section of the population regarding the significance of the elections, and that the people were able to exercise their right of vote in complete freedom.

In a section dealing with the proceedings concerning the draft constitution, he says that the majority party in the new Legislative Assembly was able to ensure that its will prevailed. In equal measure, the minority party was effective in getting its suggestions incorporated in the decisions of the Assembly and, wherever it failed, in ensuring that its views were placed on record.

The Committee on the ending of colonialism, at its meetings in August 1965, took note of the report of the United Nations Representative for the Supervision of the Elections in the Cook Islands (A/AC.109/136).

New Zealand has informed the Assembly (A/5961) that the Constitution of the Cook Islands came into effect at midnight, 3 August.

(The Assembly adopted resolution 2005 (XIX) after New Zealand had informed the Secretary-General that the election process and the Legislative Assembly proceedings concerning the draft constitution were key parts of the process of self-determination by Cook Islanders, and that it was prepared to arrange facilities for United Nations supervision.)

25. Installation of mechanical means of voting

In 1964, mechanical voting equipment was installed in the General Assembly Hall on an experimental basis and preparatory work was carried out in two committee rooms to permit an eventual expansion of the system. The installation was authorized by the Assembly on 12 December 1963 (resolution 1957 (XVIII)).

The equipment is being rented for a second year for use during the twentieth session.

26. Report of Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for Purpose of Reviewing the Charter

In 1955, the Assembly decided that a general conference to review the Charter should be held at an appropriate date. It appointed a Committee consisting of all United Nations Members to consider the question of fixing a time and place for the conference, and its organization and procedures.

In 1957, 1959, 1961 and 1963, the Committee reported to the Assembly, without recommending a date for a review conference. The 1963 report stated that, while the merits of such a conference were recognized, there was general agreement that existing international circumstances were not propitious for holding

one. In each of those years the Assembly decided to keep the Committee in being and asked it to report within two years.

In 1963, the Committee reported general agreement that the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council should be expanded so as to reflect the increased membership of the United Nations. The Assembly subsequently called on Member States to ratify amendments to the United Nations Charter providing for such expansion. (See item 16.)

A meeting of the Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter is scheduled for 16 - 17 September at Headquarters. A report to the Assembly is expected to be approved at that time.

27. Third International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

This Conference, held in Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964, concentrated on one major aspect of atomic energy development: nuclear reactors and the engineering and economic aspects of atomic power.

It brought together 3,604 delegates, advisers and observers representing 77 States, 10 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and scientific institutions, and industrial concerns. Seven hundred and forty-seven papers appeared on the Conference programme. Eighteen Governments presented exhibits at a scientific exhibition, organized in conjunction with the Conference and visited by about 23,000 persons. Eighty-five films were shown during the Conference. Conference proceedings are being published in 16 volumes averaging 500 pages each.

The General Assembly, on 29 November 1962 (resolution 1770 (XVII)), requested the Secretary-General to arrange the Conference with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in co-operation with IAEA and in consultation with interested specialized agencies. Other Atomic Energy Conferences were held by the United Nations in 1955 and 1958.

In his report to the Assembly on the Conference (A/5913), the Secretary-General expresses his belief that the United Nations, in close co-operation with IAEA, should continue to be concerned with atomic energy and that the Assembly may consider that further international conferences on particular aspects of atomic energy should be held in the future. The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee also considered such conferences desirable, he reports. The concentration by the third Conference on one particular aspect of atomic energy seems justified as a basis for future conferences, he adds.

Reviewing the scientific content of the Conference, the Secretary-General notes that papers submitted to it reported an increase in installed nuclear capacity from five megawatts in 1955 to 5,000 megawatts by 1965 and an expected 20,000 megawatts by 1970. According to views expressed, more than half of the electricity needs of the larger industrial countries would be provided by nuclear generating stations by the turn of the century.

Capital and fuel costs of nuclear power reactors are low enough to make large units competitive with conventional stations in most major power-consuming areas of the world, according to information presented to the Conference.

The use of nuclear energy for combined electricity production and the desalination of water excited great interest, the Secretary-General states. Improved methods of disposal of radioactive waste, such as incorporating it in glass, were described.

Papers on controlled fusion -- the hydrogen-into-helium process that powers the sun -- reported remarkable progress, with a greater recognition of the difficulties to be overcome. The general feeling was that man would eventually achieve controlled fusion, though opinions differed on how long this might take, states the Secretary-General.

26. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

The Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, composed of five North Atlantic Treaty Organization Powers, five Warsaw Pact countries and eight States not parties to either treaty, has been meeting periodically in Geneva since March 1962.

The members are: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. (France has not attended any of the meetings.)

The present series of meetings began on 27 July and is continuing.

The United Nations Disarmament Commission, a body composed of all United Nations Members, met from 21 April to 16 June 1965. It was convened following a request by the Soviet Union which asked it to help chart specific courses for the Geneva Committee, since the Assembly had not considered the question of disarmament at its nineteenth session.

During its session the Commission adopted two resolutions: a 36-Power proposal (DC/224) recommending that the Assembly give urgent consideration to the question of convening a World Disarmament Conference (see item 98) and a 29-Power proposal (DC/225) recommending the reconvening of the Disarmament Committee and setting guidelines and priorities for its work.

In the 29-Power resolution, besides reaffirming the Assembly's call upon all States to become parties to the partial test ban treaty, the Commission made a number of recommendations to the Disarmament Committee. These were that the Committee should (1) reconvene to resume urgently its efforts to develop a treaty on disarmament under effective international control, and to consider all proposals for measures to relax international tension and halt and reverse the arms race; (2) consider as a matter of priority the question of extending the scope of the partial test ban treaty to cover underground tests; (3) also accord special priority to the consideration of the question of a treaty or convention to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, giving close attention to various suggestions that agreement could be facilitated by adopting a programme of certain related measures; (4) keep in mind the principle of converting to programmes of economic and social advancement of the developing countries a substantial part of the resources gradually released by the reduction of military expenditures.

29. 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 Conference of the Fifteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

On 21 November 1961 and in December 1962, the Assembly asked that views of Governments be sought on the possibility of convening a special conference to sign a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons for war purposes.

In all, 67 replies were received: 31 expressed favourable views, 26 were negative or expressed doubts, and five did not fall into either category.

On 27 November 1963, the Assembly asked the Fifteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to study urgently the question of convening such a conference and report to the nineteenth session. The original proposal for convening the conference was made by Ethiopia during that Committee's discussion in 1964. The Committee, however, did not take any decision on this proposal.

During the Disarmament Commission's proceedings in 1965, the Soviet Union submitted a draft resolution which would have called on all States to bring about the conclusion of the proposed convention and call a special conference of all States for this purpose, not later than the first half of 1966. Under the draft, the Commission would also have invited States possessing nuclear weapons to declare, pending conclusion of the convention, that they would not use them first. This draft was not, however, pressed to a vote.

30. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

This item was proposed by India for the eighteenth session of the Assembly shortly before the treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water was signed by the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States on 5 August 1963 in Moscow. Subsequently, a number of other States acceded to the treaty.

Discussion on this item at the 1963 Assembly session centred on the banning of nuclear tests under ground.

In resolution 1910 (XVIII), adopted on 27 November 1963, the Assembly noted with approval the signing of the test ban treaty; called on all States to become parties to it; requested the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to continue, "with a sense of urgency", its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble of the treaty;* and requested the Eighteen-Nation Committee to report to the General Assembly.

The last report (A/5731) of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, on its 16th session, notes that no specific agreement had been reached on questions before it, but lists in an annex, among documents submitted, a joint statement by the Governments of the Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States issued on the first anniversary of the signing of the test ban treaty.

The three-Power statement said that the treaty had "given our planet to a further strengthening of the peace" and had restricted the arms race, and it stressed the positive role played in the negotiations on this issue by the Secretary-General, U Thant. It also noted that more than 100 States had joined the original signatories to the treaty.

* In the preamble, the signatories state that they are seeking the discontinuance of all test explosions of all nuclear weapons for all time.

The statement pointed out that other positive steps had followed, in particular the banning of weapons of mass destruction from outer space and the cut-back by the three States of plutonium and enriched uranium production.

The three Governments, however, noted that "serious problems and differences remain". They pledged their intention to do everything possible "for the solution through negotiations of unresolved international problems".

The eight non-aligned members* of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, in a joint memorandum submitted to the Committee on 14 September 1964, noted that the major nuclear Powers had expressed their determination to continue negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty. They expressed regret that no progress had been achieved.

The eight nations stated that they recognized the fact that there were differences among the nuclear Powers on the question of identification and the need for verification of underground tests.

Nevertheless, they continued, they did not consider such obstacles insurmountable and "would, therefore, urge the nuclear Powers to take all immediate steps toward an agreement to ban all nuclear tests and to discontinue all such tests".

Such steps, in their view, could be facilitated by the exchange of scientific and other information or by the improvement of detection and identification techniques.

During the meeting of the Disarmament Commission in 1965, the Commission adopted a resolution, which, among other things, asked the Eighteen-Nation Committee to consider, as a matter of priority, the question of extending the scope of the partial test ban treaty to cover underground tests.

31. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is composed of 23 States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom and United States.

The Committee has a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and a Legal Subcommittee of which the above-named States are members.

* Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and United Arab Republic.

The Committee held its sixth session at United Nations Headquarters between 26 October and 6 November 1964 and decided to set up a working group composed of all members of the Committee to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

It also invited its Technical and Scientific Sub-Committee to study and submit a report on the possibility of establishing a civil world-wide navigation satellite system on a non-discriminatory basis; recommended United Nations sponsorship of the international sounding rocket facilities at Thumba, India; and took note of Brazil's intention to request United Nations sponsorship of a similar facility. (The Committee's report is in A/5785.)

On 27 May 1965, the Committee met to elect Kurt Waldheim (Austria) as Chairman. It is to hold its seventh session early in October, preceded by meetings in September of its Working Group of the Whole. On 20 September, the Legal Sub-Committee, which last met in 1964, is to resume drafting international agreements on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space.

32. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

The Assembly will have before it the fourteenth and fifteenth* annual reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). The fourteenth report (A/5812) was not discussed at the nineteenth session.

The seven-member Commission was established by the Assembly on 7 October 1950 to "represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government of all Korea" and to carry out other functions relating to relief and rehabilitation.

The members of the Commission are Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. A four-member Committee, consisting of Australia, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, was created in 1956 with authority to act on behalf of the full Commission in Korea.

* The fifteenth report (A/6012) is not yet available.

On 13 December 1963, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1964 (XVIII)) requesting UNCURK to continue its work and reaffirming that United Nations objectives were "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".

The resolution also called upon "the North Korean authorities to accept those established United Nations objectives which have been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly".

With regard to the question of unification, the fourteenth UNCURK report states that "the Government of the Republic of Korea continued its adherence to the United Nations stand on Korean unification" and that the "communist authorities" in North Korea were "as negative as ever before in their rejection of the competence and authority of the world Organization to deal with the Korean question".

In this connexion, the Commission's fourteenth report notes that the North Korean authorities still maintain as a "vital pre-condition" for a peaceful settlement the withdrawal of United States troops from "South Korea". It also notes that the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea has declared that his Government will conduct "a positive diplomacy" aiming at unification "on the basis of the principles of liberal democracy".

33. Actions on the regional level to improve good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems

This item was submitted for inclusion in the Assembly agenda in 1963 by Romania, which noted, in an explanatory memorandum (A/5557), that the item had been on the agenda of the Assembly's fifteenth session, but had not been discussed. Since then, said Romania, there had been progress on "the idea of establishing denuclearized zones". Proposals existed for such zones in Northern and Central Europe, in the Balkans, and in the regions of the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas, as well as for other measures conducive to the improvement of international relations. The Assembly, Romania added, should examine these proposals and recommend "principles and measures of a nature to facilitate the negotiation and conclusion of such regional agreements between the States concerned".

The item was included in the agenda at the eighteenth session, but consideration was deferred by the Assembly until the nineteenth session. Since the item was not discussed at that session either, it has been transferred to the 1965 provisional agenda.

34. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

This Committee was established by the Assembly in 1955 to collect, study and disseminate information on the effects of atomic radiation. Since then, it has reported annually to the Assembly. In 1958 and in 1962, it submitted "comprehensive" reports, and in 1964 it up-dated the 1962 report by reviewing subsequent information on radio-active contamination of the environment due to nuclear explosions and on risks of carcinogenesis arising from the exposure of man to ionizing radiation.

This year the Committee will hold its session in Geneva from 15 to 26 November. Its report, which is expected to be a short one, will be submitted thereafter to the twentieth session of the Assembly.

The Committee is composed of scientists from 15 nations: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Soviet Union, Sweden, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

35. Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), whose operations are financed by voluntary contributions, provides relief, education, training and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine now living in Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. As of 30 June 1965, the number of refugees on the Agency's ration rolls totalled 874,594.

The Agency began work in May 1950, following adoption of Assembly resolution 302 (IV) on 8 December 1949, and its present mandate expires on 30 June 1966. The Assembly will, therefore, have to decide at its twentieth session whether to continue UNRWA and, if so, for how long.

The Commissioner-General of the Agency, Laurence Michelmore, is assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of Belgium, France, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. His report to the Assembly for the year ended 30 June 1965 (A/6013) will be issued later.

In 1963, the Assembly, under resolution 1912 (XVIII), called upon the Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) of December 1948, which refers to the repatriation or compensation of the refugees. The Assembly also directed attention to the Agency's "precarious" financial position and urged increased contributions.

On 10 February 1965, the Assembly, under resolution 2002 (XIX), recalled that the mandate of the Agency was to expire on 30 June 1965 and decided to extend it for a further year, without prejudice to existing resolutions or to the positions of interested parties.

36. The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

The Special Committee was established by the Assembly in 1962 to keep under review the racial policies of the Government of South Africa. It reports to the Assembly or the Security Council, or to both, from time to time, as appropriate.

In 1963, the Assembly asked the Committee to continue its work and appealed to all States to take measures, separately and collectively, with a view to dissuading the South African Government from pursuing its racial policies (resolution 1978 A (XVIII) of 16 December).

Members of the Committee are: Algeria, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines and Somalia.

