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RESOLUTIONS

**adopted by the General Assembly during its twenty-fifth session
15 September-17 December 1970**

Page 17, resolution 2666 (XXV)

Paragraph 1 should read as follows:

1. *Reaffirms* the appeals it has addressed to the nuclear-weapon States, in its resolutions 2286 (XXII) and 2456 B (XXIII), to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) as soon as possible and urges them to avoid further delay in the fulfilment of such appeals;

RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the General Assembly

during its

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

15 September — 17 December 1970

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 28 (A/8028)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1971

NOTE

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

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

The resolutions of the General Assembly are numbered in the order of their adoption. A check list of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly during its twenty-fifth session and an index, by agenda item, of the resolutions and of other action taken by the Assembly can be found at the end of the present volume. Also appearing at the end of the volume are a list of organs whose composition is given in the volumes of resolutions and a list of conventions and declarations the texts of which are reproduced in those volumes.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Allocation of agenda items	v
Appointment of the Credentials Committee	xii
Composition of the General Committee	xii
Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	xii
Election of nine members of the Economic and Social Council	xiii
Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board	xiii
Election of fourteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	xiv

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during its twenty-fifth session

[2620 (XXV)—2750 (XXV)]

Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee	1
Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee	11
Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee	29
Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee	39
Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee	69
Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee	89
Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee	103
Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee	121

Composition of organs	131
Conventions and declarations	133
Index of resolutions and decisions	134
Check list of resolutions and decisions	141

ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS¹

Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Liberia (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly (item 3):
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (item 4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (item 5).
6. Election of Vice-Presidents (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).
9. General debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters XI (section E), XIV and XV] (item 12).²
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 14).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 15).
15. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 16).
16. Election of nine members of the Economic and Social Council (item 17).
17. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board (item 18).
18. Election of fourteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (item 19).
19. Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General (item 20).
20. Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations (item 21).³
21. The situation in the Middle East (item 22).⁴

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/8100) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970. At the same meeting, the Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee on the allocation of agenda items. For the numerical list of agenda items, see "Index of resolutions and decisions", page 134.

² At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, para. 22 (a) (i)), that chapter XIV, section B (Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council), section D (Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1971 and 1972) and section G (Financial implications of actions of the Council), might be of concern also to the Fifth Committee.

³ At its 1865th to 1883rd plenary meetings, from 14 to 24 October 1970, the General Assembly held its commemorative session to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

⁴ At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, para. 22 (a) (ii)), that this item should be considered as a matter of urgency.

22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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 (item 23).⁵
23. Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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 (item 24).
24. Question of Namibia (item 62):⁶
(d) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.
25. Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly (item 92).
26. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (item 97).⁷
27. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 100).⁸

First Committee

(POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THE REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS)

1. (a) Question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction;
- (b) Marine pollution and other hazardous and harmful effects which might arise from the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) Views of Member States on the desirability of convening at an early date a conference on the law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) Question of the breadth of the territorial sea and related matters (item 25).
2. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 26).
3. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 27).
4. Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 28).
5. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (item 29).
6. Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States: report of the Secretary-General (item 30).

⁵ At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, para. 22 (a) (iii)), to refer to the Fourth Committee all the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to specific Territories, on the understanding that the question of the implementation of the Declaration in general would be considered in plenary meeting.

⁶ For sub-items (a), (b) and (c), see "Fourth Committee" below, item 3.

⁷ At its 1913th plenary meeting, on 20 November 1970, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by Albania, Algeria, Cuba, Guinea, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, the People's Republic of the Congo, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, the Sudan, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia (A/L.605). The result of the vote was 51 in favour and 49 against, with 25 abstentions. Having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority (see resolution 2642 (XXV)), the draft resolution was not adopted.

⁸ At its 1860th plenary meeting, on 6 October 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/8100/Add.1, para. 2), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

7. Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control: report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 31).
8. Consideration of measures for the strengthening of international security: report of the Secretary-General (item 32).
9. Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2456 B (XXIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (item 93).
10. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (item 94).
11. Question of Korea (item 98):
 - (a) Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations;
 - (b) Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;
 - (c) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

Special Political Committee

1. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 33).
2. The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (item 34).
3. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: report of the Commissioner-General (item 35).
4. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (item 36).
5. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (item 101).⁹

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I to VI, VII (section A, paragraphs 234 to 239), VIII, X (sections A to C), XI (sections B to D, F to J and L) and XIII (sections A to C and E)] (item 12).¹⁰
2. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board (item 37).
3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (item 38):
 - (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
 - (b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director.

⁹ At its 1909th plenary meeting, on 18 November 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its third report (A/8100/Add.2), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee.

¹⁰ At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, para. 22 (c)): (a) that chapter III, section A, paragraphs 42 to 44 (Natural resources satellites), might be of interest to the First Committee; (b) that chapter V, section B, paragraphs 125 and 181, which deal with the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, as well as section C (Travel and subsistence expenses of members of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa), might be of concern also to the Fifth Committee; and (c) that chapter VII, section A, paragraphs 234 to 239 (Social policy and planning in national development in the Second United Nations Development Decade), and chapter VIII (World population situation) might be of interest to the Third Committee. At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, foot-note 29), to refer also to the Third and Fifth Committees chapter XIII, section A (Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination) and section B (Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency). Section E (Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit) of that chapter was referred also to the Fifth Committee.

4. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director (item 39).
5. Operational activities for development (item 40):
 - (a) Activities of the United Nations Development Programme: reports of the Governing Council;
 - (b) Activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
6. United Nations Capital Development Fund (item 41).
7. Second United Nations Development Decade (item 42).
8. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment: report of the Secretary-General (item 43).
9. Question of the establishment of an international university: report of the Secretary-General (item 44).
10. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources: report of the Secretary-General (item 45).
11. The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States (item 95).

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters VII (sections A, except paragraphs 234 to 239, and B), IX, X (section D), XI (sections A, K and M) and XIII (sections A and B)] (item 12).¹¹
2. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General (item 46).
3. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General (item 47).
4. Housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General (item 48).
5. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance: report of the Secretary-General (item 49).
6. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity: report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
7. Freedom of information (item 51):
 - (a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;
 - (b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.
8. Question of the elderly and the aged (item 52).
9. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (item 53):
 - (a) International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

¹¹ At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, para. 22 (d)): (a) that chapter VII, section A, paragraphs 240 and 241 (Social factors in improving nutrition), and section B, paragraphs 251 to 257 (Housing, building and planning in the Second United Nations Development Decade), might be of interest to the Second Committee; and (b) that chapter IX, section J (Allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights), might be of interest to the Fourth Committee. At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, foot-note 30), to refer also to the Second and Fifth Committees chapter XIII, section A (Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination) and section B (Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency).

- (d) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General.
- 10. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (item 54):
 - (a) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance;
 - (b) Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.
- 11. Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development: report of the Secretary-General (item 55).
- 12. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General (item 56).
- 13. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 57).
- 14. Technical assistance in the field of narcotics: report of the Secretary-General (item 58).
- 15. Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General (item 59).
- 16. The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (item 60).

Fourth Committee

(QUESTIONS RELATING TO TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

- 1. Report of the Trusteeship Council (item 13).
- 2. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (item 61):
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (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.
- 3. Question of Namibia (item 62):¹²
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
 - (c) Establishment of a United Nations Fund for Namibia.
- 4. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration (item 63):
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
- 5. Question of Southern Rhodesia: 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 (item 64).
- 6. Question of Fiji: 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 (item 65).
- 7. Question of Oman: 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 (item 66).
- 8. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Ter-

¹² For sub-item (d), see "Plenary meetings" above, item 24.

ritories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa: 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 (item 67).

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 68):
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
10. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapter XIII (section D)] (item 12).
11. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General (item 69).
12. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 70).
13. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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 [chapters relating to specific Territories] (item 23).¹⁸

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1969 and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 71):
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1970 (item 72).
3. Budget estimates for the financial year 1971 (item 73).
4. Planning estimate for the financial year 1972 (item 74).
5. Pattern of conferences: report of the Secretary-General (item 75).
6. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 76):
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
7. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 77).
8. Audit reports relating to expenditure by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 78):
 - (a) Allocations from the Technical Assistance Account of the United Nations Development Programme;
 - (b) Allocations from the Special Fund Account of the United Nations Development Programme.

¹⁸ See foot-note 5 above.

9. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 79).
10. Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (item 80):
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
11. Publications and documentation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 81).
12. Personnel questions (item 82):
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Other personnel questions.
13. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 83).
14. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters XII and XIII (sections A, B and E)] (item 12).¹⁴

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-second session (item 84).
2. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States (item 85).
3. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its third session (item 86).
4. Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (item 87).
5. Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations (item 88).
6. Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28 (item 89).
7. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General (item 90).
8. Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses (item 91).
9. Review of the role of the International Court of Justice (item 96).
10. Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel (item 99).¹⁵

¹⁴ At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its first report (A/8100, foot-note 33), to refer also to the Second and Third Committees chapter XIII, section A (Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination) and section B (Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency). Section E (Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit) of that chapter was referred also to the Second Committee. See also foot-note 2 above.

¹⁵ At its 1860th plenary meeting, on 6 October 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/8100/Add.1, para. 1), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

APPOINTMENT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

(Item 3 (a))

In accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, the General Assembly appointed the Credentials Committee.

The Committee was constituted as follows: AUSTRALIA, ECUADOR, GREECE, IRELAND, LIBERIA, MAURITANIA, POLAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*1839th plenary meeting,
15 September 1970.*

COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

(Items 4, 5 and 6)

The General Committee of the General Assembly for the twenty-fifth session was constituted as follows:

President of the General Assembly:

Mr. Edvard HAMBRO (Norway).

*1839th plenary meeting,
15 September 1970.*

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly:

The representatives of the following Member States: BRAZIL, CHAD, CHINA, ECUADOR, FRANCE, IRAQ, JAMAICA, KENYA, MALTA, MAURITIUS, NEPAL, PHILIPPINES, SENEGAL, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*1840th plenary meeting,
16 September 1970.*

Chairmen of the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly:

First Committee: Mr. Andrés AGUILAR M. (Venezuela);

Special Political Committee: Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS: (Afghanistan);

Second Committee: Mr. Walter GUEVARA ARZE (Bolivia);

Third Committee: Miss Maria GROZA (Romania);

Fourth Committee: Mr. Vernon Johnson MWAANGA (Zambia);

Fifth Committee: Mr. Max H. WERSHOF (Canada);

Sixth Committee: Mr. Paul Bamela ENGO (Cameroon).

*1840th plenary meeting,¹⁶
16 September 1970.*

ELECTION OF FIVE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(Item 16)

The General Assembly elected five non-permanent members to the Security Council to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of COLOMBIA, FINLAND, NEPAL, SPAIN and ZAMBIA.

¹⁶ At that meeting the President of the General Assembly announced the results of the elections held by the Committees.

The following Member States were elected: ARGENTINA, BELGIUM, ITALY, JAPAN and SOMALIA.

1885th plenary meeting,
26 October 1970.

* * *

As a result of the above election, the composition of the Security Council for 1971 will be as follows: ARGENTINA,** BELGIUM,** BURUNDI,* CHINA, FRANCE, ITALY,** JAPAN,** NICARAGUA,* POLAND,* SIERRA LEONE,* SOMALIA,** SYRIA,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ELECTION OF NINE MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(Item 17)

The General Assembly elected nine members to the Economic and Social Council to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, CHAD, INDIA, IRELAND, JAPAN, the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and UPPER VOLTA.

The following Member States were elected: CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF), HAITI, HUNGARY, LEBANON, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1886th plenary meeting,
27 October 1970.

* * *

As a result of the above election, the composition of the Economic and Social Council for 1971 will be as follows: BRAZIL,** CEYLON,** CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF),*** FRANCE,** GHANA,** GREECE,** HAITI,** HUNGARY,** INDONESIA,* ITALY,** JAMAICA,* KENYA,** LEBANON,** MADAGASCAR,** MALAYSIA,** NEW ZEALAND,** NIGER,** NORWAY,* PAKISTAN,* PERU,** SUDAN,* TUNISIA,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** URUGUAY* and YUGOSLAVIA.*

ELECTION OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(Item 18)

The General Assembly, in pursuance of section II, paragraphs 3 to 5, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, elected fifteen members to the Industrial Development Board to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GUINEA, INDONESIA, ITALY, NIGERIA, PERU, RWANDA, SOMALIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

The following States were elected: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, COSTA RICA, INDONESIA, ITALY, KENYA, MADAGASCAR, SENEGAL, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

1912th plenary meeting,
19 November 1970.

* * *

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1971.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1972.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1973.

*As a result of the above election, the composition of the Industrial Development Board for 1971 will be as follows: ALGERIA,*** ARGENTINA,*** AUSTRIA,*** BELGIUM,*** BRAZIL,* BULGARIA,*** CHILE,* COSTA RICA,*** CUBA,* DENMARK,* FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,** FRANCE,* GHANA,** HUNGARY,** INDIA,* INDONESIA,*** IRAN,** IRAQ,* ITALY,*** IVORY COAST,** JAPAN,* KENYA,*** KUWAIT,* MADAGASCAR,*** MALI,** MEXICO,** NETHERLANDS,* NORWAY,** PAKISTAN,** PHILIPPINES,** POLAND,* SENEGAL,*** SPAIN,** SUDAN,* SWEDEN,*** SWITZERLAND,*** THAILAND,* TURKEY,** UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,*** UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* UPPER VOLTA,* URUGUAY** and VENEZUELA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1971.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1972.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1973.

ELECTION OF FOURTEEN MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

(Item 19)

The General Assembly, in pursuance of section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, elected fourteen members to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CHILE, COLOMBIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, GHANA, ITALY, JAPAN, NIGERIA, NORWAY, THAILAND, the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

The following States were elected: AUSTRIA, CHILE, FRANCE, GHANA, GUYANA, JAPAN, NIGERIA, NORWAY, POLAND, SINGAPORE, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

*1903rd plenary meeting,
12 November 1970.*

* * *

As a result of the above election, the composition of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for 1971, 1972 and 1973 will be as follows: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA,* AUSTRIA,** BELGIUM,* BRAZIL,* CHILE,** CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF),* FRANCE,** GHANA,** GUYANA,** HUNGARY,* INDIA,* IRAN,* JAPAN,** KENYA,* MEXICO,* NIGERIA,** NORWAY,** POLAND,** ROMANIA,* SINGAPORE,** SPAIN,* SYRIA,* TUNISIA,* UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,** UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1973.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1976.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE

C O N T E N T S

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2621 (XXV)	Programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/8086)	24	12 October 1970	1
2622 (XXV)	Admission of Fiji to membership in the United Nations (A/L.595)	100	13 October 1970	3
2627 (XXV)	Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations (A/8103/Add.1, annex, and A/8103/Add.2)	21	24 October 1970	3
2628 (XXV)	The situation in the Middle East (A/L.602/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1)	22	4 November 1970	5
2632 (XXV)	Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly (A/L.601/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1)	92	9 November 1970	5
2636 (XXV)	Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly (A/8142 and Add.1, A/L.608/Rev.1, A/L.608/Add.1)			
	Resolution A	3 (b)	13 November 1970	6
	Resolution B	3 (b)	14 December 1970	6
2642 (XXV)	Representation of China in the United Nations (A/L.599 and Add.1)	97	20 November 1970	6
2651 (XXV)	Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (A/L.615)	20	3 December 1970	6
2655 (XXV)	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/L.616) ...	15	4 December 1970	7
2699 (XXV)	Report of the Security Council (A/L.617)	11	12 December 1970	7
2708 (XXV)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/L.621 and Add.1 and 2, A/L.622)	23	14 December 1970	7
2728 (XXV)	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/8264)	35	15 December 1970	8
Other decisions				
	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	7	18 September 1970	9
	Adoption of the agenda	8	18 September 1970	9
	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	10	12 December 1970	9
	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	16 December 1970	9
	Report of the International Court of Justice	14	12 December 1970	9
	Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations	21	6 October 1970	9
			12 October 1970	9
			12 December 1970	10
	The situation in the Middle East	22	17 December 1970	10
	Appointments to fill vacancies in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	23	17 December 1970	10
	Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	62 (d)	9 December 1970	10

2621 (XXV). Programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,
Having decided to hold a special commemorative session on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Considering that, by arousing world public opinion and promoting practical action for the speedy liquidation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, the Declaration has played and will continue to play an important role in assisting the peoples under colonial

domination in their struggle for freedom and independence,

Conscious of the fact that, although many colonial countries and peoples have achieved freedom and independence in the last ten years, the system of colonialism continues to exist in many areas of the world,

Reaffirming that all peoples have the right to self-determination and independence and that the subjection of the peoples to alien domination constitutes a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of peaceful relations among nations,

1. *Declares* the further continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations a crime which constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the principles of international law;

2. *Reaffirms* the inherent right of colonial peoples to struggle by all necessary means at their disposal against colonial Powers which suppress their aspiration for freedom and independence;

3. *Adopts* the following programme of action to assist in the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

(1) Member States shall do their utmost to promote, in the United Nations and the international institutions and organizations within the United Nations system, effective measures for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in all Trust Territories, Non-Self-Governing Territories and other colonial Territories, large and small, including the adoption by the Security Council of effective measures against Governments and régimes which engage in any form of repression of colonial peoples, which would seriously impede the maintenance of international peace and security.

(2) Member States shall render all necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories in their struggle to attain freedom and independence.

(3) (a) Member States shall intensify their efforts to promote the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Territories under colonial domination.

(b) In this connexion, the General Assembly draws the attention of the Security Council to the need to continue to give special attention to the problems of southern Africa by adopting measures to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and its own resolutions, and in particular:

- (i) To widen the scope of the sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia by declaring mandatory all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations;
- (ii) To give careful consideration to the question of imposing sanctions upon South Africa and Portugal, in view of their refusal to carry out the relevant decisions of the Security Council;
- (iii) To give urgent consideration, with a view to promoting the speedy elimination of colonial-

ism, to the question of imposing fully and unconditionally, under international supervision, an embargo on arms of all kinds to the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia;

- (iv) To consider urgently the adoption of measures to prevent the supply of arms of all kinds to Portugal, as such arms enable that country to deny the right of self-determination and independence to the peoples of the Territories under its domination.

(c) Member States shall also intensify their efforts to oppose collaboration between the régimes of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist régime of Southern Rhodesia for the preservation of colonialism in southern Africa and to end the political, military, economic and other forms of aid received by the above-mentioned régimes, which enables them to persist in their policy of colonial domination.

(4) Member States shall wage a vigorous and sustained campaign against activities and practices of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial Territories for the benefit and on behalf of colonial Powers and their allies, as these constitute a major obstacle to the achievement of the goals embodied in resolution 1514 (XV). Member States shall consider the adoption of necessary steps to have their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction discontinue such activities and practices; these steps should also aim at preventing the systematic influx of foreign immigrants into colonial Territories, which disrupts the integrity and social, political and cultural unity of the peoples under colonial domination.

(5) Member States shall carry out a sustained and vigorous campaign against all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, as such activities and arrangements constitute an obstacle to the full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV).

(6) (a) All freedom fighters under detention shall be treated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949.¹

(b) The specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations shall intensify their activities relative to the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV).

(c) Representatives of liberation movements shall be invited, whenever necessary, by the United Nations and other international organizations within the United Nations system to participate in an appropriate capacity in the proceedings of those organs relating to their countries.

(d) Efforts shall be intensified to provide increased educational opportunities for the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. All States shall render greater assistance in this field, both individually through programmes in the countries concerned and collectively by contributions through the United Nations.

(7) All States shall undertake measures aimed at enhancing public awareness of the need for active assistance in the achievement of complete decoloniza-

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

tion and, in particular, creating satisfactory conditions for activities by national and international non-governmental organizations in support of the peoples under colonial¹ domination.

(8) The United Nations as well as all States shall intensify their efforts in the field of public information in the area of decolonization through all media, including publications, radio and television. Of special importance will be programmes relating to United Nations activities on decolonization, the situation in colonial Territories and the struggle being waged by colonial peoples and the national liberation movements.

(9) The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples shall continue to examine the full compliance of all States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization. The question of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration. Where resolution 1514 (XV) has not been fully implemented with regard to a given Territory, the General Assembly shall continue to bear responsibility for that Territory until such time as the people concerned has had an opportunity to exercise freely its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Special Committee is hereby directed:

(a) To continue to assist the General Assembly in finding the best ways and means for the final liquidation of colonialism;

(b) To continue to give special consideration to the views expressed orally or in written communications by representatives of the peoples in the colonial Territories;

(c) To continue to send visiting missions to the colonial Territories and to hold meetings at places where it can best obtain first-hand information on the situation in colonial Territories, as well as to continue to hold meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate;

(d) To assist the General Assembly in making arrangements, in co-operation with the administering Powers, for securing a United Nations presence in the colonial Territories to participate in the elaboration of the procedural measures for the implementation of the Declaration and to observe the final stages of the process of decolonization in the Territories;

(e) To prepare draft rules and regulations for visiting missions for approval by the General Assembly.

*1862nd plenary meeting,
12 October 1970.*

2622 (XXV). Admission of Fiji to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 10 October 1970 that Fiji should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,²

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 100, document A/8119.

Having considered the application for membership of Fiji,³

Decides to admit Fiji to membership in the United Nations.

*1863rd plenary meeting,
13 October 1970.*

2627 (XXV). Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

DECLARATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We, the representatives of the States Members of the United Nations, assembled at United Nations Headquarters on 24 October 1970 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coming into force of the Charter of the United Nations, now solemnly declare that:

1. In furtherance of the anniversary objectives of peace, justice and progress, we reaffirm our dedication to the Charter of the United Nations and our will to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter.

2. The United Nations, despite its limitations, has, in its role as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining the purposes mentioned in Article 1 of the Charter, made an important contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security, to developing friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to achieving international co-operation in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields. We reaffirm our deep conviction that the United Nations can provide a most effective means to strengthen the freedom and independence of nations.