The Committee's report to the Assembly and the Council (A/5957 and S/6605) reviews the Committee's work, analyses the main elements of the situation in South Africa, indicates the need for urgent and decisive international measures, and contains the Special Committee's recommendations.

The recommendations* call for economic sanctions and related measures; relief and assistance to victims of racial discrimination and repression, including the establishment of a United Nations trust fund for voluntary contributions; dissemination of information; promoting consultations among South Africans; investigation of the treatment of prisoners; promoting action by inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations; and budgetary and other support for the efforts of the Special Committee. In addition, the Committee recommends that its membership be enlarged to ensure a wider geographical distribution.

* A summary was given in press release GA/AP/64.

On 16 June, the Committee submitted a special report (A/5932) stating that, in view of the South African Government's intransigence and its intensification of apartheid policies, decisive mandatory measures should be taken under Chapter VII of the Charter. Economic sanctions, the Committee added, were the only effective peaceful means to resolve the situation in South Africa.

Earlier, on 27 February, an Expert Committee set up by the Security Council reported on measures which the Council might take (S/6210 and Add.1). It stated that the effectiveness of any measures depended on their universality and the genuine desire of those imposing them.

(b) Report of the Secretary-General

Under part B of resolution 1978 (XVIII), the Secretary-General was asked by the Assembly "to seek ways and means of providing relief and assistance, through the appropriate international agencies, to the families of all persons persecuted by the Government of the Republic of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of apartheid".

The report of the Secretary-General (A/5850 and Add.1) states that he transmitted to Member States on 30 October 1964 an appeal, adopted by the Special Committee, to contribute urgently and generously to existing relief organizations, pending the conclusion of other appropriate arrangements. By the end of June, replies had been received from the Governments of India, Sweden, Guinea, Netherlands, Pakistan and Denmark.

37. Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The work of the United Nations trade and development machinery during its first year of existence will be reviewed in a report by the United Nations Trade and Development Board. The report will be issued after the Board has concluded its second session, under way in Geneva from 24 August to 14 September.

At its first session, held at Headquarters from 5 to 30 April 1965, the 55-member Board set up four permanent committees to deal, respectively, with commodities, manufactures, shipping, and "invisibles" (factors such as interest on debt, freight charges, and tourists' spending) and financing related to trade. The Board also determined the terms of reference of these subsidiary organs and adopted plans for future work. (The provisional report of the first session is in TD/B/L.31.)

In the fields of commodities and manufactures, a number of meetings were held during the year, both by special committees and working groups and by the two main Committees concerned, whose reports are before the current session of the Board.

The Committee on Commodities held its first session in Geneva from 19 July to 7 August. After studying the situation in 13 primary commodities, it expressed belief that cocoa, sugar and coffee gave cause for "immediate concern", and that "close attention" was required for the other 10 products: copper, cotton, iron ore, lead and zinc, rice, rubber, tea, tobacco and vegetable oils.

As to cocoa, the Committee called for a special meeting of a working party in October to consider short-term measures, including a temporary floor price for cocoa; an emergency fund to provide loans to producing countries withholding cocoa supplies from the market; the possibility for increased cocoa imports by socialist countries of eastern Europe; and the immediate removal of all customs duties and "drastic" reduction of internal fiscal charges hampering trade in cocoa and cocoa products.

With regard to long-term measures, the working party met last June and will meet again not later than January 1966 to consider whether the United Nations Cocoa Conference might be resumed in the spring of 1966 in order to negotiate an International Cocoa Agreement. The United Nations Cocoa Conference met in Geneva in September 1963 but adjourned without reaching agreement.

Regarding sugar, the Committee on Commodities considered a number of remedial measures which will be brought to the attention of a United Nations Sugar Conference to be held in Geneva from 20 September to 15 October for the purpose of negotiating a new international sugar agreement. All members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development have been invited to participate. Moreover, the Committee set up a permanent group to deal with problems arising from the competition between natural products and synthetics or other substitutes; and established a permanent sub-committee to function when the Committee is not in session.

The Committee on Manufactures held the first part of its first session in Geneva from 10 to 20 August and will resume its work on 25 October. It examined a report by a special committee on preferences and recommended the setting up of a subsidiary group to consider further the question of extension of preferences in favour of exports from developing countries in the field of manufactures and semi-manufactures.

The Committee approved a work programme which, in addition to the question of preferences, includes promotion of measures designed to diversify and expand the exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing to developed countries, and establishment of facilities for increasing the flow of trade information and the development of market research.

The Secretariat was also asked to carry out general studies on the world demand for and supply of manufactures and semi-manufactures of actual and potential export interest to developing countries, and on the effects of tariff and non-tariff barriers on the markets for such articles.

The Board's second session, in addition to considering the reports of the Committees on Commodities and Manufactures, will: review the effect given so far to recommendations made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva in 1964; consider the results of the Conference on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries held in New York, 7 June - 8 July; take up problems arising in the trade relations between countries having different economic and social systems; decide on a number of organizational matters, and consider arrangements for the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which normally will meet at least every three years.

The 55-member Board is responsible for carrying out UNCTAD functions between sessions of the full Conference, which consists of the 124 members of the United Nations and related agencies.

The Conference machinery was set up by the General Assembly on 30 December 1964 (resolution 1995 (XIX)), on recommendation of the 1964 Geneva Conference.

38. Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to developing countries

The Assembly, in resolution 1938 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, requested the establishment, by the Economic and Social Council, of a standing committee or any other appropriate machinery: to review the inflow of international assistance and development capital to developing countries, as well as the outflow of capital from these countries; and to serve as an advisory body on matters relating to the nature and volume of these flows with a view to accelerating the economic development of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh session (1964), the Council considered the matter but took no action on the proposed machinery.

The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to review the problems posed in recent United Nations reports concerning the international flow of long-term capital and official donations. He was asked to submit proposals concerning the most "meaningful and comprehensive" annual presentation of data on capital flows and aid, in order to contribute to the assessment of the adequacy of capital, particularly international capital, available to developing countries, in the light of the objectives of the Development Decade.

The Secretary-General prepared for consideration at the nineteenth session a report (A/5732) which examined various concepts of capital in the context of domestic income and expenditure flows, and of the international transactions of the developing countries. It also considered ways of measuring the financial and real contribution of external resources to the growth of developing countries.

Other documents on the question available to the nineteenth session were: a report (E/3917) entitled "International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1960-62" which examines the flow of funds from developed countries, the flow of funds to the developing countries, and the international economic assistance of the centrally planned economies during the period; a related study, "Financing for an expansion of international trade", dealing with a number of major problems and policy issues relating to international aid and trade and incorporated in chapter 6 of the World Economic Survey, 1963 (E/3908); and a report (E/3905 and Add.1) dealing with economic, legal and administrative measures recently introduced in capital-supplying countries and in developing countries, and also at the international level, for the encouragement of the flow of private capital to developing countries.

This question will also be considered in the light of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. These include a Conference recommendation that each economically advanced country should endeavour to supply financial resources to developing countries of a minimum net amount approaching, as nearly as possible, 1 per cent of its national income, and that the rate of interest on Government loans to developing countries should not normally exceed 3 per cent.

The Assembly will also have before it a resolution adopted in August by the Economic and Social Council (1086 (XXXIX)) calling on Governments of developed Member States to give early sympathetic consideration to making their

terms of lending substantially more favourable to the developing countries by such methods as extending the period of repayment, reducing interest rates and providing a period of grace as to both interest and repayment of principal.

The Assembly is also expected to have the findings of a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General at the request of the Council. This group will give further consideration to the problem of concepts and methodology in the measurement of flows of capital and aid to developing countries, and will submit proposals for improving the presentation of the data in the light of the objectives of the Development Decade.

39. Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund

The Assembly decided in principle at its fifteenth session that a United Nations capital development fund should be set up. At the same time, it established, under resolution 1521 (XV) of December 1960, a Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund to consider measures necessary to carry out its decision. The Assembly took action in 1963 (resolution 1930 (XVIII)) on the report of the Committee.

Acting on a recommendation of that Committee, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of practical steps to transform the United Nations Special Fund into a capital development fund in such a way as to include both pre-investment and investment activities.

The Assembly requested that the study be circulated to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the Economic and Social Council. It also instructed the Committee to formulate recommendations, in the light of the views of the Conference and the Council.

The Trade Conference considered the study (E/3947), and recommended that the capital development fund should start operations at an early date to finance on favourable terms, in all developing countries, national and regional development plans, programmes and projects, particularly in the field of industrialization. The Conference also recommended that resources of the fund be derived from voluntary contributions.

Ten countries with market economies, described as the main potential contributors to such a fund if created, expressed opposition to its creation.

The Council, at its thirty-seventh session, considered the study and a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Conference resolution on the subject. The Council took no formal action.

Following a meeting in November 1964, the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund submitted to the nineteenth session a report (A/5740) stating that its members had reached the consensus that, in view of the developments at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and at the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council, it should postpone its formulation of substantive recommendations until the Assembly had had an opportunity to consider those new developments.

40. Regional development

The 1964 Geneva Conference on Trade and Development recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, regional economic commissions, regional development banks and other appropriate regional bodies, study the problems of regional development and report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session. (Annex A.IV.10 of Final Act.) The report has not yet been issued.

The 1964 Trade Conference also requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene a committee of experts to study the feasibility of establishing a fund for aid to developing countries for the purpose of financing long-term capital projects. (Annex A.IV.9 of Final Act.) This meeting is expected to be held in February 1965.

41. Activities in the field of industrial development

The Assembly recognized, in 1963, the need to carry out changes in the existing United Nations machinery in the field of industrial development, aimed at providing an organization which could increase activities in this field, particularly concerning problems of developing countries (resolution 1940 (XVIII)).

Acting on the recommendations of the Committee for Industrial Development (E/5309) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Annex A. III.1 of Final Act) the Economic and Social Council recommended, in 1964, the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development.

The Council, in its resolution 1030 B (XXXVII), also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the scope, structure and functions of the proposed agency, including draft statutes and information on the steps required to bring it into operation.

The study (A/5026) was submitted to the nineteenth session, as requested, and will be before the twentieth session.

In a section dealing with scope, functions and structure, the study said that an international body such as the proposed agency should be in a position to create and offer facilities for private consultations and technical negotiations between two or more member countries. Furthermore, it could be instrumental in promoting arrangements, particularly between developed and developing countries, for mutual beneficial undertakings aimed at promoting the industrialization of the latter.

The draft statutes provide for an agency to be known as the United Nations Agency for Industrial Development. The agency's objectives, says the draft, shall be to assist and promote the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries.

Regarding the steps required to bring the agency into operation, the study recommended the convening of an international conference to draft the basic constituent inter-governmental agreement. It also called for the establishment of a preparatory committee to draft an agenda for such a conference, including statutes or a constitution for the agency.

The Assembly will also have before it the report (E/409) on the fifth session of the Committee for Industrial Development containing a section which deals with the question.

Following further examination of the question this year, the Economic and Social Council, at its summer session in Geneva, requested the Assembly to consider the matter at its twentieth session with a view to taking an early decision on the establishment of the agency. In resolution 1001 (XXXIX), the Council also requested the Secretary-General to increase substantially, in the interim, the budget of the Centre for Industrial Development, and to make suitable arrangements to endow the Centre with the necessary operational flexibility and autonomy.

42. The role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries

Consideration by the Assembly, at its 1962 session, of the problems of the economic development of developing countries, resulted in a resolution calling for measures to intensify the role of the Organization in training national personnel for the accelerated industrialization of those countries (resolution 1824 (XVII) of 13 December 1962).

At the request of the Assembly, the Secretary-General prepared a report (E/3901 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2) reviewing national and international action already undertaken, and formulating proposals for further work. The report also contains an estimate of the requirements of developing countries for technical personnel at the intermediate and higher levels, estimates of financial implications and recommendations for action by developing countries and by international organizations.

Following examination of the report, the Economic and Social Council submitted its views on the question to the nineteenth session, and recommended that it should be transmitted, for their comments and recommendations, to Governments, specialized agencies and IAEA, regional economic commissions, and to the Committee for Industrial Development.

At the Assembly's request, a progress report is to be prepared by the Economic and Social Council when the Secretary-General's report has been received and considered by these bodies.

43. The role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries: report of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General prepared a report (E/3901) on this subject for the Committee for Industrial Development, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly, as requested in resolution 1715 (XVI). The report was also submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with Assembly resolution 1965 (XVIII).

In line with the economic, legal and technical implications of the patent system for the economic development of the developing countries, the report recommends the strengthening and control of licence agreements and the avoidance of unduly restrictive features. The problems connected with the transfer of technology to developing countries, it says, depend the operation of national patent systems

or the conduct of international patent relations. Consequently, only part of the issues could be dealt with at an international conference on problems regarding the granting, protection and use of patents.

The report was considered last year by the Committee for Industrial Development which expressed general agreement with its conclusions (E/3869).

It was also considered by the Trade Conference which recommended (Annex A.IV. 26 of the Final Act) that developed countries should encourage the holders of patented and non-patented technology to facilitate the transfer of licences, know-how, technical documentation and technology in general to the developing countries.

Developing countries, the Conference urged, should undertake appropriate legislative and administrative measures in the field of industrial technology. The Conference further recommended that competent international bodies should explore possibilities for adaptation of legislation concerning the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries, including the possibility of concluding appropriate international agreements in that field.

Another Conference recommendation called for additional facilities, within the United Nations framework, for information on, and for the transfer of, technical documentation and know-how.

Subsequently, the Economic and Social Council considered the report, at its thirty-seventh session, and requested, in resolution 1013 (XXXVII), that the Secretary-General explore possibilities for the adaptation of legislation concerning the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries, generally and in co-operation with the competent international bodies.

Regarding the call for additional information facilities, the Council asked the Secretary-General to take whatever steps he might consider appropriate, and to report to the appropriate international United Nations bodies, including the Council.

Finally, the Council transmitted the report to the Assembly for appropriate action at its nineteenth session.

44. Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations

The Assembly, in resolution 1941 (XVIII), requested the Secretary-General to prepare, as part of his activities during the International Co-operation Year, a report on the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its 1965 summer session and by the Assembly itself at its twentieth session.