3. In pursuance of the purposes of the Charter, we reaffirm our determination to respect the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States. We will exert our utmost efforts to develop such relations among all States, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, on the basis of strict observance of the principles of the Charter, and in particular the principle of sovereign equality of States, 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, the principle that they shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means, the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, the duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter, and the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter. The progressive development and codification of international law, in which important progress was made during the first twenty-five years of the United Nations, should be

³ A/8118. For the printed text of this document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1970*, document S/9957.

advanced in order to promote the rule of law among nations. In this connexion we particularly welcome the adoption today of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.⁴

4. Despite the achievements of the United Nations, a grave situation of insecurity still confronts the Organization and armed conflicts occur in various parts of the world, while at the same time the arms race and arms expenditure continue and a large part of humanity is suffering from economic under-development. We reaffirm our determination to take concrete steps to fulfil the central task of the United Nations—the preservation of international peace and security—since the solution to many other crucial problems, notably those of disarmament and economic development, is inseparably linked thereto, and to reach agreement on more effective procedures for carrying out United Nations peace-keeping consistent with the Charter. We invite all Member States to resort more often to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflicts by the means provided for in the Charter, notably through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement, making use as appropriate of the relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as through resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their own choice.

5. On the threshold of the Disarmament Decade, we welcome the important international agreements which have already been achieved in the limitation of armaments, especially nuclear arms. Conscious of the long and difficult search for ways to halt and reverse the arms race and of the grave threat to international peace posed by the continuing development of sophisticated weapons, we look forward to the early conclusion of further agreements of this kind and to moving forward from arms limitation to a reduction of armaments and to disarmament everywhere, particularly in the nuclear field, with the participation of all nuclear Powers. We call upon all Governments to renew their determination to make concrete progress towards the elimination of the arms race and the achievement of the final goal—general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

6. We acclaim the role of the United Nations in the past twenty-five years in the process of the liberation of peoples of colonial, Trust and other Non-Self-Governing Territories. As a result of this welcome development, the number of sovereign States in the Organization has been greatly increased and colonial empires have virtually disappeared. Despite these achievements, many Territories and peoples continue to be denied their right to self-determination and independence, particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), in deliberate and deplorable defiance of the United Nations and world opinion by certain recalcitrant States and by the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia. We reaffirm the inalienable right of all colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence and condemn all actions which deprive any people of these rights. In recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom by all appropriate means at their disposal, we call upon all Governments to comply

in this respect with the provisions of the Charter, taking into account the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the United Nations in 1960. We re-emphasize that these countries and peoples are entitled, in their just struggle, to seek and to receive all necessary moral and material help in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

7. We strongly condemn the evil policy of *apartheid*, which is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and, like nazism, is contrary to the principles of the Charter. We reaffirm our determination to spare no effort, including support to those who struggle against it, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter, to secure the elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa. We also condemn all forms of oppression and tyranny wherever they occur and racism and the practice of racial discrimination in all its manifestations.

8. The United Nations has endeavoured in its first twenty-five years to further the Charter objectives of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. The international conventions and declarations concluded under its auspices give expression to the moral conscience of mankind and represent humanitarian standards for all members of the international community. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide constitute a landmark in international co-operation and in the recognition and protection of the rights of every individual without any distinction. Although some progress has been achieved, serious violations of human rights are still being committed against individuals and groups in several regions of the world. We pledge ourselves to a continued and determined struggle against all violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms of human beings, by eliminating the basic causes of such violations, by promoting universal respect for the dignity of all people without regard to race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular through greater use of the facilities provided by the United Nations in accordance with the Charter.

9. During the past twenty-five years, efforts have been made, by adopting specific measures and by fashioning and employing new institutions, to give concrete substance to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter, to create conditions of stability and well-being and to ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity. We are convinced that such economic and social development is essential to peace, international security and justice. The nations of the world have, therefore, resolved to seek a better and more effective system of international co-operation whereby the prevailing disparities may be banished and prosperity secured for all. International efforts for economic and technical co-operation must be on a scale commensurate with that of the problem itself. In this context, the activities of the United Nations system designed to secure the economic and social progress of all countries, in particular the developing countries, which have grown significantly in the past twenty-five years, should be further strengthened and

⁴ Resolution 2625 (XXV).

increased. Partial, sporadic and half-hearted measures will not suffice. On the occasion of this anniversary, we have proclaimed the 1970s to be the Second United Nations Development Decade, which coincides with and is linked to the Disarmament Decade, and have adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.⁵ We urge all Governments to give their full support to its most complete and effective implementation in order to realize the fundamental objectives of the Charter.

10. The new frontiers of science and technology demand greater international co-operation. We reaffirm our intention to make full use, *inter alia*, through the United Nations, of the unprecedented opportunities created by advances in science and technology for the benefit of peoples everywhere in such fields as outer space, the peaceful uses of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction and the improvement of the quality of the environment, so that the developed and developing countries can share equitably scientific and technical advances, thus contributing to the acceleration of economic development throughout the world.

11. The great increase in the membership of the Organization since 1945 testifies to its vitality; however, universality in terms of membership in the Organization has not yet been achieved. We express the hope that in the near future all other peace-loving States which accept and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter will become Members. It is furthermore desirable to find ways and means to strengthen the Organization's effectiveness in dealing with the growing volume and complexity of its work in all areas of its activities, and notably those relating to the strengthening of international peace and security, including a more rational division and co-ordination of work among the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system.

12. Mankind is confronted today by a critical and urgent choice: either increased peaceful co-operation and progress or disunity and conflict, even annihilation. We, the representatives of the States Members of the United Nations, solemnly observing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, reaffirm our determination to do our utmost to ensure a lasting peace on earth and to observe the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter, and express full confidence that the actions of the United Nations will be conducive to the advancement of mankind along the road to peace, justice and progress.

*1883rd plenary meeting,
24 October 1970.*

2628 (XXV). The situation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Seriously concerned that the continuation of the present grave and deteriorating situation in the Middle East constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized,

⁵ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

Deploring the continued occupation of the Arab territories since 5 June 1967,

Seriously concerned that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, which was unanimously adopted and which provides for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, has not yet been implemented,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

1. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible and that, consequently, territories thus occupied must be restored;

2. *Reaffirms* that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the application of both the following principles:

(a) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(b) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and its right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

3. *Recognizes* that respect for the rights of the Palestinians is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

4. *Urges* the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967), which provides for the peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, in all its parts;

5. *Calls upon* the parties directly concerned to instruct their representatives to resume contact with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East in order to enable him to carry out, at the earliest possible date, his mandate for the implementation of the Security Council resolution in all its parts;

6. *Recommends* to the parties that they extend the cease-fire for a period of three months in order that they may enter into talks under the auspices of the Special Representative with a view to giving effect to Security Council resolution 242 (1967);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within a period of two months, and to the General Assembly as appropriate, on the efforts of the Special Representative and on the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967);

8. *Requests* the Security Council to consider, if necessary, making arrangements, under the relevant Articles of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure the implementation of its resolution.

*1896th plenary meeting,
4 November 1970.*

2632 (XXV). Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the growth of its responsibilities and membership makes desirable a review of its procedures and the organization of its work,

Conscious of the fact that the United Nations is being increasingly called upon to meet new challenges and undertake new initiatives,

Mindful of the need to ensure that all important political and developmental items are discussed in the appropriate forum and continue to receive full consideration,

1. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to establish during its current session a Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, consisting of thirty-one Member States, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to study ways and means of improving the procedures and organization of the Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including the allocation of agenda items, the organization of work, documentation, rules of procedure and related questions, methods and practices, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

2. *Requests* the Governments of Member States to give the Committee all the assistance it may require in pursuance of the present resolution and to submit their views and suggestions to the Committee by 28 February 1971;

3. *Requests* the specialized agencies to provide any relevant information regarding the procedures applying to their respective organizations;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the Committee in the performance of its task;

5. *Authorizes* the Committee to maintain and circulate summary records of its proceedings.

*1898th plenary meeting,
9 November 1970.*

* * *

At the 1933rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly announced that he had appointed, in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the above resolution, the members of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly.

The Committee is composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, DENMARK, FRANCE, GREECE, INDIA, JAPAN, LEBANON, LIBERIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.

2636 (XXV). Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly

A

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee,⁶ except with regard to the credentials of the representatives of the Government of South Africa.

*1905th plenary meeting,
13 November 1970.*

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document A/8142.*

B

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.⁷

*1929th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2642 (XXV). Representation of China in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendation contained in its resolution 396 (V) of 14 December 1950 that, whenever more than one authority claims to be the Government entitled to represent a Member State in the United Nations and this question becomes the subject of controversy in the United Nations, the question should be considered in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the circumstances of each case,

Recalling further its decision in resolution 1668 (XVI) of 15 December 1961, in accordance with Article 18 of the Charter, that any proposal to change the representation of China is an important question, which, in General Assembly resolutions 2025 (XX) of 17 November 1965, 2159 (XXI) of 29 November 1966, 2271 (XXII) of 28 November 1967, 2389 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968 and 2500 (XXIV) of 11 November 1969, was affirmed as remaining valid,

Affirms again that this decision remains valid.

*1913th plenary meeting,
20 November 1970.*

2651 (XXV). Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2406 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968 and 2575 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 concerning the holding of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁸ together with the provisional agenda prepared by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee,⁹

Being of the view that the Conference will contribute to the more effective dissemination of knowledge and technology concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy among Member States, especially among the developing countries,

1. *Endorses* the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the convening of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva in the autumn of 1971;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions and close co-operation of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the preparations for the Conference;

3. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee for its work in drawing up the provisional agenda for the Conference;

4. *Approves* the provisional agenda for the Conference;

⁷ *Ibid.*, document A/8142/Add.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 20, document A/8157.

⁹ *Ibid.*, annex I.

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Secretary-General's consideration for the needs of economy, without prejudice to the success of the Conference, has already led to reductions in the costs for 1972 and expresses the hope that the same consideration will be applied to the costs for 1971.

*1916th plenary meeting,
3 December 1970.*

2655 (XXV). Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received and examined the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1969/1970,¹⁰

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Appreciates* the increasingly dynamic and constructive role that the International Atomic Energy Agency is playing in the peaceful application of nuclear energy for the welfare of Member States;

3. *Commends* the work being undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet its safeguards responsibilities in accordance with its statute;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities;

5. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to take these records into account in its future work.

*1917th plenary meeting,
4 December 1970.*

2699 (XXV). Report of the Security Council

The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 July 1969 to 15 June 1970.¹¹

*1927th plenary meeting,
12 December 1970.*

2708 (XXV). Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolutions 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 and

¹⁰ International Atomic Energy Agency, *Annual Report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference, 1 July 1969-30 June 1970* (Vienna, July 1970) and supplementary report; transmitted to the Members of the General Assembly by notes of the Secretary-General (A/8034 and A/8034/Add.1).

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/8002).

2554 (XXIV) and 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969,

Noting with grave concern that ten years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination and racist régimes,

Deploing the continued refusal of the colonial Powers, especially Portugal and South Africa, to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Reiterating its conviction that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid* and activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploit colonial peoples—and the attempts of some colonial Powers to suppress national liberation movements by repressive activities against colonial peoples are incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and pose a threat to international peace and security,

Strongly deploring the attitude of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all its other resolutions on the question of decolonization;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee for its efforts to secure the complete and effective implementation of the Declaration;

3. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1970,¹² including the programme of work envisaged for 1971;

4. *Urges* all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples and peoples under alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the colonial Territories by the national liberation movements, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes;

6. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity, moral and material assistance to national liberation movements in the colonial Territories;

¹² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1).

7. *Requests* all States, as well as the specialized agencies and international institutions, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

8. *Reiterates* its declaration that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements in the colonial Territories constitutes a criminal act and calls upon all States to take the necessary measures to prevent the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and to prohibit their nationals from serving as mercenaries;

9. *Requests* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

10. *Condemns* the policies, pursued by certain colonial Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while evicting, displacing and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and calls upon those Powers to desist forthwith from such policies;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism, taking fully into account the relevant provisions of the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommends that the Security Council take such suggestions fully into consideration;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully and without delay their right to self-determination and independence;

15. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting groups to the colonial Territories in order to secure first-hand information concerning the Territories and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of those Territories under their administration;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to con-

tinue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, to the situation in the colonial Territories and to the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples;

17. *Requests* Member States, in particular the administering Powers, to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution as well as the various resolutions relating to the question of decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

*1929th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2728 (XXV). Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,¹³

Recalling its grave concern about the acute financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and its serious implications for the future work of the Agency,

Bearing in mind the need to take all possible measures to prevent a reduction of the services being provided to the Palestine refugees by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Taking into account the urgency to undertake such action,

1. *Approves* the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in paragraph 10 of the report of the Working Group and urges the full co-operation of all concerned for their implementation;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its work in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and the present resolution;

4. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments to join in a collective effort to solve the financial crisis of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

*1931st plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

¹³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/8264.

Other decisions**Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations****(Item 7)**

At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly took note of the communication dated 15 September 1970 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly.¹⁴

Adoption of the agenda**(Item 8)**

At its 1843rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1970, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee,¹⁵ to include the following items in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session:

Installation of mechanical means of voting.

Town twinning as a means of international co-operation.

United Nations International School.

Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

Question of issuing special invitations to States which are not Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice to become parties to the Convention on Special Missions.

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization**(Item 10)**

At its 1927th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.¹⁶

Report of the Economic and Social Council**(Item 12)**

At its 1932nd plenary meeting, on 16 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of chapters XI (section E), XIV and XV of the report of the Economic and Social Council.¹⁷

Report of the International Court of Justice**(Item 14)**

At its 1927th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.¹⁸

Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations**(Item 21)**

At its 1860th and 1862nd plenary meetings, on 6 and 12 October 1970, the General Assembly approved the organizational arrangements for the commemorative session recommended by the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations.¹⁹

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 7, document A/8064.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 8, document A/8100, para. 15.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/8001 and Corr.1 and 2) and *Supplement No. 1A* (A/8001/Add.1).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 3* (A/8003 and Corr.1).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5* (A/8005).

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21, documents A/8060 and Add.1.

At its 1927th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations concerning the World Youth Assembly.²⁰

The situation in the Middle East

(Item 22)

At its 1933rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1970, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East" in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session, and to give it priority at that session.

Appointments to fill vacancies in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

(Item 23)

The President of the General Assembly nominated FIJI, SWEDEN and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO to fill three of the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of AUSTRALIA,²¹ HONDURAS,²² ITALY²³ and NORWAY²⁴ from the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

At its 1933rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1970, the General Assembly confirmed those nominations.

As a result of the above appointments, the Special Committee will be composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN, BULGARIA, ECUADOR, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, INDIA, IRAN, IRAQ, IVORY COAST, MADAGASCAR, MALI, POLAND, SIERRA LEONE, SWEDEN, SYRIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA.

Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

(Item 62 (d))

At the 1923rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly drew the Assembly's attention to the letter dated 20 November 1970 from the representative of Zambia²⁵ and to the Secretary-General's reply of 9 December 1970²⁶ and stated that, in the absence of any proposal by the Secretary-General to change the existing provisions in regard to the Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, no action was required during the twenty-fifth session.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/8161.

²¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23, document A/7507.

²² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23, document A/8154.

²³ *Ibid.*, document A/8206.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/8205.

²⁵ A/8194.

²⁶ A/8220.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2660 (XXV)	Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (A/8198)	27	7 December 1970	11
2661 (XXV)	General and complete disarmament (A/8198)			
	Resolution A	27	7 December 1970	13
	Resolution B	27	7 December 1970	13
	Resolution C	27	7 December 1970	14
2662 (XXV)	Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (A/8179)	28	7 December 1970	14
2663 (XXV)	Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests (A/8180)			
	Resolution A	29	7 December 1970	15
	Resolution B	29	7 December 1970	15
2664 (XXV)	Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States (A/8192)	30	7 December 1970	16
2665 (XXV)	Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control (A/8193)	31	7 December 1970	16
2666 (XXV)	Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2456 B (XXIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (A/8181)	93	7 December 1970	17
2667 (XXV)	Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (A/8184)	94	7 December 1970	17
2668 (XXV)	Question of Korea (A/8185)	98	7 December 1970	18
2733 (XXV)	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (A/8250)			
	Resolution A	26	16 December 1970	19
	Resolution B	26	16 December 1970	20
	Resolution C	26	16 December 1970	20
	Resolution D	26	16 December 1970	21
2734 (XXV)	Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/8096)	32	16 December 1970	22
2749 (XXV)	Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction (A/8097)	25	17 December 1970	24
2750 (XXV)	Reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction and use of their resources in the interests of mankind, and convening of a conference on the law of the sea (A/8097)			
	Resolution A	25	17 December 1970	25
	Resolution B	25	17 December 1970	25
	Resolution C	25	17 December 1970	26

2660 (XXV). Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 F (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Convinced that the prevention of a nuclear arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor serves the

interests of maintaining world peace, reducing international tensions and strengthening friendly relations among States,

Recognizing the common interest of mankind in the reservation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,¹ dated 11 September

¹ *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1970, document DC/233.*

1970, and being appreciative of the work of the Conference on the draft Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, annexed to the report,

Convinced that this Treaty will further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Commends* the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. *Expresses the hope* for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty.

*1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

ANNEX

Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Recognizing the common interest of mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor for peaceful purposes,

Considering that the prevention of a nuclear arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor serves the interests of maintaining world peace, reduces international tensions and strengthens friendly relations among States,

Convinced that this Treaty constitutes a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race,

Convinced that this Treaty constitutes a step towards a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and determined to continue negotiations to this end,

Convinced that this Treaty will further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in a manner consistent with the principles of international law and without infringing the freedoms of the high seas,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. The States Parties to this Treaty undertake not to emplace or emplace on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof beyond the outer limit of a sea-bed zone, as defined in article II, any nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction as well as structures, launching installations or any other facilities specifically designed for storing, testing or using such weapons.

2. The undertakings of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to the sea-bed zone referred to in the same paragraph, except that within such sea-bed zone, they shall not apply either to the coastal State or to the sea-bed beneath its territorial waters.

3. The States Parties to this Treaty undertake not to assist, encourage or induce any State to carry out activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and not to participate in any other way in such actions.

ARTICLE II

For the purpose of this Treaty, the outer limit of the sea-bed zone referred to in article I shall be coterminous with the twelve-mile outer limit of the zone referred to in part II of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous

Zone, signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and shall be measured in accordance with the provisions of part I, section II, of that Convention and in accordance with international law.

ARTICLE III

1. In order to promote the objectives of and ensure compliance with the provisions of this Treaty, each State Party to the Treaty shall have the right to verify through observation the activities of other States Parties to the Treaty on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof beyond the zone referred to in article I, provided that observation does not interfere with such activities.

2. If after such observation reasonable doubts remain concerning the fulfilment of the obligations assumed under the Treaty, the State Party having such doubts and the State Party that is responsible for the activities giving rise to the doubts shall consult with a view to removing the doubts. If the doubts persist, the State Party having such doubts shall notify the other States Parties, and the Parties concerned shall co-operate on such further procedures for verification as may be agreed, including appropriate inspection of objects, structures, installations or other facilities that reasonably may be expected to be of a kind described in article I. The Parties in the region of the activities, including any coastal State, and any other Party so requesting, shall be entitled to participate in such consultation and co-operation. After completion of the further procedures for verification, an appropriate report shall be circulated to other Parties by the Party that initiated such procedures.

3. If the State responsible for the activities giving rise to the reasonable doubts is not identifiable by observation of the object, structure, installation or other facility, the State Party having such doubts shall notify and make appropriate inquiries of States Parties in the region of the activities and of any other State Party. If it is ascertained through these inquiries that a particular State Party is responsible for the activities, that State Party shall consult and co-operate with other Parties as provided in paragraph 2 of this article. If the identity of the State responsible for the activities cannot be ascertained through these inquiries, then further verification procedures, including inspection, may be undertaken by the inquiring State Party, which shall invite the participation of the Parties in the region of the activities, including any coastal State, and of any other Party desiring to co-operate.

4. If consultation and co-operation pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article have not removed the doubts concerning the activities and there remains a serious question concerning fulfilment of the obligations assumed under this Treaty, a State Party may, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, refer the matter to the Security Council, which may take action in accordance with the Charter.

5. Verification pursuant to this article may be undertaken by any State Party using its own means, or with the full or partial assistance of any other State Party, or through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter.

6. Verification activities pursuant to this Treaty shall not interfere with activities of other States Parties and shall be conducted with due regard for rights recognized under international law, including the freedoms of the high seas and the rights of coastal States with respect to the exploration and exploitation of their continental shelves.

ARTICLE IV

Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as supporting or prejudicing the position of any State Party with respect to existing international conventions, including the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, or with respect to rights or claims which such State Party may assert, or with respect to recognition or non-recognition of rights or claims asserted by any other State, related to waters off its coasts, including, *inter alia*, territorial seas and contiguous zones, or to the sea-bed and the ocean floor, including continental shelves.

ARTICLE V

The Parties to this Treaty undertake to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof.

ARTICLE VI

Any State Party may propose amendments to this Treaty. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Treaty and, thereafter, for each remaining State Party on the date of acceptance by it.

ARTICLE VII

Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized. Such review shall take into account any relevant technological developments. The review conference shall determine, in accordance with the views of a majority of those Parties attending, whether and when an additional review conference shall be convened.

ARTICLE VIII

Each State Party to this Treaty shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from this Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject-matter of this Treaty have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it considers to have jeopardized its supreme interests.

ARTICLE IX

The provisions of this Treaty shall in no way affect the obligations assumed by States Parties to the Treaty under international instruments establishing zones free from nuclear weapons.

ARTICLE X

1. This Treaty shall be open for signature to all States. Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depository Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-two Governments, including the Governments designated as Depository Governments of this Treaty.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depository Governments shall promptly inform the Governments of all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, of the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, of the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depository Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XI

This Treaty, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be de-

posited in the archives of the Depository Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depository Governments to the Governments of the States signatory and acceding thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in _____, at _____, this ____ day of _____, 1970.²

2661 (XXV). General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the necessity, for the very survival of mankind, of bringing the nuclear arms race to an immediate halt,

Recalling its resolutions 2456 D (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Noting with satisfaction the continuation of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Believing that the possibilities for rapid success in these negotiations would increase if steps were taken now by the nuclear-weapon Powers to halt the development of new nuclear weapons,

Urges the Governments of the nuclear-weapon Powers to bring about an immediate halt in the nuclear arms race and to cease all testing as well as deployment of offensive and defensive nuclear-weapon systems.