The report (E/4075), a sequel to two earlier reports (E/3643 and E/3786) on the subject, will be before the Assembly. It reviews activities which reflect initiative taken at the regional level, and contains indications of the way in which decentralization has influenced the conduct of the Secretariat's work.

The report states that the picture emerging from the developments of the last two years suggests that decentralization should be considered in the context of changing circumstances.

The Council considered the report at its 1965 summer session but took no action.

The Assembly also requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to prepare a report assessing the results of decentralization in terms of its fundamental objectives.

45. Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council

(b) Report of the Secretary-General

In 1962, the Assembly, in resolution 1837 (XVII), adopted a Declaration on the Conversion to Peaceful Needs of the Resources Released by Disarmament. Since that year, the Secretary-General has been reporting annually both to the Economic and Social Council and to the Assembly on the status of national and international activities in this field.

At its recent thirty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council had before it the latest report of the Secretary-General (E/4042) which contained replies received from 15 Governments. The report, together with any subsequent addenda, will also be before the forthcoming Assembly session. The Secretary-General states in his report that if further United Nations work is to be fruitful, more information from Governments is needed.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1087 (XXXIX), recommended that Member Governments, particularly all those countries significantly involved, continue and attempt to develop national studies regarding economic and social aspects of disarmament and transmit them to the Secretary-General as early as feasible. The Council, moreover, decided to consider the question again at its summer session in 1966.

46. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

A report (E/3840), prepared by the Secretary-General on this question in response to Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII), was transmitted by the Economic and Social Council to the nineteenth session for consideration.

The Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to continue 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 economic development.

The report, which will be before the twentieth session, covers recent examples of investment and mining legislation, with particular reference to the developing countries. One of the chapters, on international arbitration and adjudication, includes a summary of three inter-related cases between France, Greece and Italy, and also covers new provisions of a bilateral and multilateral character for the settlement of disputes between States and private parties. The report provides information on the extent of foreign participation in the exploration of certain resources and in exploitation arrangements; reviews recent developments relating to exploration arrangements under the auspices of a regional economic association; and deals with concession arrangements with foreign companies for the development of resources.

47. Inflation and economic development

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in December 1962, to prepare a study clarifying the international relationships concerning inflationary pressures in developing countries, and exploring methods to deal with them effectively.

The Assembly, in resolution 1830 (XVII), also recognized that these pressures might result in a serious handicap to economic development, and might contribute to the creation of dangerous social, monetary and economic disequilibria.

It requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the question to the Economic and Social Council and to the Assembly.

For that purpose, the Secretary-General prepared for Governments, a questionnaire designed to elucidate the causative process, the impact on the economy and the ways in which inflationary forces had been handled. He submitted to the Council, at its 1965 summer session, a report reproducing the substantive parts of the replies which he had received, and stating that, in view of the small number of those replies, he had decided to postpone the task of analysing and drawing conclusions.

The Council in turn postponed action on the matter.

48. Population growth and economic development: report of the Economic and Social Council

The Assembly, on 18 December 1962 (resolution 1838 (XVII)), requested the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry among members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies on the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes.

The Assembly also recommended that the Economic and Social Council intensify its studies and research on the inter-relationship of population growth and economic and social development, with particular reference to the needs of developing countries. The Council was asked to report its findings to the Assembly not later than its nineteenth session.

The inquiry requested by the Assembly was discussed by the Population Commission at its twelfth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth session.

In its report (A/5803) to the nineteenth session, the Council invited the Assembly, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission to examine the replies of Governments, and to make recommendations for intensifying the work of the Organization in assisting the Governments of interested developing countries to deal with the population problems confronting them. The Council also requested the World Population Conference and the specialized agencies concerned to take into account those findings in formulating their programmes.

The Council's report (A/6003) to the twentieth session contains information on the action which it has taken following further discussion of the question at its thirty-ninth session.

This includes endorsement of the recommendations of the Population Commission (E/4019) relating to the long-range programme of work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the population fields.

The Council, in resolution 1004 (XXXIX), also requested the Secretary-General to consider giving, for the work relating to population questions in the Secretariat, a position that would correspond to its importance. The Secretary-General was also asked to present to the Population Commission, at its fourteenth session, proposals for the priorities of work.

49. World campaign for universal literacy

In 1963, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of supporting national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy through a world campaign, and to submit a report including appropriate proposals (resolution 1937 (XVIII) of 11 December).

The Secretary-General was invited to carry out this task in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned.

His report (A/5830), which is before the twentieth session, contains the main outlines of a programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for an experimental scheme designed to pave the way for the eventual launching of a world campaign for eradication of mass illiteracy.

The five-year programme, covering not more than eight countries and beginning in 1966, was approved by the UNESCO General Conference in 1964. After evaluation of the programme, a plan for its possible expansion would be submitted to the General Conference of UNESCO in 1970.

International aid required during the initial three-year programme is estimated at up to \$11 million annually, and would be supplied, according to UNESCO, through the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and the regular budget of UNESCO.

The Secretary-General, in his report, expressed warm support for the experimental programme, and commended it to the favourable attention of the General Assembly. He also suggested that the Assembly might desire to call on the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the World Food Programme and

other competent international organizations, both inter-governmental and non-governmental, to give the fullest possible assistance to it.

The Economic and Social Council considered the plan and, in resolution 1032 (XXXVII) of 14 August 1964, recommended that the Assembly give it a sympathetic consideration. The Council also urged that the Assembly entrust UNESCO with the task of promoting the programme and assisting in its execution.

50. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The Assembly, in resolution 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, asked the Secretary-General to study and report on the desirability and feasibility of establishing an institute or programme under the auspices of the United Nations to be financed by voluntary contributions, public and private. The terms of reference were to include the training of personnel, particularly from developing Member States, for administrative and operational assignment with the United Nations and the national services, and provision of advance training for persons serving in such posts and research and seminars on operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Secretary-General, in his report to the 1963 summer session of the Economic and Social Council (E/3924), outlined the possible character and structure of an institute to perform the tasks the Assembly had envisaged. The Secretary-General suggested that the target should be \$10 million for a five or six-year period, and that \$5 million should be pledged before the Institute actively began operation.

By resolution 985 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963, the Council endorsed the broad lines of the plan submitted by the Secretary-General and asked him to explore possible sources of financial assistance to the institute.

The Assembly confirmed this request in resolution 1934 (XVIII), and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish the Institute.

The institute was opened on 24 March 1965 and on the following day the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Gabriel Marie d'Arboussier of Senegal as Executive Director of the Institute.

The Secretary-General also appointed a Board of Trustees, in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council. The members were drawn from different regions of the world and represent different political and cultural backgrounds.

The Board of Trustees held its first session at the Institute headquarters on United Nations Plaza, New York, on 24 and 25 March.

The Secretary-General reported again to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session (E/4049). He dealt with organizational arrangements for the Institute, its financial position and the initial action taken by its Executive Director. He informed the Council that the institute's Board of Trustees had exchanged views on the Institute's initial work programme. The Board, he said, had discussed an interim budget for the period 1 April to 30 September 1965 and had authorized expenditures of \$255,500. A draft statute for the Institute had also been discussed, he said.

In a statement to the Council at its summer session, the Executive Director noted that governmental payments and pledges for the Institute amounted to \$3,060,339, and that about 60 countries had contributed or made pledges.

The Executive Director also outlined some of the tasks the Institute could be expected to undertake, as a central agency for training and research related to the United Nations system and as an instrument of that system.

These include a review of several training schemes now executed by the United Nations to determine which programmes could be modified or assimilated immediately or at a later stage; the institution of training programmes at the headquarters of the Institute; the administration of special scholarships and fellowships from governmental and non-governmental sources for specific purposes compatible with the objectives of the Institute; the undertaking of research in subjects ranging from the role of the international organizations in the development process, to the problems of United Nations peace keeping; effective co-operation with all the agencies related to the United Nations and with the United Nations regional economic development institutes; and the possible evolution of the Institute as a centre for existing facilities for training and research on either the national or the regional level, with a view to establishing a bridge between the United Nations system and the international academic community.

The Council, in resolution 1072 (XXXIX), took note of the Secretary-General's report and of the statement of the Executive Director. It expressed the hope that the Institute would begin operations as soon as possible and not later than the end of 1965.

The Council renewed its appeal to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA, and to private institutions which had not yet contributed to the institute, to give it their financial support.

Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its twentieth session. (The report is not yet available.)

51. Progress and operations of the Special Fund

Each year, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1240C (XIII) establishing the United Nations Special Fund, the Economic and Social Council transmits to the Assembly the reports of the Fund's Governing Council, along with its comments. The Fund's administrative budget is submitted to the Assembly at the same time.

Because the nineteenth session of the General Assembly did not take up this item, the twentieth session will have before it the reports of the Fund's Governing Council for 1964 (E/3651 and E/3669) and for 1965 (E/3996 and E/4072).

A total of 522 projects, in 130 countries and territories, have been approved since the Fund began operations in 1959. Their total cost, including counterpart contributions of the Governments directly concerned, is \$1,149 million; of this sum, the Special Fund has earmarked \$476.4 million.

The Fund has concentrated its aid on relatively large pre-investment projects designed to lead to early results with the widest possible impact in advancing development, particularly by laying the groundwork for capital investment. The projects are executed by the United Nations and nine related agencies.

The Assembly, at its twentieth session, is expected to set a new target for contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund. The present target, established in 1960 (resolution 1633 (XVII)), is \$150 million for the combined budgets of both programmes. For 1965, pledged to the Special Fund total some \$92 million and to LITA about \$54 million.

A new target of \$200 million was suggested by the Secretary-General, U Thant, in a statement before the last pledging conference, held in November 1964, and support for this suggestion has been expressed by a number of Governments in subsequent discussions of the Governing Council of the Special Fund, of the Technical Assistance Committee, and of the Economic and Social Council.

52. United Nations programmes of technical co-operation:

(a) Review of activities

In its annual report to the Assembly (A/6003), the Economic and Social Council reviews the activities of the United Nations regular programme and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and gives an account of Council decisions on these programmes. (The regular programme is financed by the regular United Nations budget. The Expanded Programme (EPTA), financed by voluntary contributions, is carried out by the United Nations and related agencies, and co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board.)

During 1964, more aid was given to developing countries under the Expanded Programme than in any previous year: the total expenditure reached \$51.8 million; 3,292 experts were provided and 4,938 fellowships awarded.

A special fifteen-year review of the Expanded Programme (E/TAC/153) states that, since its inception in July 1950, EPTA has utilized more than \$450 million contributed by 108 Governments. The programme has provided more than 30,000 man-years of expert advice, more than 30,000 scholarships and fellowships, and access to hundreds of seminars, study tours and short training courses in specialized fields.

The cost in 1964 of the Regular Programme of Technical Assistance, carried out by the United Nations alone under its regular budget, was \$6.5 million.

(b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

During the Assembly's twentieth session, the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council will meet briefly to allocate the funds for 1965 to the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme.

The Assembly will then confirm the allocation of funds, authorized by the Committee. The organizations participating in the Expanded Programme are the United Nations and 10 related agencies -- International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency, Universal Postal Union and Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

53. Consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme

The Assembly has been asked to consider and take action on proposals for combining the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund in a new programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme.

The proposals are set forth in a draft resolution (1020 (XXXVII)) submitted to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council.

One recommendation is that the special characteristics and operations of the two programmes, as well as two separate funds, be maintained, and that contributions may be pledged to the two programmes separately as hitherto.

Other measures proposed under the draft resolution include: the establishment of a single inter-governmental committee, composed of an equal number of developed countries and developing countries, to be the Governing Council of the new Development Programme; determination of the size of the proposed committee; creation of an inter-agency consultative board for the new programme; and a transitional arrangement under which, until at least 31 December 1966, the present Managing Director of the Special Fund would act as Administrator of the Programme, and the present Executive Chairman of EPTA would act as Co-Administrator.

The Council's proposals are based on extensive consultations between the Secretary-General and organizations of the United Nations family which began in 1961, when the Council adopted a resolution calling for more effective co-ordination of the Organization's technical assistance activities.

54. World Food Programme

The World Food Programme, a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, was initiated in 1963 for an experimental period of three years, in accordance with Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI).

As the programme reached its peak in 1965 the number of countries associated with it reached 90 and the value of food committed in support of development projects reached \$40 million -- as compared to \$15 million the previous year.

The United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee in April 1965 recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the Programme be authorized to operate on a continuing basis and enter into project commitments for periods of up to five years.

The Council, at its thirty-ninth session held in Geneva, recommended the continuation of the Programme "for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable". The Council also decided to establish for the next three years, 1966 - 1968, a target of \$275 million for voluntary contributions of which one-third should be in cash and services, and called for the convening of a pledging conference in the near future.

55. Assistance in cases of natural disaster

The United Nations has received a number of appeals for assistance, following natural disasters that have occurred in recent years in developing countries. While limited resources are available to certain specialized agencies and operating programmes, the Secretary-General has no funds at his disposal for such purposes and, so far, has only co-ordinated international assistance.

International resources now available within the United Nations system are those specifically reserved for this purpose by the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (formerly United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1049 (XXXVII), asked the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of establishing a United Nations fund for assistance in cases of natural disaster to be financed through voluntary contributions. The Secretary-General, in his report to the Assembly (A/5845), states that the possible advantages of such a voluntary fund would be outweighed by its disadvantages. He considers that an authorization to draw on the Working Capital Fund -- up to a total of \$100,000 in any year, with a ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster -- offered overwhelming advantages. He adds that any additional expenditure would require prior approval by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

That Committee in its report to the Assembly (A/5853) recommends that the Assembly approve the Secretary-General's proposal, with the understanding that in financial terms United Nations assistance would be "symbolic"; that voluntary agencies would continue to bear the main burden for emergency assistance and that arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General would be regarded as an experiment and would be reviewed by the Assembly at its twenty-third session.

The Committee also recommends that during the experimental period, the sum of \$100,000 be regarded "as an absolute ceiling in any one year".

56. World social situation:

(a) Report of Economic and Social Council

(1) Report of Secretary-General

In resolution 1915 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, the Assembly recommended that Governments of developing countries should assist their people to become aware of the need for economic development, as well as for progress and social justice, and invited the Economic and Social Council to consider effective means of translating the social objectives of the United Nations Development Decade into concrete realities. It also invited those Governments to prepare specific targets to be achieved in the major social sectors during the second half of the Decade (1965-1970), integrating these targets with economic plans, programmes or projections for the same period and setting forth the volume and types of external resources that would be required to achieve them.