*1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

B

The General Assembly,

Noting that all States have the inalienable right to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination,

Aware of the development of new techniques for uranium enrichment,

Considering that these new techniques may contribute to the promotion of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Considering also that material produced by these new techniques may be diverted for weapons purposes unless subject to effective safeguards,

Noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency is engaged in the study of safeguards under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

1. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to pay attention also to the safeguards required with respect to new techniques for uranium enrichment;

2. *Further requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on its consideration of this subject.

*1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

² The Treaty was signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 11 February 1971.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Further recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, by which it welcomed the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, submitted on 20 September 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,³

Reaffirming once again the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of general and complete disarmament, which is the most important question facing the world today,

Considering that it has declared the decade of the 1970s as the Disarmament Decade,

Having considered the working papers on a comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by the Netherlands on 24 February 1970⁴ and by Italy on 19 August 1970,⁵ and the draft comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia on 27 August 1970⁶ to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Having considered also the opinions expressed in the debates of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and of the First Committee concerning the question of a comprehensive programme of disarmament,

1. Urges the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to make more intensive efforts to bring about a faster pace towards the achievement of disarmament measures;

2. Expresses its appreciation of the important and constructive documents and views submitted at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, including the working papers on a comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by the Netherlands on 24 February 1970 and by Italy on 19 August 1970, and the draft comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia on 27 August 1970, and of the comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted to the General Assembly by Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia on 1 December 1970;⁷

3. Recommends to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament that it take into account in its further work and its negotiations the comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted on 1 December 1970,⁷ as well as other disarmament suggestions presented or to be presented in the future.

1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.

2662 (XXV). Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the increasing concern of the interna-

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document A/4879.

⁴ Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1970, document DC/233, annex C, document CCD/276.

⁵ Ibid., document CCD/309.

⁶ Ibid., document CCD/313.

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 93 and 94, document A/8191.

tional community over developments in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,⁸

Noting the report entitled *Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use*,⁹ prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2454 A (XXIII), with the assistance of consultant experts, and the report of the World Health Organization's group of consultants entitled *Health Aspects of Chemical and Biological Weapons*,¹⁰

Deeply convinced that the prospects for international peace and security, as well as the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, would be enhanced if the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) agents for purposes of war were to end and if those agents were eliminated from all military arsenals,

Conscious of the need to maintain inviolate the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,¹¹ and to ensure its universal applicability,

Conscious of the urgent need for all States that have not already done so to accede to the Geneva Protocol,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2162 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966 and calls anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925;

2. Invites all States that have not already done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol;

3. Takes note of:

(a) The revised draft Convention for the Prohibition of Biological Methods of Warfare,¹² submitted on 18 August 1970 to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) The revised draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of Such Weapons,¹³ submitted on 23 October 1970 to the General Assembly by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

⁸ Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1970, document DC/233.

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.I.24.

¹⁰ World Health Organization (Geneva, 1970).

¹¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

¹² Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1970, document DC/233, annex C, document CCD/255/Rev.2.

¹³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 93 and 94, document A/8136.

(c) The working papers, expert views and suggestions put forward in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and in the First Committee;

4. *Takes further note* of the joint memorandum on the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare,¹⁴ submitted on 25 August 1970 to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia;

5. *Commends* the following basic approach, contained in the joint memorandum, for reaching an effective solution to the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare:

(a) It is urgent and important to reach agreement on the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare;

(b) Both chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons should continue to be dealt with together in taking steps towards the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and their effective elimination from the arsenals of all States;

(c) The issue of verification is important in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, and verification should be based on a combination of appropriate national and international measures, which would complement and supplement each other, thereby providing an acceptable system that would ensure the effective implementation of the prohibition;

6. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue its consideration of the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare, with a view to prohibiting urgently the development, production and stockpiling of those weapons and to their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

7. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare.

1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.

2663 (XXV). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

A

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests, including those carried out underground,

Taking into account the determination expressed by the parties in the preamble of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,¹⁵ to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1970*, document DC/233, annex C, document CCD/310.

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

Taking also into account the undertaking by the parties in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling its resolutions 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2604 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Recalling further that in the above-mentioned resolutions the General Assembly expressed the hope that States would contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data,

Noting the responses submitted up to the present date to the request for information circulated by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2604 (XXIV),¹⁶

Having considered the report submitted on 11 September 1970 by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,¹⁷ and in particular the annexes thereto concerned with facilitating the achievement of a comprehensive test ban through the international exchange of seismic data,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the information received thus far in response to the request made by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2604 (XXIV);

2. *Urges* Governments to consider and, wherever possible, to implement methods of improving their capability to contribute high-quality seismic data with assured international availability, taking into account the suggestions contained in the documents annexed to the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and invites those Governments that are in a position to do so to consider lending their assistance in the improvement of worldwide seismological capabilities in order to facilitate, through the assured international availability of seismic data, the achievement of a comprehensive test ban;

3. *Invites* members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to co-operate in further study of this issue.

1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,¹⁷

Recalling its resolutions 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2604 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Noting with regret that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,¹⁸

¹⁶ A/7967/Rev.1.

¹⁷ *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1970*, document DC/233.

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

Noting with increasing concern that nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere and underground are continuing,

Taking into account that several concrete suggestions have been set forth in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament as to possible provisions in a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,

1. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of urgency, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the proposals already made in the Conference as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly, and to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session a special report on the results of its deliberations.

1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.

2664 (XXV). Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,¹⁹ prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2605 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Having reviewed in particular the comprehensive report, annexed thereto, regarding action taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency on the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,²⁰

Recognizing the importance of increasing the number of major nuclear projects in the developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the International Atomic Energy Agency is maintaining a fund of special fissionable materials and intends to continue its efforts to ensure the supply to States members of the Agency, when required, of such materials, including materials for power reactors,

Appreciating the assistance given by the United Nations Development Programme, through the International Atomic Energy Agency, to meet the growing demand of developing countries in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy,

Noting the launching in 1970 of the International Nuclear Information Service to improve the identification and availability of information relating to nuclear science and its applications for peaceful purposes,

Noting the recent steps taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet its increasing responsibilities,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report of the Secretary-General and the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency annexed thereto;²¹

2. *Takes note* of the increase in the target for voluntary contributions to the programme of technical assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency and

¹⁹ A/8079.

²⁰ A/8079, annex.

²¹ A/8079 and Add.1.

draws the attention of States members of the Agency to the appeals made to increase the funds available to the Agency for multilateral assistance in the nuclear field;

3. *Recommends* that the international sources of finance should keep under review their policies regarding the financing of meritorious nuclear projects, bearing in mind not only the short-range but also the long-range contribution such projects may make to economic and technical development;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other bodies to pursue as appropriate their action concerning the recommendations contained in the resolutions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;

5. *Invites* the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned, to submit, in his annual report to the General Assembly, information on further developments concerning the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.

2665 (XXV). Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency²² on the establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control,

Appreciating the work undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency in this respect,

Noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency has convened a number of expert groups to advise the Director-General of the Agency on the technical aspects of this technology and on the character of the international observation it might perform pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the studies recently performed on this subject;

2. *Commends* the International Atomic Energy Agency for its efforts to compile and evaluate information on the present status of the technology and to make it available on an international scale;

3. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue and intensify its programme in this field;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear

²² See A/8080.

explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control".

*1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

2666 (XXV). Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2456 B (XXIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it expressed its confidence that the States that possess nuclear weapons would give their full co-operation for the effective realization of the initiative aimed at the military denuclearization of Latin America,

Recalling also its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, in which it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)²³ and declared that the Treaty constituted an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the Treaty has an Additional Protocol II, which was opened for signature by States possessing nuclear weapons on 14 February 1967,

Noting that the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, in its resolution B,²⁴ expressed the conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

Considering that accession to that Protocol only entails the following obligations for the nuclear-weapon States:

(a) To respect, in all its express aims and provisions, the statute of denuclearization of Latin America in respect of warlike purposes, as defined, delimited and set forth in the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

(b) Not to contribute in any way to the performance of acts involving a violation of the obligations of article 1 of the Treaty in the territories to which the Treaty applies,

(c) Not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the contracting parties of the Treaty,

Convinced that these obligations are entirely in conformity with the general obligations assumed under the Charter of the United Nations, which every Member of the Organization has solemnly undertaken to fulfil in good faith, as set forth in Article 2 of the Charter,

Noting that, despite the appeals that the General Assembly has addressed to them on two occasions, in resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 and 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, and the appeals they have received from the Conference of

Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, in resolution B, and from the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, in resolution 1 (I),²⁵ only two of the States that possess nuclear weapons have so far signed Additional Protocol II and only one has ratified it,

Noting also that the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which has been signed by twenty-two Latin American States, is already in force for sixteen of them,

Bearing in mind the repeatedly stated declarations of the nuclear-weapon States to the effect that nuclear-weapon-free zones established on the initiative of the States within the zone should be supported,

Noting that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is the only one it has been possible to conclude for the establishment of such a zone in a densely populated area and that, as a result of the Treaty, there already exists a statute of total absence of nuclear weapons covering an area of 6.6 million square kilometres with a population of approximately 117 million inhabitants,

Noting also that the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America has been duly established in conformity with the Treaty and became operative on 2 September 1969,

1. Reaffirms the appeals it has addressed to the nuclear-weapon States, in its resolutions 2286 (XXII) and 2456 B (XXIII), to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) as soon as possible;

2. Notes with satisfaction that one of those States has already signed and ratified the Protocol and that another has signed it and is now actively engaged in the ratification process;

3. Deplores that not all nuclear-weapon States have as yet signed the Protocol;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2666 (XXV) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)";

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for transmittal of the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session of any measure adopted by them in order to implement it.

*1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

2667 (XXV). Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the threat to mankind posed by the ever spiralling arms race, especially in view of the existing large stockpiles of, and impending new qualitative advances in, nuclear armaments,

Aware that world military expenditures have been continuously increasing, in spite of the achievements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament during the 1960s,

Convinced that unless vigorous measures are taken without delay to stop the arms race and to make con-

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634 (1968), No. 9068.

²⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session*, agenda item 96, document A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2, p. 5.