Studies on two specific matters are being prepared in response to this resolution -- on targets of social development and on the work programme of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the social field. The Secretary-General has also forwarded a questionnaire on these matters to United Nations Members and States maintaining official relations with the Organization.

With regard to social targets, the Secretary-General was asked, in resolution 1915 (XVIII), to prepare a draft programme of social development for the second half of the Development Decade, to cover not only priorities of international action in the social field, but also major targets of social development to be achieved in the different less developed regions by the end of the Decade, and methods of implementation.

In a preliminary report to the Social Commission in April 1965 (E/SC.3/504 and Corr.1), and in a final summary of replies to his questionnaire, the Secretary-General explained that the nature of priorities in the social field differs markedly among developing countries, not importantly because the pattern of social development differs so much.

The need of developing countries for resources, both financial and technical, is almost unlimited, the report declared. Social development would be enhanced by research into improved quantitative indices of achievement, ways of minimizing costs of social programmes, and techniques of promoting a more equal distribution of income. Regional social development and planning can also be of benefit, the report stated.

At the thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council in the summer of 1965, a representative of the Secretary-General indicated that the Secretariat intended to try to obtain more information from developing countries on their social targets so as to be able to analyse the targets within each social sector, and also intended to undertake a study relating social targets to economic projections for the second half of the Development Decade.

In a related action, the Council asked the Secretary-General to prepare a programme of work and study for the United Nations on the subject of income distribution and social policy.

On the work programme of the United Nations family in the social field, the Assembly asked the Council to review its 1953 resolution on this matter in relation to the objectives of the Development Decade. In a note to the Social Commission in March (E/CN.5/388 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General transmitted the replies of 22 States to his questionnaire on the matter. He suggested that the subject be studied further by various United Nations bodies.

At its 1965 summer session, the Council adopted a resolution (1086 A (XXXIX)) inviting the Social Commission to re-examine its own role with regard to United Nations programmes, and asking the Secretary-General to report, on the basis of a questionnaire to be sent to Governments, the needs of Member States in the social field and the possibilities of increasing technical co-operation resources. It asked the Social Commission to report back at the Council's forty-first session, in the summer of 1966.

The Assembly asked the Council and the Secretary-General to report on the steps taken to implement its 1963 resolution. An account of the Council's action appears in its annual report (A/6003); the report of the Secretary-General has not yet been issued.

57. Housing, building and planning

The Assembly, in resolution 1917 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, expressed concern at the critical deficiency of housing and related amenities in developing countries, and recommended that the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council, suggest appropriate means of emergency action.

The Assembly also requested the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the measures recommended in its resolution.

The Assembly will have before it the report (E/3858) of the 1964 session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, and relevant sections of the annual reports of the Economic and Social Council to the nineteenth and twentieth sessions (A/5803 and A/6003).

The Council, in resolution 1024 (XXXVII) of 11 August 1964, asked the Assembly to recommend to Member States that they: assume a major role in the solution of the housing problem in every country and make the necessary provisions in their national development plans; establish central organizations in charge of housing; develop a building material industry utilizing local raw materials; undertake programmes for training architects and construction engineers; enact reforms in land ownership and land use to eliminate speculation in plots of land and to secure the use of housing resources in the interests of the whole population.

The Council's Social Commission, in the report on its 1965 session (E/4061), emphasized the need for increased national and international efforts to provide housing for low income families.

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning is holding its third session 7-20 September. Among other matters, it has before it a study on the social aspects of housing and urban development.

58. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

In his annual report to the Economic and Social Council (E/4058)* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Felix Schnyder, stated that while work of assistance for the "old" European refugees was gradually nearing completion, his

* The report will be submitted to the General Assembly under the symbol A/6011/Rev.1.

office was increasingly called upon to assist new groups of refugees from all parts of the world and especially in Africa. African refugees within the purview of the High Commissioner's Office increased, in 1964, from 310,000 to 400,000.

The three permanent solutions open for refugees are: voluntary repatriation, resettlement and local integration.

During the year, the High Commissioner reported, 184 refugees were assisted to return to their countries, 5,200 were resettled through migration and about 144,000 refugees were assisted to settle within their present country of residence.

Legal assistance by the High Commissioner's Office was provided to about 7,000 persons. About 9,000 of the neediest cases -- more than half of whom were from Africa and Asia -- received supplementary aid including emergency feeding and urgent medical assistance while awaiting a permanent solution.

The High Commissioner states that refugees from Rwanda, about 90,000 scattered in various parts of Africa, still represent the largest and most serious refugee problem in that continent. There are 10,000 refugees from Mozambique in Tanzania, 35,000 from Portuguese Guinea in Senegal where the Government has prepared a plan for their resettlement in Senegal, and some 7,300 Sudanese refugees mostly in Uganda.

The High Commissioner's Office has continued assistance to Chinese refugees in Macao and Hong Kong, Tibetan refugees in Nepal and India, and Cuban refugees in Spain.

The report states that in 1964, refugees who benefited directly under the High Commissioner's programme totalled about 180,000 as compared to 98,000 in 1963. Of that total, 27,500 refugees were those covered under the Major Aid Programme for "old" European refugees and more than 150,000 were assisted under the High Commissioner's current operations which cost just over \$3 million for the year. For 1965 the financial target has been set at \$3.5 million.

59. Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

On 20 November 1963, the Assembly, in resolution 1904 (XVIII), affirmed the need for the speedy elimination of racial discrimination in all forms and manifestations. The resolution incorporates an 11-article Declaration on the subject.

The Assembly also adopted a companion resolution (1905 (XVIII)) asking all States to carry out, without delay, the principles of this Declaration; requesting Governments, non-governmental organizations, the Secretary-General and specialized agencies to publicize the Declaration widely; and inviting Governments, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them in compliance with the Declaration.

The Secretary-General's report containing replies received from more than 42 Governments and about 60 organizations on action taken in this matter has been circulated (A/5698 and Corr.1, and Add.1 and Corr.1, and Add.2-4).

In resolution 1016 (XXXVII) of 30 July 1964 (contained in A/5722), the Economic and Social Council recommended that the Assembly call upon all States in which racial discrimination is practised to take urgent effective steps, including legislative measures, to implement the Declaration. The resolution would also have the Assembly request States to prosecute and/or outlaw any organizations inciting to racial discrimination.

On 26 July 1965, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1076 (XXXIX) (contained in A/5947) welcoming the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake a study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. It asked the Secretary-General to assist the Sub-Commission with this study and decided to maintain on the Council's agenda for the next session the question of measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council (in the summer of 1966) a further report on action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and inter-governmental regional organizations directed toward the implementation of the Declaration.

CC. Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

In addition to proclaiming a Declaration on this subject, the Assembly requested, in resolution 1906 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963, that "absolute priority" be given to the preparation of an international Convention, as further action towards the elimination of racial discrimination, for consideration at the nineteenth session.

At its 1964 session, the Commission on Human Rights gave priority to this task and adopted a draft Convention, comprising a preamble and seven substantive articles, on the basis of a preliminary draft prepared by its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Commission's proposals, together with other documents, were transmitted to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council (A/5706 and Corr.1).

Under the proposed Convention, States Parties would condemn, and would undertake to eliminate and prohibit, racial discrimination in all its forms, particularly racial segregation and apartheid. The Parties would guarantee the right of everyone to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of a series of specified rights.

Among those would be: freedom of movement and residence, the right to leave a country, free choice of employment, housing, ownership of property, education and training, equal participation in cultural activities, and access to any place for use by the general public, such as transport, hotels, restaurants and theatres.

The text of the draft International Convention and references to background documentation are given in a note (A/5921) by the Secretary-General.

61. Draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages

A United Nations Convention providing for full and free consent of both parties to marriage, a legal minimum age for marriage and official registration of all marriages was adopted by the General Assembly in 1962, and it entered into force in December 1964.

A draft Recommendation urging all Member States to take legislative or other steps to give effect to these main principles has been proposed by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the Assembly. Such a Recommendation, though not legally binding, would be expected to exert moral influence.

This text was submitted to the Assembly's eighteenth session, but was postponed to the nineteenth session, which in turn was unable to deal with it. The Secretary-General's memorandum on the item appears in document A/5922.

62. Measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

This item has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since the seventeenth session in 1962.

The Secretary-General has included the item (background in document A/5923) in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session. A draft resolution (A/5695), proposed by the Commission on Human Rights and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, would have the General Assembly urge all Governments to make special efforts during the United Nations Development Decade to promote human rights; and invite, particularly, the developing countries to include, in their national development plans, measures for the implementation of fundamental freedoms. The technical assistance authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies would be asked to provide assistance with a view to achievement of progress in the protection of human rights.

63. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance

As the Assembly was unable to consider this item at its nineteenth session, the Secretary-General has included it in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session (A/5924).

The Assembly, in resolution 1779 (XVII), requested the Secretary-General to report on steps taken by Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to help eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.

The Secretary-General's report (A/5473 and Add.1 and 2), which was submitted to the Assembly in 1963, contains information obtained from 51 Governments, two specialized agencies, and 11 international non-governmental organizations. It summarizes legislation adopted in this field and refers to such actions as the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention adopted by the International Labour Organisation and the "promotion of human rights" programme undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

64. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance:

(a) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance

In 1962, the General Assembly, in resolution 1781 (XVII), requested the preparation by the Commission on Human Rights of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and, subsequently, of a draft International Convention on the subject.

A preliminary draft of a Declaration was prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, but the Commission on Human Rights has not yet been able to complete its consideration of the question. The Economic and Social Council decided on 30 July 1964 to suggest to the General Assembly that it take a decision at its nineteenth session on the further course to be followed in this matter. The item was not dealt with at that session. A note by the Secretary-General (A/5925) summarizes the background.

(b) Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance

The General Assembly, in resolution 1781 (XVII) of 7 December 1962, requested the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance to be submitted to the Assembly not later than at its twentieth session.

The Assembly resolution was transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Sub-Commission, in January 1965, submitted to the Commission a preliminary draft convention. In April 1965, at its twenty-first session, the Commission, taking the preliminary draft as a basis, adopted a preamble and four articles. But owing to lack of time it could not complete the entire draft convention and decided to do so at its twenty-second session in March 1966. It asked the Economic and Social Council to draw the General Assembly's attention to this. A note (A/5939) by the Secretary-General to the Assembly's twentieth session contains background and references to relevant documentation.

Articles of the draft Convention already adopted provide in part that States Parties: recognize that the religion or belief of an individual is a matter of his own conscience and must be respected accordingly; condemn all forms of religious intolerance and all forms of religious discrimination; and undertake to ensure to everyone within their jurisdiction the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.

65. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum

A draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum was prepared by the Commission on Human Rights and transmitted to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council in July 1960. In 1962, the Assembly's Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) adopted the preamble and the first of five proposed articles of the draft Declaration (A/5359).

A number of Governments proposed several amendments to the draft.

The Assembly decided in 1963 to postpone consideration of the Declaration until the nineteenth session. Since the Assembly was not able to consider the item then, the Secretary-General has included it in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session. Further background is contained in a note by the Secretary-General (A/5926).

66. Freedom of information:

(a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

The work on a draft Convention on Freedom of Information dates back to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held in Geneva in 1948. Later, an ad hoc Committee of the General Assembly redrafted the Convention and this text has been on the Assembly's agenda since 1959. So far, the Third Committee has approved a preamble to the Convention and four articles proclaiming, respectively, the basic right of freedom of information, permissible restrictions on that right, the relationship of the Convention to existing freedoms, and the right to reply.

The provisions not yet discussed by the Third Committee concern measures to encourage the observance of high standards of professional conduct, as well as the right of a contracting State to develop and protect national news enterprises, to prevent restrictive or monopolistic practices and to control international broadcasting originating in its territory.

In 1962 and 1963, the Third Committee postponed consideration of this item. A note by the Secretary-General (A/5927) refers to documents concerning the text of the Convention and proposed amendments.

(L) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information

In 1961, the Economic and Social Council prepared and transmitted to the Assembly a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, but the Assembly's Third Committee has not yet considered it.

The draft Declaration consists of a preamble and five articles relating to the right of everyone to seek and impart information; the responsibility of Governments to pursue policies under which the free flow of information would be protected; the employment of the media of information in the service of the people; the obligation of information media to report accurately and in good faith; and the permissible limitations to the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Declaration.

A note by the Secretary-General (L/5924) includes the text of the draft Declaration.

67. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights

The Assembly has before it from the previous session two draft International Covenants on Human Rights which set forth civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights.

The drafts were originally submitted to the Commission on Human Rights and have been under review by the Assembly's Third Committee since 1954. All substantive articles have been adopted by the Committee and the discussion will now centre on measures for implementation (special provisions designed to ensure that the rights set forth are secured and protected).

The final clauses, as well as the admissibility of reservations to the Covenants, also remain to be discussed.

Both Covenants have identical preambles and first articles proclaiming the right to self-determination. The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights includes articles relating to the right to life; prohibition of torture and slavery; liberty and security of person; freedom from arbitrary arrest and treatment of offenders; freedom of movement; freedom of conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; rights relating to marriage and family; and rights of minorities.

The articles included in the other Covenant relate to the right to work and to enjoyment of favourable working conditions; trade union freedoms; social security; protection and assistance to mothers and children; freedom from hunger and the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing; the creation of health facilities and the right to medical attention; the right to education; and the right to participation in cultural life and scientific progress.

The texts as adopted and references to background documentation are given in a note by the Secretary-General (A/5929).

68. Draft Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples

This item was first proposed by Romania in 1960. In 1963, 27 delegations jointly sponsored, in the Third Committee, a six-article draft Declaration on the subject (A/5669). The Assembly, in resolution 1965 (XVIII), requested the Secretary-General to transmit this text to Member States for their comments and asked the Director-General of UNESCO to obtain comments from national commissions and youth organizations. In August 1964, the International Conference on Youth, organized by UNESCO in Grenoble, France, unanimously recommended the adoption of such a Declaration by the United Nations.