²⁵ See A/7681, annex, chapter I.

crete progress towards disarmament, giving the highest priority to nuclear disarmament, military expenditure is likely to increase at an even greater rate during the 1970s,

Deeply concerned that the arms race, nuclear and conventional, constitutes one of the heaviest burdens which peoples everywhere have to bear and that it absorbs immense material wealth, human energy and intellectual resources,

Deeply convinced that the elimination of the enormous waste of wealth and talent on the arms race, which is detrimental to the economic and social life of all States, would have a positive impact, especially on the developing countries, where the need for skilled personnel and the lack of material and financial resources are most keenly felt,

Convinced that a halt in the arms race, a reduction of military expenditures and concrete progress towards disarmament would greatly facilitate the achievement by nations of their economic and social goals and would contribute effectively to the improvement of international relations and the maintenance of world peace and security,

Conscious that it is the fundamental task of the United Nations to promote, in accordance with the Charter, the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Determined to take appropriate steps to bring the arms race to a halt and to make progress towards general and complete disarmament, which is the most important question facing the world today,

Wishing to promote the elaboration and implementation of a comprehensive programme for disarmament, which would also facilitate the United Nations development programmes during the 1970s,

Believing that thorough consideration of the main aspects of the arms race would facilitate a better understanding and evaluation of its negative consequences and of the great dangers with which it is fraught,

1. *Calls upon* all States to take effective steps for the cessation and reversal of the arms race and for the achievement of steady progress in the field of disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue to pay urgent attention to all questions meant to put an end to the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him,²⁶ a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments to extend their full co-operation to the Secretary-General to ensure that the study is carried out in the most effective way;

5. *Calls upon* non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

²⁶ The Group of Consultant Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Military Expenditures is composed of the following persons: Mr. Gheorghe Dolgu, Mr. William F. Duisenberg, Mr. Vasily S. Emelyanov, Mr. Plácido García Reynoso, Mr. Vojin Guzina, Mr. Douglas Le Pan, Mr. Ladislav Matejka, Mr. Akira Matsui, Mr. Jacques Mayer, Mr. Maciej Perczynski, Mr. Mullath A. Vellodi, Mr. Henry Wallich, Mr. Kifle Wodajo and Sir Solly Zuckerman.

6. *Requests* that the report be transmitted to the General Assembly in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-sixth session.

1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.

2668 (XXV). Question of Korea

The General Assembly,

Having noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, signed at Seoul, Korea, on 13 August 1970,²⁷

Reaffirming its resolution 2516 (XXIV) of 25 November 1969 and its previous resolutions on the question of Korea,

Recognizing that the continued division of Korea does not correspond to the wishes of the Korean people and constitutes a source of tension which prevents the full restoration of international peace and security in the area,

Recalling that the United Nations, under the Charter, is fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to maintain peace and security and to extend its good offices in seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Anxious that progress be made towards creating conditions which would facilitate the reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people,

Concerned at reports of further events in Korea which, if continued, could hamper efforts to create the peaceful conditions which are one of the prerequisites of the establishment of a unified and independent Korea,

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

2. *Expresses the belief* that arrangements should be made to achieve these objectives through genuinely free elections held in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. *Calls* for co-operation in the easing of tensions in the area and, in particular, for the avoidance of incidents and activities in violation of the Armistice Agreement of 1953;

4. *Notes with approval* the efforts made by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, in pursuit of its mandate, to encourage the exercise of restraint and the easing of tensions in the area and to secure maximum support, assistance and co-operation in the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to pursue these and other efforts to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Korea, to continue to carry out the tasks previously assigned to it by the General Assembly and to keep members of the Assembly informed on the situation in the area and on the results of these efforts through regular reports submitted to the Secretary-General, and to the General Assembly as appropriate;

²⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/8026 and Corr.1).

6. *Notes* that the United Nations forces which were sent to Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions have in greater part already been withdrawn, that the sole objective of the United Nations forces at present in Korea is to preserve the peace and security of the area, and that the Governments concerned are prepared to withdraw their remaining forces from Korea whenever such action is requested by the Republic of Korea or whenever the conditions for a lasting settlement formulated by the General Assembly have been fulfilled.

1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.

2733 (XXV). International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2453 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 whereby it established a Working Group of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to study and report on the technical feasibility of communication by direct broadcast from satellites and the current and foreseeable developments in this field, as well as the implications of such developments in the social, cultural, legal and other areas,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports prepared by the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites during its three sessions,²⁸

Noting that the first satellite-borne instructional television experiment for direct reception into community receivers will be undertaken in India as early as 1973/1974, thereby making it possible to enrich life in isolated communities,

Noting that the potential benefits of satellite broadcasting have particular significance with regard to better understanding among peoples, the expansion of the flow of information and the wider dissemination of knowledge in the world, and the promotion of cultural exchanges,

Recognizing that the use of satellite-borne television for educational and training purposes, particularly in developing countries, can in many instances contribute towards national programmes of integration and community development and economic, social and cultural development in such areas as formal and adult education, agriculture, health and family planning,

Taking note of the concern of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in considering the practical interests of all States, in particular the interests of the developing countries, regarding the efficient use of the geostationary orbit and the frequency spectrum,

Recognizing that the effective deployment and use of direct satellite broadcasting requires large-scale international and regional co-operation and that further consideration may have to be given to the legal principles applicable in this field,

Endorsing the Working Group's conclusions on the applicability to such broadcasting of certain existing international legal instruments, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on Principles Govern-

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 21A (A/7621/Add.1), annexes III and IV; and *ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/8020), paras. 48-59.

ing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and the applicable provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention²⁹ and Radio Regulations,

1. *Recommends*, on the basis of the probable patterns of use of satellite broadcasting systems outlined by the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, that Member States, regional and international organizations, including broadcasting associations, should promote and encourage international co-operation at regional and other levels in order, *inter alia*, to allow all participating parties to share in the establishment and operation of regional satellite broadcasting services and/or in programme planning and production;

2. *Draws the attention* of Member States, specialized agencies and other interested international organizations to the potential benefits to be derived from direct broadcast satellite services, especially in developing countries, for improving their telecommunications infrastructure, thereby contributing to general economic and social development;

3. *Recommends*, with a view to making available the benefits of this new technology to countries, regardless of the degree of their social and economic development, that Member States, the United Nations Development Programme and other international agencies should promote international co-operation in this field in order to assist interested countries to develop the skills and techniques that may be necessary for its application;

4. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to keep under review the question of reconvening the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites at such time as additional material of substance on which further useful studies might be based may have become available;

5. *Recommends* that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space should study through its Legal Sub-Committee, giving priority to the convention on liability, the work carried out by the Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites, under the item on the implications of space communications;

6. *Invites* the International Telecommunication Union to continue to take the necessary steps to promote the use of satellite broadcasting services by Member States and to consider at the 1971 World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications the appropriate provisions under which satellite broadcasting services may be established;

7. *Requests* the International Telecommunication Union to transmit, when available, to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space all information about the use of the geostationary orbit and the frequency spectrum;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to promote the use of satellite broadcasting for the advancement of education and training, science and culture and, in consultation with appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and broadcasting associations, to direct its efforts towards the solution of problems falling within its mandate.

1932nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1970.

²⁹ Signed at Montreux on 12 November 1965.

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space;

Recalling that, in its resolutions 1963 (XVIII) of 13 December 1963, 2130 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and 2222 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to prepare a draft convention on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space,

Recalling that in its resolution 2345 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, in which it commended the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, it also called upon the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to complete urgently the draft convention on liability,

Recalling also its resolution 2453 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, in which it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to complete urgently the draft convention on liability and to submit it to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session,

Recalling further its resolution 2601 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it urged the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to complete the draft convention on liability in time for final consideration by the General Assembly during its twenty-fifth session and emphasized that the convention was intended to establish international rules and procedures concerning liability for damage caused by the launching of objects into outer space and to ensure, in particular, prompt and equitable compensation for damage,

Affirming that until an effective convention is concluded an unsatisfactory situation will exist in which the remedies for damage caused by space objects are inadequate for the needs of the nations and peoples of the world,

Aware that various proposals have been submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and that a number of provisions have been agreed upon, although subject to certain conditions and reservations, in its Legal Sub-Committee,

1. Takes note of the efforts made by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee at their sessions in 1970 to complete the preparation of a draft convention on liability,⁸⁰ for submission to the General Assembly at its current session;

2. Expresses its deep regret that, notwithstanding some progress towards this objective, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has not yet been able to complete the drafting of a convention on liability, a subject which it has had under consideration for the past seven years;

3. Affirms that the early conclusion of an effective and generally acceptable convention on liability should remain the firm priority task of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and urges the Committee to intensify its efforts to reach agreement;

4. Notes in this connexion that the main obstacle to agreement lies in differences of opinion within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on two main issues: the legal rules to be applied for determining compensation payable to the victims of

⁸⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/8020)*, annex IV.

damage and the procedures for the settlement of claims;

5. Expresses the view that a condition of a satisfactory convention on liability is that it should contain provisions which would ensure the payment of a full measure of compensation to victims and effective procedures which would lead to the prompt and equitable settlement of claims;

6. Urges the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to make a decisive effort to reach early agreement on texts embodying the principles outlined in paragraph 5 above with a view to submitting a draft convention on liability to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

1932nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1970.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2600 (XXIV) and 2601 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,⁸¹

Reaffirming the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space,

Convinced of the need for increased efforts to promote applications of space technology for the benefit of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Believing that the benefits of space exploration can be extended to States at all stages of economic and scientific development if Member States conduct their space programmes in a manner designed to promote the maximum international co-operation, including the widest possible exchange and practical application of information in this field,

1. Endorses the recommendations and decisions contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to study questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including various implications of space communications, as well as those comments which may be brought to the attention of the Committee by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a result of their examination of problems that have arisen or that may arise from the use of outer space in the fields within their competence;

3. Invites those States which have not yet become parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies and the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those agreements so that they may have the broadest possible effect;

4. Reaffirms its belief, as expressed in its resolution 1721 D (XVI) of 20 December 1961, that communication by means of satellites should be available

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 20 (A/8020).

to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis, and recommends that States parties to negotiations regarding international arrangements in the field of satellite communication should constantly bear this principle in mind so that its ultimate realization may be achieved;

5. *Welcomes* the intensified efforts of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to encourage international programmes to promote such practical applications of space technology as earth resources surveying, for the benefit of both developed and developing countries, and commends to the attention of Member States, specialized agencies and interested United Nations bodies the new programmes and proposals to promote international benefits from space applications noted by the Committee in its report, such as the organization of technical panels, the utilization of internationally sponsored education and training opportunities in the practical applications of space technology and the conduct of experiments in the transfer of space-generated technology to non-space applications;

6. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the travel and subsistence of participants in the technical panels mentioned in paragraph 5 above should be funded by their own Governments, but that the United Nations may give timely assistance in exceptional cases within the existing programmes of the United Nations where this appears necessary both to defray costs and to stimulate interest in special areas;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States to share with other interested Member States the practical benefits which may be derived from their programmes in space technology, including earth resources surveying;

8. *Requests* the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, as authorized by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to determine at its next session whether, at what time and in what specific frame of reference to convene a working group on earth resources surveying, with special reference to satellites, and in so doing to take into account the importance of appropriate co-ordination with the Committee on Natural Resources, established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1535 (XLIX) of 27 July 1970;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States to keep the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space fully informed of their activities and invites all Member States to do so;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Expert on Applications of Space Technology concerning the promotion of space applications;⁸²

11. *Recalls* the recommendation⁸³ that Member States give consideration to designating specific offices or individuals, within their Governments, as a point of contact for communications regarding the promotion of the application of space technology and thereafter inform the Secretary-General of such designations, and urges those Member States which have not yet designated a point of contact to do so;

12. *Takes note* of the report provided by the Secretary-General to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses

of Outer Space concerning improved co-ordination of Secretariat activities in the field of outer space;⁸⁴

13. *Endorses* the suggestion of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee that the Secretary-General should bring to the attention of Member States all relevant documents relating to applications of space technology submitted to the Sub-Committee by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other bodies;

14. *Approves* the continuing sponsorship by the United Nations of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station and the CELPA Mar del Plata Station and recommends that Member States should give consideration to the use of these facilities for appropriate space research activities;

15. *Notes* that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1721 B (XVI) of 20 December 1961, the Secretary-General continues to maintain a public registry of objects launched into orbit or beyond on the basis of information furnished by Member States;

16. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Secretary-General be requested to issue an index of existing international instruments—conventions, treaties and agreements—relating to or bearing upon broadcasting satellite services;

17. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to furnish the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with progress reports on their work in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space, and to examine and report to the Committee on the particular problems which arise or may arise from the use of outer space in the fields within their competence and which should in their opinion be brought to the attention of the Committee;

18. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work as set out in the present resolution and in previous resolutions of the General Assembly, and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1932nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1970.*

D

The General Assembly,

Concerned over the devastating and harmful effects of typhoons and storms in various parts of the world, particularly in Asia,

Believing that man's present scientific and technical capabilities that have conquered space could help conquer this environmental scourge,

Recalling its resolutions 1721 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, and noting the work being undertaken and progress achieved in response to them, as indicated by the World Meteorological Organization in its annual reports to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Noting further the co-ordinating role in this field of the joint Typhoon Committee of the World Meteorological Organization and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the discussions on this subject held in that forum and the recent decision to transfer the Typhoon Committee secretariat to Manila,

⁸² *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/7621)*, annex II, para. 25.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/8020)*, annex III.