The Assembly decided to continue the elaboration of the Declaration at its nineteenth session "as a matter of priority". Because the item could not be considered at the nineteenth session, the Secretary-General has now included it in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session (see Secretary-General's note A/5930).

69. International Year for Human Rights

On 12 December 1965, the Assembly adopted resolution 1961 (XVIII), designating 1968 as International Year for Human Rights. It requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights: to prepare a programme of measures and activities "representing a lasting contribution to the cause of human rights", to be undertaken by the United Nations, Member States and specialized agencies in 1968 in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and to suggest a list of goals in the human rights field to be achieved by the United Nations not later than the end of 1968.

A 34-member committee was set up by the Commission on Human Rights to recommend such a programme, evaluate United Nations techniques and suggest further measures to be taken in this field after the 1968 celebrations. Subsequently, on the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council adopted a draft resolution (1074 E (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965) which is now before the Assembly for approval.

It would have the Assembly call upon States and organizations to devote 1968 to intensified efforts in the field of human rights, including a review of achievements. It would urge Member States to emphasize the need to eliminate discrimination and other violations of human dignity.

Furthermore, the Assembly would approve an interim programme of United Nations activities before and during Human Rights Year, the theme of which would be: "Greater recognition and full enjoyment of the fundamental freedoms of the individual and of human rights everywhere". It would also decide that an international conference be held in 1968 to review progress, evaluate the effectiveness of United Nations methods, and prepare a programme of measures to be taken once Human Rights Year has ended.

The Human Rights Commission at its 1965 session appointed a Working Party composed of all its members to elaborate further activities which the United Nations might undertake to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Working Party began its meetings on 17 May but has not yet presented a report.

In 1964, the Human Rights Commission prepared a draft resolution on goals to be achieved by the United Nations before 1968, and the Economic and Social Council commended this draft to the Assembly for adoption (resolution 1015 E (XXXVII)). In this resolution, Member States would be asked to ratify, before 1965, human rights conventions already concluded, and the Assembly would decide to complete certain conventions and declarations now being prepared.

The Assembly has yet to take action on this draft.

Background information on this item appears in a note by the Secretary-General (A/5945).

70. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories transmit annually to the Secretary-General information relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories they administer. Information on political and constitutional conditions is transmitted on a voluntary basis.

In 1963, the Assembly decided (resolution 1970 (XVIII)) to entrust the function of examining this information to the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism, and to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, which previously had carried out this work.

By the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee of 24 to take into account the information transmitted when examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(a) Report of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General submitted to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly a report (A/5843) giving a list of the territories on which information was received during the period 1 January 1963 to 30 November 1964 under Article 73 e, together with the dates on which such information was received.

(b) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

An account of the action taken by the Special Committee of 24 in assuming the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII) is included in the report of the Special Committee of 24 on its work for 1964 (A/5800). Similarly an account will be submitted for 1965.

71. South West Africa

The question of South West Africa was considered by the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism at its meetings in 1965. (See item 23.)

On 17 June 1965, at its meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Committee adopted a resolution in which it appealed to all States to give the African population of South West Africa the necessary moral and material support to enable them to accede to national independence.

The Committee requested the South African Government to withdraw forthwith all bases and military installations in South West Africa and to refrain from using the Territory as a base for arms or armed forces for internal or external purposes.

The Committee drew the Security Council's attention to the "serious situation" prevailing in the Territory and recommended to the Assembly and the Security Council that they take appropriate steps to safeguard the sovereignty of the people of South West Africa and the integrity of the Territory, and, to this end, take the necessary concrete and adequate measures in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity.

On 10 November 1964, the Committee adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations regarding implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (A/5840). It appealed to all States whose nationals have public or private interests in such international companies to exert influence to put an end to the activities of the companies detrimental to the interests of the population of South West Africa.

72. Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa

The Assembly, in resolution 1901 (XVIII), expressed appreciation to those Member States which had made scholarships and travel grants available for the use of South West Africans under a United Nations Special Training Programme established by the Assembly in 1961 for students of the Territory.

Noting that many scholarships offered by Member States were only for higher education and that few South West Africans possessed the qualifications required to make use of them, the Assembly invited the offering States to consider providing scholarships for secondary education and vocational and technical training.

The Assembly again requested all Member States, particularly South Africa, to facilitate the travel of South West Africans seeking to avail themselves of the educational opportunities under the programme.

It requested the Secretary-General to consult the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism with regard to implementation of the programme and to report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session.

The report of the Secretary-General, covering the period September 1963 to October 1964, issued on 10 November 1964 (A/5782 and Corr.1), contains an account of the use made of 35 scholarships granted under the Special Training Programme and of the offers and awards of scholarships made by 25 Member States for South West African students in response to the Assembly resolution.

A further report concerning the programme for the period since October 1964 has not yet been issued.

73. Special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration

The Assembly, in resolution 1973 (XVIII), expressed appreciation to Member States which had offered scholarships to students from territories under Portuguese administration under a special training programme established by the Assembly in 1962 for the indigenous people of the territories.

Noting that only a few applicants from Portuguese-administered territories had the necessary qualifications to enable them to enter institutions of higher education, the Assembly invited States to consider, in the first place, offers of scholarships for secondary education and vocational and technical training. It requested Member States to facilitate the travel of students from such territories seeking to avail themselves of the offers made.

The Assembly reiterated its request to the Government of Portugal to co-operate in the implementation of the programme.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make available to the indigenous inhabitants of the Portuguese-administered territories who are, or who may be, temporarily residing outside the territories, the benefits of existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, with the consent and co-operation of the host Governments.

The Secretary-General was requested to report on this question to the Assembly at its nineteenth session. The report of the Secretary-General (A/5783), issued on 11 November 1964, gives an account of the eight scholarships awarded under the programme and of seven other applications under consideration. It also contains a description of the scholarships offered, as of 31 October 1964, by 27 Member States and use made of these offers.

A further report, describing the operation of the programme during 1964-65, has not yet been issued.

74. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

In resolution 1974 (XVIII), the Assembly invited Administering Members concerned to take measures to ensure that all scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories are utilized. The Assembly also invited the Administering Members concerned to give assistance to those persons who had applied for, or had been granted, scholarships or fellowships, and particularly to facilitate travel formalities.

The Assembly, while urging Member States to continue to offer scholarships to inhabitants of such Territories, requested that they take into account the need to furnish complete information about the scholarships offered and, whenever possible, the need to provide travel funds to prospective students.

It requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this resolution, which it also drew to the attention of the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism.

The report of the Secretary-General (A/5784), issued on 11 November 1964, describes the offers and awards made to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories up to that date. A further report supplementing that information will be issued later.

75. Question of Oman: report of the ad hoc Committee on Oman

In resolution 1948 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, the Assembly established an ad hoc Committee of five Member States to examine the question of Oman. The President of the Assembly named Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Nepal, Nigeria and Senegal as its members.

The Committee elected Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan) as Chairman and Fernando Volio (Costa Rica) as Rapporteur. Its other members were Ram C. Malhotra (Nepal), Ali Monguno (Nigeria) and Abdou Ciss (Senegal).

After a preliminary consideration of the question at United Nations Headquarters, the Committee departed from New York on 1 September 1964 for London where it held discussions with officials of the United Kingdom Government. The Chairman, as representative of the Committee, also held talks with the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, who was in London at the time. The Committee then visited Damman (Saudi Arabia), Kuwait and Cairo, where it interviewed the Imam of Oman and the members of his Revolutionary Council, other members of the Omani communities and petitioners.

The Committee returned to New York on 21 September and unanimously adopted its report (A/5846 and Corr.1) on 8 January 1965. Its report comprises five chapters in which the Committee reviews the history of the question of Oman in the United Nations, sets out and evaluates the information it gathered, and states its conclusions.

In its conclusions, the Committee expressed the belief that the question of Oman is a serious international problem, requiring the special attention of the General Assembly. The problem derived from imperialistic policies and foreign intervention there, and was giving rise to unrest and suffering in the country, it said.

All parties concerned, the Committee stated, should enter into negotiations to settle the question without prejudice to the positions taken by either side and should refrain from any action that might impede a peaceful settlement. The United Nations should set up a good offices committee to help facilitate the move which should be designed to achieve the fulfilment of the legitimate aspirations of the inhabitants of Muscat and Oman. The Imam and the Sultan must be called upon to make every effort to settle the question through United Nations machinery.

The Committee further reported that the Assembly should also call on the Government of the United Kingdom to facilitate a negotiated settlement and to use its close and friendly relationship with the Sultan to encourage such a settlement. It believed that the General Assembly should also call upon the Arab States to make every effort to encourage a negotiated settlement.

76. Financial reports and accounts for financial years ended 31 December 1963 and 31 December 1964 and reports of Board of Auditors

Each year the Board of Auditors transmits to the Assembly the financial statements of the United Nations and of the various extra-budgetary accounts in the custody of the Secretary-General, covering the previous financial year (which is also the calendar year). After external audit, the Board certifies that the statements are correct and submits reports on the accounts to the Assembly. In addition, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions makes its observations on these reports.

Since the reports and accounts for 1963 were not examined by the Assembly at its nineteenth session, they are before the twentieth session, together with the accounts for 1964.

(a) United Nations

Under its regular budget, the United Nations spent or obligated \$92,195,880 in 1963 and \$102,948,977 in 1964, according to reports by the Secretary-General.

Income from staff assessment was \$9,076,987 in 1963 and \$9,024,988 in 1964. Miscellaneous income was \$6,704,028 in 1963 and \$6,299,871 in 1964. Member's contributions make up the difference between income from all sources and total expenditures.

(For information on the cash position of the Organization, see item 73 below.)

The financial report and accounts and report of the Board of Auditors for 1963 are in A/5806. The corresponding report for 1964 will be issued as A/6006. Reports of the Advisory Committee on the 1963 and 1964 accounts are in A/5710 and A/5941, respectively.

(b) United Nations Children's Fund

Expenditures by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) totalled \$38.9 million in 1963 and \$39.8 million in 1964, according to the financial reports (A/5806/Add.1 and A/6006/Add.1*). Income was \$32.1 million in 1963 and \$32.9 million in 1964. Thus, expenditure exceeded income by \$6.8 million in 1963 and \$6.9 million in 1964.

The excess of expenditure over income was financed from the operating fund (the surplus of assets over liabilities) which, the report says, has thus been reduced to the minimum safe level. The fund's level of \$25.2 million as of the end of 1964 is within the range set as a target by the UNICEF Executive Board.

Expenditures in 1964 (1963 figures in parentheses) included \$5.2 (\$4.2) million for Africa, \$7.5 (\$6.0) million for East Asia and Pakistan, \$5.6 (\$6.3) million for South Central Asia, \$3.6 (\$2.7) million for the Eastern Mediterranean, \$0.6 (\$1.1) million for Europe, \$3.3 (\$7.3) million for the Americas, and \$2.2 (\$2.2) million for administrative costs.

In 1963, 116 Governments contributed \$4.6 million, or 7.5 per cent of UNICEF's income. In 1964, 121 Governments contributed \$5.6 million, or 77.6 per cent of total income. Private contributions, including those from organized campaigns, amounted to \$4.9 million in 1963 and \$4.1 million in 1964.

(Reports of the Advisory Committee on the 1963 and 1964 accounts are in A/5711 and A/5942, respectively.)

(c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
in the Near East

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) spent or committed \$36,207,078 in 1963 and \$37,192,861 in 1964, according to the Board's reports (A/5806/Add.2 and A/6006/Add.2). With income of \$35,696,057 in 1963 and \$35,151,731 in 1964, there were deficits of \$511,021 and \$2,031,130 for the two years, respectively. The deficits were met from the working capital, a surplus accumulated in previous years.

The financial statements show that for relief services (such as basic rations, medical services, supply and transport) the Agency spent or committed \$25.2 million in 1963 and \$25.6 million in 1964. For education, the figures were \$11.0 million in 1963 and \$11.6 million in 1964.

For 1964, Governments pledged contributions totalling \$34.0 million, compared to \$34.4 million for 1963. Contributions received from non-governmental sources were \$771,383 in 1963 and \$802,122 in 1964.

The total number of registered refugees as at 31 December 1964 was 1,262,049 as against 1,220,064 in December 1963, the Board reports. Of this total, 1,153,811 received assistance as against 1,126,249 at the end of 1963.

At the end of 1964, UNRWA employed 150 international and 11,979 area staff, compared to 183 international and 11,941 area staff at the end of 1963.

(Reports of the Advisory Committee on the 1963 and 1964 accounts are in A/5712 and A/5943, respectively.)

(d) Voluntary Funds administered by United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees

Obligations incurred by the High Commissioner totalled \$7,563,772 during 1963 and \$6,962,542 during 1964, according to the financial accounts (A/5806/Add.3 and A/6006/Add.3). Contributions and other income for the two years amounted to \$7,647,606 and \$5,663,199 for 1963 and 1964, respectively. Taking account of accumulated surpluses carried forward, the surplus and balances as of 31 December stood at \$2,747,724 in 1963 and \$1,794,798 in 1964.

Up to 31 December 1964, the High Commissioner had committed a cumulative total for all projects of \$56,244,557, the Board reported.

(Reports of the Advisory Committee on the 1963 and 1964 accounts are in A/5713 and A/5944, respectively.)

77. Supplementary estimates for financial year 1964

The Secretary-General is proposing to the Assembly (A/5948) a revised appropriation for 1964 of \$102,948,977, \$1,621,377 higher than the amount of \$101,327,600 approved by the Assembly on 17 December 1963 (resolution 1984 (XVIII)). His proposal is based on the actual gross expenditures and income for the year.

The Secretary-General reports that actual income from all sources (excluding Government contributions) amounted to \$16,124,838, or \$938,638 more than the estimates approved by the Assembly. Thus, the revised net budget figure for 1964 would be \$86,824,139.

Since the Assembly took no action at its nineteenth session on the Secretary-General's report of October 1964 on supplementary estimates (A/5747), the matter will be before the twentieth session.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to study these supplementary estimates at its session beginning 13 September and will report to the Assembly. (The Committee's report on the original supplementary estimates of last year appears in A/5707.)

78. Budget estimates for financial years 1965 and 1966

The Secretary-General has proposed a gross budget of \$116,737,110 for the United Nations in 1966. The net expenditure, to be financed by assessments on Member States, is estimated at \$98,818,310. Income from all sources -- the difference between the net and gross figures -- is estimated at \$17,918,800.

The estimates (A/6005) are subject to later revision in the light of decisions taken by the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General states that when all further decisions pertaining to 1966 have been taken, it may be necessary to submit revised estimates which may result in a gross budget in excess of \$120 million.

He has submitted revised estimates (A/C.5/1027) to implement decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its 1965 summer session. He has proposed an increase of \$33,000 for the next session of the Statistical Commission, which would raise the total gross budget estimates to \$116,770,110.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, after examining the Secretary-General's initial estimates for 1966, recommended a gross budget of \$114,606,520 -- \$2,130,590 less than his estimates (A/6607). The net expenditure level recommended by the Committee is \$96,814,220.

The Secretary-General gives two main reasons for the increase. First is the need for more staff, mainly for economic and social activities. He requests an addition of 455 posts to the current level of 5,116, and an increase of \$4,739,800 for salaries and wages. The other main increase is for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, for which \$4,074,400 more than the previous year is being sought.

The Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General's request for new posts be cut by 91.

The Advisory Committee notes in its report that the Secretary-General's proposals would mean a budget increase of 7.7 per cent over the figure recommended for 1965. It recommends long-term planning and the establishment of priorities.

In a special report on the financial needs of the Organization (A/5917), the Secretary-General estimates that, as of 1 September, about \$100 million would be required to enable the United Nations to overcome its present financial difficulties and honour its commitments. Of this amount, \$52 million was needed to liquidate obligations for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo up to 31 December 1965, \$23 million to restore the Working Capital Fund to its authorized level of \$40 million, and \$25 million to cover amounts due to Members as adjustments on assessed contributions for the two peace-keeping operations.

Of the \$100 million needed, the Secretary-General states that \$18,430,000 has already been contributed voluntarily by 10 Member States. He notes that the net cash resources of the Organization have been depleted until only minimal balances remain. This estimate of needs, he says, makes no provision for repaying \$154,756,000 of United Nations bonds.

As to the 1965 budget, during the first part of the nineteenth Assembly session, which recessed in February, the Secretary-General submitted initial and revised estimates totalling \$110,619,705. The related recommendations of the Advisory Committee totalled \$108,312,705. Estimates of income recommended by the Committee amounted to \$16,959,900, leaving a net budget figure of \$91,352,005.

The nineteenth session has not voted appropriations for 1965; however, it authorized the Secretary-General, subject to statutory requirements, to enter into commitments and to make payments at levels not to exceed the corresponding commitments and payments for 1964 (resolution 2004 (XIX) of 18 February 1965). (The actual level of gross expenditures in 1964 was \$102.9 million.)

In his annual report on the work of the Organization (A/C001), the Secretary-General states that, after allowing for unavoidable increases of a statutory nature, total expenses and obligations in 1965 are estimated at \$107,935,614. Estimated income of \$16,775,400 would leave a net budget of \$91,160,214. Although strict measures are being taken to keep expenditures within the limits set by the Assembly, the Secretary-General declares, the outcome will depend on unforeseen and extraordinary requirements beyond his control. Total requirements will be reviewed later and revised estimates will be submitted, the Secretary-General adds. The report on these newly revised estimates has not yet been issued.

The Advisory Committee will examine the revised estimates at its session beginning 13 September and will report its recommendations to the Assembly.

In addition to the budget estimates, the Assembly will have before it several documents regarding programmes whose financial implications are not covered in the estimates. These include:

- A recommendation by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1009 and Corr.1) concerning a \$3,766,200 programme to improve the conference facilities and rehabilitate the premises of the Palais des Nations at Geneva, and reports by the Advisory Committee (A/5709, A/5799 and Corr.1);
- A recommendation by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1025, not yet issued) that the Assembly authorize him to accept from the Government of Chile a contribution of \$1.2 million, the amount needed to complete the United Nations building in Santiago now under construction; and a report by the Advisory Committee (A/5246 and Corr.1);
- Recommendations by the Secretary-General concerning salary scales of professional and higher categories of staff (see item 79).

Also before the Assembly is a study (A/C.5/1024) detailing the amounts spent from 1950 to 1963 for each main field of activity -- such as the General Assembly, field missions, economic and social and human rights activities, and public information. It supplements the budget estimates, which are presented on the basis of objects of expenditure (salaries, travel, supplies, printing).

79. Review of salary scales of professional and higher categories of international civil service:

(a) Report of International Civil Service Advisory Board

The International Civil Service Advisory Board has recommended increases in the gross base salaries of under-secretaries, directors and other professionals on the staff of the United Nations and 11 related organizations. The proposed increases would range from 4-1/2 to 8-1/2 per cent, depending on grade. The Board has suggested that the increase take effect on 1 January 1966. The Board also recommends revision in the rates of staff assessment (the difference between net and gross salaries). The Board's report has not yet been issued.

(b) Report of Secretary-General

This report is not yet available.

80. Pattern of conferences

In 1957, the Assembly decided to establish a five-year fixed pattern of conferences to govern the places and dates of the meetings of United Nations bodies.

In January 1965, the Secretary-General recommended (A/5867 and Corr.1) that the Assembly establish a new five-year pattern, to come into force in 1965. Like the previous pattern, this would be governed by the principle that meetings of United Nations bodies shall be held at the headquarters of those bodies, with certain specified exceptions, including cases where a Government has invited a body to meet on its territory and has agreed to defray the additional costs.

Another general rule carried over from the previous pattern would be that any meeting, other than an emergency meeting, not covered by the basic programme for a year shall not be held during that year, though the Secretary-General would be authorized to decide where and when a body not covered by the basic programme would meet, subject to a final decision by the Assembly.

According to a third general rule, similar to one previously in effect, not more than one major special United Nations conference should be scheduled annually.

Under the former pattern, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly each year a basic programme of conferences for the following year. The Secretary-General recommends that this provision be continued, and in the same report he proposes a calendar for 1965 showing the dates and places of meetings. A calendar for 1966 is to be submitted later to the twentieth session.

In his report the Secretary-General describes the progressive increase in the number of meetings as a "disquieting situation" and suggests that "conscientious efforts" be made to decrease the aggregate volume. The success of such efforts, he adds, depends upon the Member States and their delegations.

In a report on this subject (A/5889) the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions generally endorses the Secretary-General's proposals concerning the establishment of a new pattern of conferences, except that it recommends the pattern be applied on an experimental basis for three rather than five years. The Committee also suggests that the Assembly might set a limit on the absolute number of meetings.

These two reports were not taken up at the nineteenth session of the Assembly, and will therefore be before it at its twentieth session.

81. Appointments to fill vacancies in membership of subsidiary bodies:

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

This Committee of 12 members is elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. The members serve as individuals, not as representatives of Governments. Four retire each year, but are eligible for reappointment.

Members this year are Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands), Chairman; Albert F. Bender (United States), Raouf Boudjakdji (Algeria), Paulo Lopes Correa (Brazil), Andre Ganem (France), James Gibson (United Kingdom), Raul A. Quijano (Argentina), Mohamed Riad (United Arab Republic), E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria), Dragos Serbanescu (Romania), Agha Shahi (Pakistan) and V.F. Ulanchev (Soviet Union).

The terms of office of Mr. Boudjakdji, Mr. Ganem, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Shahi expire on 31 December, and the Assembly will be required to fill the resulting vacancies. The persons elected will begin their terms on 1 January 1966 (A/5952).

(b) Committee on Contributions

This is a Committee of 10 members, elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Members retire in rotation, and the terms of office of three members end on 31 December. The members are appointed in their personal capacities. They are eligible for reappointment.

Members this year are Raymond T. Bowman (United States), B.N. Chakravarty (India), T.W. Cutts (Australia), Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), James Gibson (United Kingdom), F. Nouredin Kia (Iran), Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland), D. Silveira da Mota (Brazil), V.G. Solodovnikov (Soviet Union) and Maurice Viaud (France).

The retiring members are Mr. Cutts, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Silveira da Mota. The terms of the new appointees will begin on 1 January 1966 (A/5953).

(c) Board of Auditors

The Board has three members, and one retires every year. The members are the Auditors-General (or officers of equivalent title) of Belgium, Colombia and Pakistan.

The term of office of the Auditor-General of Colombia expires on 30 June 1966. The new appointee will serve a three-year term beginning 1 July (A/5954).

(d) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The seven members, appointed by the Assembly for three-year terms, serve in their individual capacities and are eligible for reappointment. The terms of three members expire on 31 December.

The present members are James W. Barco (United States), Mrs. Paul Bastid (France), President; Lord Crook (United Kingdom), First Vice-President; Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay), Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey), Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden) and R. Venkataraman (India), Second Vice-President.

The retiring members are Mr. Barco and Lord Crook. Those appointed will begin their terms on 1 January 1966 (A/5955).

(e) United Nations Staff Pension Committee

This is a Committee of nine members and nine alternate members. Three of each group are appointed by the Assembly, normally for three-year terms, expiring on the same date.

The present appointees of the Assembly are: members -- Albert F. Bender (United States), Chairman, Jose Espinoza (Chile) and James Gibson (United Kingdom); alternate member -- Shilendra K. Singh (India). There are two vacancies to be filled by the Assembly in the alternate member category. In order to maintain the present procedure whereby the terms of office of the six Assembly appointees expire on the same date, the Secretary-General has suggested (A/5956) that the two alternate members be appointed for two-year terms beginning on 1 January 1966.

82. Scale of assessments for apportionment of expenses of United Nations

In a report (A/5010 and Add.1) submitted in 1964 to the nineteenth session, the Committee on Contributions recommended a scale of assessments for Members' contributions to the United Nations budget for 1965, 1966 and 1967.

A review became necessary last year because the scale adopted in 1961 was authorized only for a three-year period (until the end of 1964). The Committee had been instructed to undertake this review in resolution 1691 A (XVI) of 18 December 1961 and had been further requested, in resolution 1927 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, to pay due attention to the developing countries in view of their special economic and financial position.

The Committee recommended increases over the former percentage shares for Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland and Romania. It recommended decreases for Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia (which later left the United Nations), Iraq, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

In general, the Committee stated, these adjustments reflect the changes in relative capacity to pay that have occurred during the period since the last general review of the scale (in 1961). In some cases, the changes represent corrections of anomalies in the scale that have become apparent through the availability of improved estimates of national income, it said.

The Committee also recommended that, in view of the difficulties still experienced by many Members in obtaining United States dollars, the Secretary-General again be authorized to accept payment of part of their contributions in other currencies.

The nineteenth session did not examine the Committee's report. However, in resolution 2004 (XIX) of 16 February 1965, concerning interim financial arrangements and authorizations for 1965, it requested Member States to make advance payments towards the expenses of the Organization in amounts not less than 80 per cent of their assessed contributions for the financial year 1964, pending decisions by the General Assembly on the level of appropriations and the scale of assessments for 1965, and subject to such retroactive adjustments as may then be called for.

(A statement on the collection of contributions for the period 1 January to 30 June 1965, listing payments received from each Member State, appears in ST/ADM/SER.B/196. It indicates that \$51,389,443 had been received, including \$32,134,546 in advance payments in pursuance of resolution 2004, \$19,179,985 in assessed contributions for prior years, and \$24,911 in voluntary contribution.)

The Committee on Contributions is to hold its 1965 session in October, at which it will adopt a new report to the Assembly (A/6010).

83. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency

Each year the Assembly receives audit reports relating to expenditures by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency of funds allocated to them under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and earmarked to them from the United Nations Special Fund.

As the Assembly, at its nineteenth session, did not take up the 1963 reports, they will be before the twentieth session, along with the 1964 audit reports and the relevant reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which will be issued during the session.

(a) Earmarkings and contingency authorizations from Special Account of EPTA

The audit reports for 1963 (A/5831) show that funds earmarked to the 10 organizations (including the United Nations) which participated in EPTA amounted to \$49,757,971. Obligations incurred by the participants amounted to \$44,012,816 for project, administrative and operational services costs. Together with savings and miscellaneous income, this left a balance of \$5,745,155 which reverted to the EPTA Special Account for reallocation in 1964.

(A report on this sub-item by the Advisory Committee is in A/5890.)

(b) Allocations and allotments from the Special Fund

The audit reports for 1963 (A/5832) show that funds allocated to the 10 executing agencies (including the United Nations) which carried out projects for the Special Fund amounted to \$82,445,456. Cash disbursements by the organizations totalled \$56,101,950. Taking into account the balance of funds carried over from the previous year, as well as miscellaneous income and exchange adjustments, a balance of \$125,795,503 remained at the end of 1963.

(A report on this sub-item by the Advisory Committee is in A/5891.)

84. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of United Nations with specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency:

(a) Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

In January 1965, the Advisory Committee submitted to the nineteenth session its annual report on this subject (A/5859). It noted that Member States would be required to contribute \$227 million (compared with \$213 million in 1964) for the regular activities of the United Nations family of organizations, and would be urged to contribute a similar amount to voluntary programmes. A substantial part of this 6.64 per cent increase over 1964, the Committee states, is needed merely to maintain existing activities, though some agencies have found it possible to expand their programme activities by 7 to 15 per cent.

Discussing the central machinery for inter-agency co-ordination, the Committee states that efforts to construct a balanced and integrated programme will remain largely academic without much closer co-operation between the Economic and Social Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It also calls for a willingness on the part of ACC members to discuss their future plans through ACC machinery before formulating precise proposals. The Committee declares that "there is today less evidence than a few years ago of duplication of activities and resulting waste of effort".

The Advisory Committee's report, in addition to a discussion of more specific problems of co-ordination, contains information and comments on the 1965 budgets of the agencies.

Another report by the Advisory Committee under this sub-item (A/5842) deals with reimbursement of overhead costs incurred by participating organizations in administering projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.

Since the Assembly at its nineteenth session did not take up these reports, they will be before the twentieth session, along with the report which is to be prepared by the Advisory Committee during its series of meetings beginning on 13 September.