1. *Recommends* that the World Meteorological Organization take, if necessary, further appropriate action for mobilizing capable scientists, technologists and other pertinent resources from any or all nations with a view to obtaining basic meteorological data and discovering ways and means of mitigating the harmful effects of these storms and removing or minimizing their destructive potentials;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to exert efforts within their means to implement fully the World Weather Watch plan of the World Meteorological Organization;

3. *Requests* the World Meteorological Organization to submit a report through the Secretary-General to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its next session, and to such other United Nations bodies as may be appropriate, on the steps taken pursuant to the present and other resolutions.

1932nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1970.

2734 (XXV). Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling the determination of the peoples of the United Nations, as proclaimed by the Charter, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and to this end to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security,

Considering that in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the United Nations Member States must strictly abide by all provisions of the Charter,

Recalling its resolution 2606 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 in which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, expressed the desire that the twenty-fifth year of the Organization's existence should be marked by new initiatives to promote peace, security, disarmament and economic and social progress for all mankind and the conviction of the urgent need to make the United Nations more effective as an instrument for maintaining international peace and security,

Mindful of the observations, proposals and suggestions advanced during the debate at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly or presented subsequently by Governments of Member States concerning the attainment of this objective, and of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in conformity with paragraph 5 of resolution 2606 (XXIV),³⁵

Having in mind the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted unanimously at the current session,³⁶

Conscious of its duty to examine in depth the present international situation and to study the means and recourses provided by the relevant provisions of the Charter in order to build peace, security and co-operation in the world,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the basis of relations among States irrespective of their size, geographical location, level of development or political, economic

and social systems and declares that the breach of these principles cannot be justified in any circumstances whatsoever;

2. *Calls upon* all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the purposes and principles of the Charter, including 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 within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter; 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 of sovereign equality of States; and the principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter;

3. *Solemnly reaffirms* that, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the Charter shall prevail;

4. *Solemnly reaffirms* that States must fully respect the sovereignty of other States and the right of peoples to determine their own destinies, free of external intervention, coercion or constraint, especially involving the threat or use of force, overt or covert, and refrain from any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of any other State or country;

5. *Solemnly reaffirms* that every State has the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any other State, and that the territory of a State shall not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in contravention of the provisions of the Charter, that the territory of a State shall not be the object of acquisition by another State resulting from the threat or use of force, that no territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal and that every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State;

6. *Urges* Member States to make full use and seek improved implementation of the means and methods provided for in the Charter for the exclusively peaceful settlement of any dispute or any situation, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, including negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, good offices including those of the Secretary-General, or other peaceful means of their own choice, it being understood that the Security Council in dealing with such disputes or situations should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court;

7. *Urges* all Member States to respond to the immediate need to agree on guidelines for more effective peace-keeping operations in accordance with the Charter, which could increase the effectiveness of the

³⁵ A/7922 and Add.1-6.

³⁶ Resolution 2625 (XXV).

United Nations in dealing with situations endangering international peace and security, and consequently to support the efforts of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to reach agreement on all questions relating to such operations, as well as on provisions for their appropriate and equitable financing;

8. *Recognizes* the need for effective, dynamic and flexible measures, in accordance with the Charter, to prevent and remove threats to the peace, suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and in particular for measures to build, maintain and restore international peace and security;

9. *Recommends* that the Security Council take steps to facilitate the conclusion of the agreements envisaged in Article 43 of the Charter in order fully to develop its capacity for enforcement action as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter;

10. *Recommends* that the Security Council consider, in conformity with Article 29 of the Charter, whenever appropriate and necessary, the desirability of establishing subsidiary organs, on an *ad hoc* basis, and with the participation of the parties concerned, when conditions so warrant, to assist the Council in the performance of its functions as defined in the Charter;

11. *Recommends* that all States contribute to the efforts to ensure peace and security for all nations and to establish, in accordance with the Charter, an effective system of universal collective security without military alliances;

12. *Invites* Member States to do their utmost to enhance by all possible means the authority and effectiveness of the Security Council and of its decisions;

13. *Calls upon* the Security Council, including the permanent members, to intensify efforts to discharge, in conformity with the Charter, its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

14. *Recommends* that Member States support the efforts of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression to bring its work to a successful conclusion, thus achieving the definition of aggression as soon as possible;

15. *Reaffirms* its competence under the Charter to discuss and recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among States, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the Charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

16. *Urges* all Member States to implement the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter and to respect, as provided for in the Charter, the resolutions of United Nations organs responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes;

17. *Urges* Member States to reaffirm their will to respect fully their obligations under international law in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and to continue and intensify the efforts towards the progressive development and codification of international law;

18. *Calls upon* all States to desist from any forcible or other action which deprives peoples, in particular those still under colonial or any other form of external domination, of their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence and to

refrain from military and repressive measures aimed at preventing the attainment of independence by all dependent peoples in accordance with the Charter and in furtherance of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and render assistance to the United Nations and, in accordance with the Charter, to the oppressed peoples in their legitimate struggle in order to bring about the speedy elimination of colonialism or any other form of external domination;

19. *Affirms* its belief that there is a close connexion between the strengthening of international security, disarmament and the economic development of countries, so that any progress made towards any of these objectives will constitute progress towards all of them;

20. *Urges* all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to make urgent and concerted efforts within the framework of the Disarmament Decade and through other means for the cessation and reversal of the nuclear and conventional arms race at an early date, the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and the conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the benefits of the technology of the peaceful use of nuclear energy shall be available to all States, to the maximum extent possible, without discrimination;

21. *Emphatically reiterates* the need to undertake, within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade, urgent and concerted international action based on a global strategy aimed at reducing and eliminating as soon as possible the economic gap between developed and developing countries, which is closely and essentially correlated to the strengthening of the security of all nations and the establishment of lasting international peace;

22. *Solemnly reaffirms* that universal respect for and full exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the elimination of the violation of those rights are urgent and essential to the strengthening of international security, and hence resolutely condemns all forms of oppression, tyranny and discrimination, particularly racism and racial discrimination, wherever they occur;

23. *Resolutely condemns* the criminal policy of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed peoples to attain their human rights and fundamental freedoms and self-determination;

24. *Expresses its conviction* that the achievement of universality of the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, would increase its effectiveness in strengthening international peace and security;

25. *Considers* that the promotion of international co-operation, including regional, subregional and bilateral co-operation among States, in keeping with the provisions of the Charter and based on the principle of equal rights and on strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of States, can contribute to the strengthening of international security;

26. *Welcomes* the decision of the Security Council⁸⁷ to hold periodic meetings in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter and expresses the hope that these meetings will make an important contribution to the strengthening of international security;

⁸⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, 1544th meeting.*

27. *Emphasizes* the need for the United Nations to exert continuous efforts for the strengthening of international peace and security and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on steps taken in pursuance of the present Declaration.

*1932nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1970.*

2749 (XXV). Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2340 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2467 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 and 2574 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, concerning the area to which the title of the item refers,

Affirming that there is an area of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, the precise limits of which are yet to be determined,

Recognizing that the existing legal régime of the high seas does not provide substantive rules for regulating the exploration of the aforesaid area and the exploitation of its resources,

Convinced that the area shall be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes and that the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources shall be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Believing it essential that an international régime applying to the area and its resources and including appropriate international machinery should be established as soon as possible,

Bearing in mind that the development and use of the area and its resources shall be undertaken in such a manner as to foster the healthy development of the world economy and balanced growth of international trade, and to minimize any adverse economic effects caused by the fluctuation of prices of raw materials resulting from such activities,

Solemnly declares that:

1. The sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as the area), as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind.

2. The area shall not be subject to appropriation by any means by States or persons, natural or juridical, and no State shall claim or exercise sovereignty or sovereign rights over any part thereof.

3. No State or person, natural or juridical, shall claim, exercise or acquire rights with respect to the area or its resources incompatible with the international régime to be established and the principles of this Declaration.

4. All activities regarding the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the area and other related activities shall be governed by the international régime to be established.

5. The area shall be open to use exclusively for peaceful purposes by all States, whether coastal or land-locked, without discrimination, in accordance with the international régime to be established.

6. States shall act in the area in accordance with the applicable principles and rules of international

law, including the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970,⁸⁸ in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and mutual understanding.

7. The exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources shall be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, irrespective of the geographical location of States, whether land-locked or coastal, and taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of the developing countries.

8. The area shall be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes, without prejudice to any measures which have been or may be agreed upon in the context of international negotiations undertaken in the field of disarmament and which may be applicable to a broader area. One or more international agreements shall be concluded as soon as possible in order to implement effectively this principle and to constitute a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race.

9. On the basis of the principles of this Declaration, an international régime applying to the area and its resources and including appropriate international machinery to give effect to its provisions shall be established by an international treaty of a universal character, generally agreed upon. The régime shall, *inter alia*, provide for the orderly and safe development and rational management of the area and its resources and for expanding opportunities in the use thereof, and ensure the equitable sharing by States in the benefits derived therefrom, taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal.

10. States shall promote international co-operation in scientific research exclusively for peaceful purposes:

(a) By participation in international programmes and by encouraging co-operation in scientific research by personnel of different countries;

(b) Through effective publication of research programmes and dissemination of the results of research through international channels;

(c) By co-operation in measures to strengthen research capabilities of developing countries, including the participation of their nationals in research programmes.

No such activity shall form the legal basis for any claims with respect to any part of the area or its resources.

11. With respect to activities in the area and acting in conformity with the international régime to be established, States shall take appropriate measures for and shall co-operate in the adoption and implementation of international rules, standards and procedures for, *inter alia*:

(a) The prevention of pollution and contamination, and other hazards to the marine environment, including the coastline, and of interference with the ecological balance of the marine environment;

⁸⁸ Resolution 2625 (XXV).

(b) The protection and conservation of the natural resources of the area and the prevention of damage to the flora and fauna of the marine environment.