(b) Inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel administration

On 17 December 1963 (resolution 1961 B (XVIII)), the Assembly endorsed revised terms of reference for the International Civil Service Advisory Board and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on implementation of the resolution. The Board is a nine-member body appointed by the Secretary-General. Under its revised terms of reference, it advises and makes recommendations concerning pay and personnel problems to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and, through it, to the appropriate authorities in each of the inter-governmental agencies making up what is known as the "common system".

The Secretary-General's report (A/5033) gives an account of the working arrangements agreed upon by the Board in 1964, as well as its discussion of two matters of personnel administration. (A report by the Board in 1965 on salary scales of the professional and higher categories of the international civil service is to be examined under item 79 of the provisional agenda.)

65. Administrative and budgetary procedures of United Nations

In 1961, the Assembly established a Working Group to report on methods for covering the cost of peace-keeping operations, and the relationship between such methods and the existing administrative and budgetary procedures of the Organization. Later that year the Working Group's first report indicated that it had not succeeded in identifying principles for the financing of peace-keeping operations that would have sufficiently wide acceptance to serve as a basis for recommendations to the Assembly.

In 1962, the Assembly re-established the Group as the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations. The Group, whose membership was expanded to 21, was asked to study special methods for financing peace-keeping operations of the United Nations involving heavy expenditures, such as those for the Congo and the Middle East, including a possible special scale of assessments. The Group was also requested to study the situation arising from the arrears of some Member States in their payment of contributions for financing peace-keeping operations and to recommend arrangements designed to bring such payments up to date, having in mind the economic positions of such Member States.

In 1963, the Committee reported that, with regard to methods for financing peace-keeping operations, it had not been able to arrive at any generally agreed recommendations. However, it had identified members' positions on the question and had set out principles on which the financing of future peace-keeping operations could appropriately be based.

In June 1963, the Assembly affirmed five principles to serve as guidelines for the equitable sharing, by assessed or voluntary contributions or a combination thereof, of the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditure (resolution 1874 (S-IV)). It also requested the Working Group to recommend a special method for the equitable sharing of the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures to the extent not otherwise covered by agreed arrangements, to consider suggestions regarding other sources of financing future peace-keeping operations, and to explore ways and means for bringing about the widest possible measure of agreement among all Member States on the question of the financing of future peace-keeping operations (resolution 1886 (S-IV)).

The Working Group met in 1963 and 1964 but did not submit reports.

(On 16 February 1965, the Assembly adopted resolution 2004 (XIX) establishing a Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations composed of 33 members. The Committee was instructed to undertake, as soon as possible, a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the Organization.

(On 15 June 1965, the Committee reported A/5915 and Add.17 that its members had agreed that the United Nations should be strengthened through a co-operative effort and that the Assembly when it reconvened must conduct its work according to normal procedure. It came to the conclusion that more time was needed to complete consideration of the matters referred to it by the Assembly and decided to continue its work.

(On 31 August, the Committee agreed without objection to the following consensus A/5916 and Add.17:

- "(a) That the General Assembly will carry on its work normally in accordance with its rules of procedure;
- "(b) That the question of the applicability of Article 17 will not be raised with regard to the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Operation in the Congo;

"(c) That the financial difficulties of the Organization should be solved through voluntary contributions by Member States, with the highly developed countries making substantial contributions."

(On 1 September, the Assembly adopted the Committee's reports without objection and decided to consider at its twentieth session the modalities for the continuance of the Committee's work.)

36. Personnel questions:

(a) Composition of Secretariat

In 1962, the Assembly recommended five principles and factors which should guide the Secretary-General in his efforts to achieve a more equitable geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat.

On 11 December 1963 (resolution 1926 (XVIII)), the Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General continue his efforts so that all Member States might be "represented" at the professional level in the Secretariat, and requested him to take into special account the equitable distribution of posts among Member States of each region in the recruitment of staff, especially at the level of director and above.

In December 1964, the Secretary-General reported to the nineteenth session (A/5/41) that on 31 August the staff comprised 100 nationalities, three more than a year earlier. Since 101 of these nationalities represented Member States, only 11 of the 113 States which were then Members were "unrepresented" on the Secretariat. As to staff in senior posts, the Secretary-General stated that there was a more balanced distribution than a year earlier.

A further report on this matter will be submitted to the twentieth session.

(b) Other personnel questions

The Secretary-General reports annually to the Assembly such Staff Rules and amendments thereto as he may make to implement the Staff Regulations. On 22 January he submitted a note on the matter (A/5.1/10.2) to the nineteenth session. His note for the twentieth session is not yet available.

87. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The Board administers the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, which covers pension benefits for staff employed by the United Nations, nine specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. It reports annually to the Assembly.

This year's report (A/6008), prepared by the Standing Committee of the Board, has not yet been issued.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will submit observations on the Board's report during the twentieth session.

On the basis of the Board's recommendation last year, the Assembly decided (resolution 2007 (XIX) of 10 and 16 February) that full gross salaries would henceforth be used as the basis of pensionable remuneration. A number of other recommendations in the Board's report to the nineteenth session (A/5006) remain for consideration at the twentieth session.

88. United Nations International School

The International School, which provides primary and secondary education to children of delegation and staff members and others, had its origin in a nursery school established by United Nations staff in 1947. As of October 1964, the student body comprised 560 children of 60 nationalities.

Since the establishment of the School, the Assembly has encouraged the development and expansion of the School and has contributed financially to its operation. For the 1963/1964 school year, the Assembly contributed \$35,000 of the School's \$533,150 budget (resolution 1962 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963).

The School is housed in temporary quarters at First Avenue and 70th Street in Manhattan. On the recommendation of the Secretary-General (A/5034 and Add.1), the Assembly, on 10 February, approved in principle the use of the north end of the Headquarters site for the construction of a permanent home for the School, subject to a review of legal arrangements by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 2003 (XIX)). It also called on Member States to take prompt action to ensure voluntary contributions towards establishing a \$3 million Development Fund for the School, and it expressed appreciation for an offer of \$7.5 million by the Ford Foundation to build and equip the new School.

The Secretary-General will report to the Assembly concerning the site of the new building and other matters, and will transmit the annual report of the School's Board of Trustees.

89. Reports of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions

Each year the Assembly reviews the work of the 25-member International Law Commission.

At its fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, the Commission provisionally adopted parts I, II and III of its draft articles on the law of treaties, consisting respectively of 29 articles on the conclusion, entry into force and registration of treaties, 25 articles on the invalidity and termination of treaties, and 19 articles on the application, effects, modification and interpretation of treaties.

This year the Commission has reported on the work of its seventeenth session held in Geneva from 3 May to 9 July (to be issued as A/CN.4).

At that session, the Commission concluded the revision of part I of the draft articles and, in all, adopted revised texts of 24 articles.

The Commission also decided that, in the course of revision, all the articles relating to the law of treaties should be rearranged in the form of a single convention. This draft convention is to be submitted for consideration by the General Assembly.

On the subject of the law of treaties, the Commission based its deliberations on a report by its Special Rapporteur, Sir Humphrey Waldeck (A/CN.4/177 and Add.1-2), his fourth report to the Commission on this subject.

In three earlier reports, the Special Rapporteur had dealt with the conclusion, entry into force and registration of treaties; with the invalidity and termination of treaties; and with the application and effects of treaties, the revision of treaties, and the interpretation of treaties.

In his fourth report, he submitted a summary of the comments of Governments and delegations on the 29 articles of part I and the first three articles of part II, provisionally adopted by the Commission, and proposals for the revision of the articles in the light of these comments.

He also submitted a summary of a report (A/CN.4/178 and Add.1-4) containing critical comments of Governments and delegations in the Assembly's Sixth Committee (local) on parts I and II of the Commission's draft articles on the law of treaties.

In addition, the Commission considered a report (A/5687) on depository practice in relation to reservations, submitted by the Secretary-General on request by the General Assembly.

At its last session, the Commission also adopted 28 draft articles on the dispatch of temporary envoys on special missions; 16 articles had been adopted at the previous session.

These draft articles are based on a two-part report by another Special Rapporteur, Milan Bartos (A/CN.4/166 and 179). They deal with such matters as the assignment and composition of a special mission, persons declared persona non grata, notification of arrival and departure, precedence, commencement and end of functions; with the activities of special missions in the territory of a third State; as well as with facilities, privileges and immunities of temporary envoys sent on special missions.

The Commission decided to communicate its draft articles on special missions to Governments through the Secretary-General, inviting their comments. The Governments are asked to submit their comments by 1 May 1966.

In preparing the draft articles, the Commission has sought to codify the modern rules of international law concerning special missions, and the articles formulated by the Commission contain elements of progressive development as well as of codification of the law.

The Commission requested that the General Assembly consider, as a single draft, all the articles adopted at the sixteenth and the seventeenth sessions.

In addition to the draft articles, the Commission decided to submit to the General Assembly certain other decisions, suggestions and observations.

Other matters dealt with in the Commission's report to the Assembly on its seventeenth session (A/CN.4/161) include a discussion on its programme of work and organization of future sessions and other decisions and conclusions of the Commission.

The Commission has also submitted to the Assembly the report on its sixteenth session (A/5609).

90. General multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations

This item is concerned with efforts to secure greater participation, particularly by States which have come into being since the League of Nations went out of existence, in general multilateral treaties concluded under the League's auspices.

At its eighteenth session, following a report by the International Law Commission, the Assembly noted that there were 21 such treaties of a technical and non-political character which by their terms authorized the Council of the League to invite additional States to become parties, and were thus not intended to be closed to new States (resolution 1903 (XVIII)). It also noted that many new States had been unable to become parties to the treaties through lack of an invitation to accede.

The Assembly decided that it was the appropriate United Nations organ to exercise the power conferred by the treaties concerned on the Council of the League to invite States to accede to the treaties. It then asked the Secretary-General:

- To bring the terms of the resolution to the notice of any party to any of the treaties which is not a Member of the United Nations;
- To transmit copies of this resolution to Member States which are parties; and
- To consult, where necessary, with the parties and with 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".

The Secretary-General was asked to report on these matters, and also was asked to invite accessions to the treaties concerned by any 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 those treaties.

The report of the Secretary-General (A/5759) contains a general survey of the consultations undertaken by him in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1903 (XVIII). It also provides a summary of the views and observations communicated to the Secretary-General by Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies concerned, as well as other relevant information.

In addition, the report presents certain conclusions for consideration of the Assembly.

91. Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Special Committee

The Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was set up by the Assembly on 16 December 1963, under resolution 1968 A (XVIII). It was asked to draw up a "practical plan and proposals" for presentation to the Assembly at its nineteenth session. Since this question was not taken up at that session, the report of the Committee will be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Assembly.

The six-member Committee met from 25 November 1964 to 29 January 1965. Its members were Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary and Ireland. I.K. Dadzie (Ghana) was Chairman.

In accordance with the Assembly's decision, the Committee based its consideration on suggestions made by the Secretary-General in his 1963 report (A/5585), and proposals, suggestions and information from Member States and international organizations and institutions (A/5744 and Add.1-4).

In its report (A/5887), the Committee has submitted to the Assembly its suggestions on the following:

- Practical plan and proposals for a programme of assistance and exchange in the field of international law (including steps by the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to encourage and co-ordinate existing international law programmes carried out by States and organizations or institutions, and establishment of a United Nations-UNESCO programme of direct assistance and exchange);
- United Nations Decade of International Law;
- Methods of financing the programme;
- Plan of activities to be undertaken in 1965-67;
- Machinery for implementing and supervising the programme.

Among the elements envisaged in a projected programme of United Nations assistance to States in the field of international law, as presented in the report, are the possibility of a declaration by the Assembly of a "United Nations Decade of International Law" and the sponsorship or encouragement of exchange programmes, seminars, training courses, fellowships and advisory services.

Along with the report of the Committee, the Assembly will have before it two other documents: a summary of views and proposals presented by Member States, international organizations and institutions (A/AC.117/L.2); and a note by the Secretary-General on voluntary contributions to the United Nations programmes of technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, made pursuant to operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1968 C (XVIII) (A/5790).

A note by the Secretary-General (A/5791) transmits parts of a report by the Technical Assistance Committee on possible future assistance to Governments, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, in the field of international law.

92. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States

The Special Committee was set up on 16 December 1963, under resolution 1966 (XVIII).

The Assembly asked the Committee to concentrate on four principles, first enumerated in 1962 (resolution 1815 (XVII)). These are:

-- The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

-- 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;

-- The duty not to intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the United Nations Charter;

-- The principle of sovereign equality of States.

In addition, under another resolution (1967 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963), the Assembly asked the Special Committee to consider the role of impartial "fact-finding" as a means of settling international disputes (see (b) and (c) below).

The following 27 Member States were appointed to serve on the Special Committee: Argentina, Australia, Burma, Camercon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Ioland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its meeting in Mexico City from 27 August to 2 October 1964, the Committee approved unanimously a consensus on the principle of sovereign equality of States. Agreement was reached on the following: States enjoy sovereign equality; under international law, States have equal rights and duties; States are juridically equal; each State enjoys the rights inherent in full sovereignty; each State has the duty to respect the personality of other States; the territorial integrity and political independence of a State are inviolable; a State has the right to choose freely and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, and has the duty to comply fully and in good faith with its international obligations and to live in peace with other States.

The Committee was unable to reach a consensus on the three other principles before it. It reported all proposals, amendments and positions of delegations

In its report (A/5746) the Special Committee also stated that, having considered the question of methods of fact-finding, the Committee was unable, due to lack of time, to formulate its conclusions.

(b) Study of the principles enumerated in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1966 (XVIII)

At its forthcoming session the Assembly will study three principles of international law. These principles, enumerated in paragraph 5 of resolution 1966 (XVIII), are:

- The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter;
- The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
- The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.

The Assembly invited Member States to submit views and suggestions on these principles, and urged those Member States that had not yet done so to submit views on the four other principles enumerated a year earlier in resolution 1815 (XVII). (See item 92 (a).)

In addition to observations on the seven principles, Member States have also been asked for their views on "fact-finding" as a means of settling international disputes, and in particular on the feasibility and desirability of establishing a special international body for fact-finding, or of entrusting this task to an existing organization (resolution 1967 (XVIII)).

So far, comments of Governments on these matters have been received from 24 Governments: Argentina, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Hungary, Jamaica, Japan, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sweden, Togo, Uganda and the United Kingdom (A/5725 and Add.1-7).

Selected background documentation on the four principles enumerated in resolution 1815 (XVII) is contained in document A/C.6/L.537/Rev.1. In connexion with each of the principles, this document cites treaties and international agreements, declarations and other international instruments adopted by States, decisions of international tribunals, decisions and proposals of other bodies, and documents of the United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, 1945.

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding

On the subject of fact-finding as a means of settling international disputes, the Secretary-General has submitted a report in response to resolution 1967 (XVIII). (See (b) above.) This report (A/5694) examines the subject of "international inquiry" as a peaceful means of settling disputes or adjusting situations, beginning with The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and continuing through the period of the League of Nations and the period since the establishment of the United Nations.

It does not deal with the question raised in resolution 1967 as to the vesting in an international body of fact-finding responsibilities. It states the view of the Secretary-General that this should be dealt with by the General Assembly. However, it contains a suggestion that the Assembly appeal to States to accede to the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, 1949, and to make use of commissions of inquiry or conciliation, constituted either by the United Nations or by the parties to a dispute.

93. Question of Tibet

On 7 June 1965, the Philippines requested that the question of Tibet be included on the agenda (document A/5931). In making this request the Philippines drew attention to the fact that inclusion of this item in the agenda of the nineteenth session had been requested by El Salvador, Nicaragua and the Philippines (document A/5765) and had been included on the supplementary list for that session (document A/5760/Rev.2).

In submitting the item last year the three States submitted a memorandum containing the text of the resolution (1723 (XVI)) on the question of Tibet adopted on 20 December 1961 by the Assembly. In this resolution, the Assembly renewed its call (made on 21 October 1959) for the "cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination".

The memorandum states that, notwithstanding the solemn call by the Assembly, it is apparent from authentic reports, including official statements of the Dalai Lama, that the Tibetan people are being "forcibly denied" their rights and freedoms.

There is reason to believe, the memorandum continues, that the situation in Tibet at the present time is worse than at the time the resolution was adopted in 1961, and that the situation remains a source of "grave concern" to the Member States representing the international community.

The memorandum states that the United Nations has an obligation to address itself once more to this question.

94. Consideration of steps to be taken for progressive development in the field of private international law with a particular view to promoting international trade

This item was initially proposed by Hungary for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session. In a letter dated 9 July 1965 (A/5933), Hungary has requested inclusion of this item in the agenda of the forthcoming session.

An explanatory memorandum accompanying the request states that the progressive development of private international law is not handled systematically by the United Nations.

The United Nations, it adds, has recently undertaken special efforts for the development of international trade, having regard particularly to the general interest of the community of nations in the advancement of the developing countries. A study of the legal forms of international trade, their possible simplification, harmonization and unification, would be well suited for this purpose.

The Government of Hungary, the memorandum says, considers that detailed study of this matter would be desirable.

95. Question of Cyprus [item submitted by Cyprus]

On 24 September 1964, Cyprus requested that an item entitled "Question of Cyprus" be discussed by the Assembly (A/5752) and subsequently submitted an explanatory memorandum (A/5752/Add.1). On 13 July 1965, Cyprus asked that the item be discussed at the twentieth session (A/5934). (Turkey has also submitted an item, number 97, on Cyprus.)

The explanatory memorandum of 25 November 1964 stated that the problem of Cyprus was in essence very simple, "it stems from a virtual denial to the People of Cyprus of its fundamental right to self-determination and from the effort to deprive the Republic of Cyprus of the substance of its sovereignty and independence".

The memorandum added that Cyprus looked to the Assembly to uphold the island's unrestricted and unfettered sovereignty and independence thereby allowing its people to determine freely, and without foreign intervention or interference, the political future of the country in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

It adds that "in this spirit the General Assembly is expected to call upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus and to refrain from any threat or use of force or intervention directed against Cyprus".

(The Security Council has dealt with the question of Cyprus since December 1963. On 4 March 1964, the Council decided to send a United Nations Peace-keeping Force to Cyprus for three months. The stationing of this Force was extended for further three-month periods in June, September and December 1964 and in March 1965. In June 1965, the Council extended the Force for six months until 26 December 1965. The resolution of 4 March 1964 also authorized the appointment of a Mediator in Cyprus. The Mediator, Galo Plaza, submitted a report on 26 March covering the period from 20 September 1964 to that date (S/6253).)

96. Observance by Member States of the principles relating to the sovereignty of States, their territorial integrity, non-interference in their domestic affairs, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the condemnation of subversive activities

On 20 July 1965, Madagascar, which had submitted this item for the nineteenth session, asked (A/5937) that if the resumed part of that session did not consider the item then it should be placed on the agenda of the twentieth session.

In requesting inclusion of this item on 9 October 1964, Madagascar also submitted a draft resolution for consideration by the Assembly (A/5757). It would have the Assembly "solemnly reiterate and reaffirm" five principles, which Member States would be asked to observe faithfully in the conduct of their international relations.

The five principles concern the sovereign equality of all Member States; non-interference in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of a State; "unqualified condemnation of political and subversive activities engaged in by neighbouring States or by any other State" which were likely to infringe on a State's sovereignty and territorial integrity; the liberation of all territories which are not yet independent; and the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiation, conciliation or arbitration.

In a further letter, dated 10 October, Madagascar submitted an explanatory memorandum (A/5757/Add.1) in which it states that only through "absolute observance" of the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter, particularly Articles 1 and 2 (1, 3 and 4), could peace and harmony everywhere be restored.

(The articles mentioned lay down the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations and the obligations of Member States.)

A further provision mentioned in the memorandum, Article 2 (6), states: "The Organization shall ensure that States which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as it may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security".

The memorandum suggests that, in addition to the need for Member States to be "solemnly reminded" of their Charter obligations, "it is equally necessary under present circumstances that States non-members of the United Nations should be reminded of the need to apply Article 2 (6) of the Charter".

97. Question of Cyprus: the grave situation created in Cyprus by the policies pursued against the Turkish community /item submitted by Turkey/

On 21 July 1965, Turkey, which had requested inclusion of this item on the agenda of the nineteenth session, asked that it be included in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session, if the item was not considered during the resumed nineteenth session (A/5938).

(The "Question of Cyprus" is also listed as item 95 of the provisional agenda of the twentieth session. A background on Security Council consideration of Cyprus is given under that item.)

When Turkey submitted this item last year (A/5753 and Add.1) it also sent an explanatory memorandum stating that "it becomes unavoidable necessity to safeguard and maintain the Turkish Cypriot community's right to live by consolidating its rights emanating from valid international treaties solemnly concluded".

The memorandum added that "in spite of Turkey's desire to maintain Cyprus as an independent State, the persistence by Greece in a policy of annexation will lead to an outbreak of war between the two countries and will consequently endanger the peace and stability of the area".

98. Question of the convening of a World Disarmament Conference

On 15 June 1965, the Disarmament Commission (see item 28) adopted a resolution submitted by 34 African-Asian countries, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia (document IC/2.4) on the convening of a World Disarmament Conference.

By this resolution the Commission reaffirmed the proposal adopted at the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in October 1964 for the convening of a World Disarmament Conference, to which all countries would be invited, and recommended that the 1965 General Assembly give urgent consideration to this proposal.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ITEMS PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE AGENDA
OF THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

3.1. Review and reappraisal of the role and functions of the Economic and Social Council

Because of the great increase in the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields, the Council on 31 July (resolution 1091 (XXXIX)) requested the Assembly at its twentieth session to undertake a thorough review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions. In this resolution, the Council welcomes the impending enlargement of the Council as essential to its becoming representative of the total membership of the United Nations.

All Member States of the United Nations are invited to inform the Secretary-General of their views on the Council's role, and the Secretary-General is requested to transmit these views together with his own conclusions to the General Assembly not later than 15 November 1965.

3.2. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi

Judge Abdel Hamid Badawi of the United Arab Republic died on 4 August and on 10 August the Security Council decided (resolution 208 (1965), under Article 14 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, that an election to fill the vacancy would take place during the twentieth session of the Assembly.

The election will be for the remainder of the term of office of Judge Badawi -- until 5 February 1966.

Elections to the International Court of Justice take place simultaneously in the Security Council and the General Assembly. Election, held by secret ballot, requires an absolute majority of votes in both organs. In the Assembly an absolute majority consists of more than half of the total number of possible electors, whether or not they are actually present and voting. (Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not Members of the United Nations, can participate in the Assembly election.)

The Court consists of 15 members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State. They are elected for nine years.

At present the Court consists of Sir Percy Spender (Australia), President; V.K. Wellington Koo (China), Vice-President; Bohdan Winiarski (Poland), Jean Spiropoulos (Greece), Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom), Vladimir M. Koretsky (Soviet Union), Kotaro Tanaka (Japan), Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero (Peru), Philip C. Jessup (United States), Gaetano Morelli (Italy), Sir Muhammed Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan), Luis Fadilla Nervo (Mexico), Isaac Forster (Senegal) and Andre Gros (France).

3.3. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

On 16 August 1965, Costa Rica requested that this item be placed on the agenda (A/5903), stating that it wished "to emphasize the urgent need for the United Nations to direct its full attention towards effectively safeguarding the rules governing the fundamental rights and freedoms of all individuals".

After recalling that the Assembly would be considering the draft Covenants on Human Rights (see item 67) the memorandum states that the role of the proposed High Commissioner would not be to supersede these or any other United Nations instruments, but to supplement action under the Covenants and "make it possible for violations of human rights to be considered at a higher level of the United Nations, which would act as spokesman for the conscience of the world".

Costa Rica has also submitted a draft resolution which would have the Assembly elect the High Commissioner for a period of five years with the following functions: to assist in furthering the realization of human rights and securing the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; to advise and assist the Commission on Human Rights; to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; to make special reports in cases of urgency; and to render assistance and services to any Government which so requests.

3.4. Peaceful settlement of disputes

On 17 August 1965, the United Kingdom requested that this item be placed on the agenda (A/5904), stating that "the subject of peaceful settlement is of such importance that it merits a separate study directed not simply to elaborating general principles but also to examining existing and new methods and machinery for peaceful settlement".

The accompanying memorandum states that the study envisaged should be of the broadest character and should take into account, not only methods of peaceful settlement relating to the solution of legal disputes, but also the political aspects of the problem.

The United Kingdom memorandum recalls that Article 2 (3), Article 33 and other Articles of the United Nations Charter call for the settlement of disputes by peaceful means but, the memorandum adds, the envisaged study becomes necessary when it is remembered that serious differences of opinion have been expressed in recent discussions in the United Nations about action by the Organization to prevent or deal with the consequences of armed conflict.

3.5. General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system

On 20 August, Malta and Trinidad and Tobago requested that this item be included in the agenda (A/5965) since the rapid expansion of United Nations activities in the fields covered by the item had "taken place more in response to unrelated proposals than in accordance with a co-ordinated plan".

The result, the two delegations state, has been "uneven development and has caused serious problems relating, inter alia, to the determination of priorities, co-ordination of policies and programmes, allocation of limited resources and documentation".

Accordingly, the comprehensive review of the activities in these fields was requested again "with a view to ascertain whether a solution can be found to some of the problems mentioned above and whether the organizational and functional framework of the United Nations, as established in the past, is adequate for the present and foreseeable needs".

3.6. The authorization and financing of future peace-keeping operations

Ireland, in submitting this item on 23 August 1965 (A/596/Rev.1), states that "it is now vitally necessary that the United Nations should agree upon measures which would ensure that future necessary peace-keeping operations will be firmly authorized and reliably financed and supported to a successful conclusion".

The memorandum accompanying the request adds that "above all it is essential in view of the difficulty of securing the payment of peace-keeping expenses by the permanent members of the Security Council, that the Assembly should decide that for the future the payment of 70 per cent of such expenses should be made a group responsibility of the five permanent members of the Security Council, and that those of them who in future vote for a peace-keeping operation should be responsible and subject to the sanction of Article 19 for the payment of the 70 per cent share of such expenses due by the group as a whole".

The five permanent members of the Security Council are China, France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States. Article 19 of the United Nations Charter states in part: "A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years".

Ireland has submitted a draft resolution which provides that future recommendations made by the General Assembly for peace-keeping operations "shall not be implemented if not supported by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the Member States, including at least two permanent members of the Security Council or if opposed by the negative votes of more than two permanent members of the Security Council".

As the draft points out this would mean amending resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950 -- the "Uniting for peace" resolution -- which at the moment lays down only that a two-thirds majority vote is required.

With regard to financing, the draft states that costs for such operations should be apportioned at 5 per cent among the economically less developed Member States; 25 per cent among the economically developed Member States, other than the permanent members of the Security Council; and 70 per cent among the permanent members which, in case of a peace-keeping operation recommended by the General Assembly, "will be levied only on those permanent members who voted in favour of the operation".

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL ITEM

Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations

On 25 August, Albania, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and Romania requested the inclusion of this item (A/5971) in the agenda of the twentieth session.

These ten countries, together with Indonesia, had requested the inclusion of the same item on the agenda of the nineteenth session, but there was no discussion on it.

The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was first raised in 1949 in communications from the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. It came before the Security Council in January 1950 and later that year was raised in the Assembly.

From 1951 through 1960 the Assembly decided at successive sessions not to consider the matter and the item was not included on the agenda.

In 1961, the Assembly discussed the matter as an agenda item for the first time, and took the following decisions:

-- Adopted a draft resolution, sponsored jointly by Australia, Colombia, Italy, Japan and United States, by which it decided "in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, that any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question" and, therefore, required a two-thirds majority.

-- Rejected a Soviet proposal which would have had the Assembly "resolve to remove immediately from all United Nations organs the representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique who are unlawfully occupying the place of China in the United Nations" and "invite the Government of the People's Republic of China to send its representatives to participate in the work of the United Nations and of all its organs".

A similar Soviet proposal was rejected by the Assembly on 30 October 1962, as was one submitted jointly by Albania and Cambodia on 21 October 1963.

The voting on the various proposals:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstentions</u>	<u>Absent</u>
1961	Five-power proposal	104	61	34	7	2
1961	Soviet proposal	104	36	48	20	0
1962	Soviet proposal	110	42	56	12	0
1963	Two-power proposal	111	41	57	12	1