12. In their activities in the area, including those relating to its resources, States shall pay due regard to the rights and legitimate interests of coastal States in the region of such activities, as well as of all other States, which may be affected by such activities. Consultations shall be maintained with the coastal States concerned with respect to activities relating to the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources with a view to avoiding infringement of such rights and interests.

13. Nothing herein shall affect:

(a) The legal status of the waters superjacent to the area or that of the air space above those waters;

(b) The rights of coastal States with respect to measures to prevent, mitigate or eliminate grave and imminent danger to their coastline or related interests from pollution or threat thereof or from other hazardous occurrences resulting from or caused by any activities in the area, subject to the international régime to be established.

14. Every State shall have the responsibility to ensure that activities in the area, including those relating to its resources, whether undertaken by governmental agencies, or non-governmental entities or persons under its jurisdiction, or acting on its behalf, shall be carried out in conformity with the international régime to be established. The same responsibility applies to international organizations and their members for activities undertaken by such organizations or on their behalf. Damage caused by such activities shall entail liability.

15. The parties to any dispute relating to activities in the area and its resources shall resolve such dispute by the measures mentioned in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations and such procedures for settling disputes as may be agreed upon in the international régime to be established.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

2750 (XXV). Reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction and use of their resources in the interests of mankind, and convening of a conference on the law of the sea

A

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the area of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and its resources are the common heritage of mankind,

Convinced that the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources should be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries,

Reaffirming that the development of the area and its resources shall be undertaken in such a manner as to foster the healthy development of the world economy and balanced growth of international trade, and to

minimize any adverse economic effects caused by the fluctuation of prices of raw materials resulting from such activities,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-operate with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system in order to:

(a) Identify the problems arising from the production of certain minerals from the area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and examine the impact they will have on the economic well-being of the developing countries, in particular on prices of mineral exports on the world market;

(b) Study these problems in the light of the scale of possible exploitation of the sea-bed, taking into account the world demand for raw materials and the evolution of costs and prices;

(c) Propose effective solutions for dealing with these problems;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his report thereon to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction for consideration during one of its sessions in 1971 and for making its recommendations, as appropriate, to foster the healthy development of the world economy and balanced growth of international trade and to minimize any adverse economic effects caused by the fluctuation of prices of raw materials resulting from such activities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system, to keep this matter under constant review so as to submit supplementary information annually or whenever it is necessary and recommend additional measures in the light of economic, scientific and technological developments;

4. *Calls upon* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1028 (XI) of 20 February 1957 and 1105 (XI) of 21 February 1957 concerning the problems of land-locked countries,

Bearing in mind the replies to the inquiries made by the Secretary-General⁸⁹ in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 2574 A (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, which indicate wide support for the idea of convening a conference relating to the law of the sea, at which the interests and needs of all States, whether land-locked or coastal, could be reconciled,

Noting that many of the present land-locked States Members of the United Nations did not participate in the previous United Nations conferences on the law of the sea,

Reaffirming that the area of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and their subsoil, lying beyond the limits of national jurisdiction together with the resources thereof are the common heritage of mankind,

⁸⁹ See A/7925 and Add.1-3.

Convinced that the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources must be carried out for the benefit of all mankind, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries, including the particular needs and problems of those which are land-locked,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other competent bodies, an up-to-date study of the matters referred to in the memorandum dated 14 January 1958, prepared by the Secretariat, on the question of free access to the sea of land-locked countries⁴⁰ and to supplement that document, in the light of the events which have occurred in the meantime, with a report on the special problems of land-locked countries relating to the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the seabed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the above-mentioned study to the enlarged Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction⁴¹ for consideration at one of its sessions in 1971, so that appropriate measures may be evolved within the general framework of the law of the sea, to resolve the problems of land-locked countries;

3. *Requests* the Committee to report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 798 (VIII) of 7 December 1953, 1105 (XI) of 21 February 1957 and 2574 A (XXIV) of 15 December 1969,

Recalling further its resolutions 2340 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2467 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 and 2574 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969,

Taking into account the results of the consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General⁴² in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution 2574 A (XXIV), which indicate widespread support for the holding of a comprehensive conference on the law of the sea,

Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Noting that the political and economic realities, scientific development and rapid technological advances of the last decade have accentuated the need for early and progressive development of the law of the sea, in a framework of close international co-operation,

Having regard to the fact that many of the present States Members of the United Nations did not take part in the previous United Nations conferences on the law of the sea,

Convinced that the elaboration of an equitable international régime for the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national

jurisdiction would facilitate agreement on the questions to be examined at such a conference,

Affirming that such agreements on those questions should seek to accommodate the interests and needs of all States, whether land-locked or coastal, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction,⁴³

Convinced that a new conference on the law of the sea would have to be carefully prepared to ensure its success and that the preparatory work ought to start as soon as possible after the conclusion of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, drawing on the experience already accumulated in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction and using fully the opportunity provided by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in 1972, to further its work,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made so far towards the elaboration of the international régime for the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction through the Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1970;⁴⁴

2. *Decides* to convene in 1973, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 below, a conference on the law of the sea which would deal with the establishment of an equitable international régime—including an international machinery—for the area and the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, a precise definition of the area, and a broad range of related issues including those concerning the régimes of the high seas, the continental shelf, the territorial sea (including the question of its breadth and the question of international straits) and contiguous zone, fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas (including the question of the preferential rights of coastal States), the preservation of the marine environment (including, *inter alia*, the prevention of pollution) and scientific research;

3. *Decides further* to review, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, the reports of the Committee referred to in paragraph 6 below on the progress of its preparatory work with a view to determining the precise agenda of the conference on the law of the sea, its definitive date, location and duration, and related arrangements; if the General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, determines the progress of the preparatory work of the Committee to be insufficient, it may decide to postpone the conference;

4. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction set forth in General Assembly resolution 2467 A (XXIII) as supplemented by the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to enlarge the Committee by forty-four members, appointed by the Chairman of the First Committee in consultation with regional groups and taking

⁴⁰ United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, *Official Records*, vol. I: *Preparatory Documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.V.4, vol. I), document A/CONF.13/29 and Add.1.

⁴¹ See resolution 2750 C (XXV), para. 5, below.

⁴² See A/7925 and Add.1-3.

⁴³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 21 (A/8021)*.

⁴⁴ Resolution 2749 (XXV).

into account equitable geographical representation thereon;

6. *Instructs* the enlarged Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction to hold two sessions in Geneva, in March and in July-August 1971, in order to prepare for the conference on the law of the sea draft treaty articles embodying the international régime—including an international machinery—for the area and the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, taking into account the equitable sharing by all States in the benefits to be derived therefrom, bearing in mind the special interests and needs of developing countries, whether coastal or land-locked, on the basis of the Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, and a comprehensive list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea referred to in paragraph 2 above, which should be dealt with by the conference, and draft articles on such subjects and issues;

7. *Authorizes* the Committee to establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the efficient performance of its functions, bearing in mind the scientific, economic, legal and technical aspects of the issues involved;

8. *Requests* the Committee to prepare, as appropriate, reports to the General Assembly on the progress of its work;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate those reports to Member States and to observers to the United Nations for their comments and observations;

10. *Decides* to invite other Member States which are not appointed to the Committee to participate as observers and to be heard on specific points;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the Committee all the assistance it may require in legal, economic, technical and scientific matters, including the provision of relevant records of the General Assembly and specialized agencies for the efficient performance of its functions;

12. *Decides* that the enlarged Committee, as well as its subsidiary organs, shall have summary records of its proceedings;

13. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on Fisheries, the World Health Organiza-

tion, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other intergovernmental bodies and specialized agencies concerned to co-operate fully with the enlarged Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction in the implementation of the present resolution, in particular by preparing such scientific and technical documentation as the Committee may request.

1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.

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The Chairman of the First Committee subsequently informed the Secretary-General⁴⁵ that, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution C above, he had appointed forty-three of the forty-four additional members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, namely: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, BOLIVIA, the BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, COLOMBIA, the CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF), CYPRUS, DENMARK, ECUADOR, ETHIOPIA, GABON, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUYANA, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, the IVORY COAST, JAMAICA, LEBANON, MALI, MAURITIUS, MOROCCO, NEPAL, the NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, PANAMA, the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, the PHILIPPINES, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, TUNISIA, TURKEY, the UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA and YEMEN.

As a result of the above appointments, the Committee is composed of the following Member States: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CAMEROON, CANADA, CEYLON, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF), CYPRUS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GABON, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUYANA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, IVORY COAST, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBERIA, LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YEMEN and YUGOSLAVIA.

⁴⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/8273.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2623 (XXV)	Effects of atomic radiation (A/8088)	33	13 October 1970	29
2624 (XXV)	The policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa (A/8106)	34	13 October 1970	30
2656 (XXV)	Establishment of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/8204)	35	7 December 1970	30
2670 (XXV)	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (A/8175)	36	8 December 1970	31
2671 (XXV)	The policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa (A/8106/Add.1)			
	Resolution A	34	8 December 1970	31
	Resolution B	34	8 December 1970	32
	Resolution C	34	8 December 1970	32
	Resolution D	34	8 December 1970	33
	Resolution E	34	8 December 1970	33
	Resolution F	34	8 December 1970	33
2672 (XXV)	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/8204/Add.1)			
	Resolution A	35	8 December 1970	35
	Resolution B	35	8 December 1970	35
	Resolution C	35	8 December 1970	36
	Resolution D	35	8 December 1970	36
2727 (XXV)	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/8237)	101	15 December 1970	36
Other decisions				
	The policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	34	8 December 1970	37

2623 (XXV). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, which established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Taking into account that, in its future reviews of environmental contamination, the Scientific Committee will also give detailed attention to the contamination resulting from peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Noting that the Scientific Committee has discussed the contribution that might be made to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in 1972,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report adopted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation at its twentieth session;¹

2. *Commends* the Scientific Committee for the valuable contributions it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels and effects of atomic radiation;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

4. *Notes* the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its twenty-first session in June 1971;

5. *Draws attention* to the Scientific Committee's invitation to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit available data that would enable it to assess the effects of peaceful uses of nuclear energy on the radiation exposure of human populations;

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 33, document A/8078.

6. *Expresses its appreciation* of the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned;

7. *Recommends* that all parties concerned should continue their co-operation with the Scientific Committee;

8. *Commends* the Scientific Committee for the discussion it has had on the contribution that might be made to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and recommends that the Secretary-General should fully utilize the relevant experience of the Committee in the further preparations for this Conference;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work and the dissemination of its findings to the public.

*1864th plenary meeting,
13 October 1970.*

2624 (XXV). The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,²

Recalling its resolution 2505 (XXIV) of 20 November 1969 expressing the firm intention of the United Nations, acting in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in southern Africa,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 282 (1970) of 23 July 1970 calling upon all States to strengthen the arms embargo against South Africa,

Seriously concerned at reports that this resolution of the Security Council is not yet being implemented by some States,

Gravely concerned about the continued build-up of the South African military and police forces and the consequent aggravation of the situation in southern Africa,

Taking note of the resolution adopted on 2 September 1970 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,³ mandating a delegation of five African States to urge the Governments concerned to stop selling arms to South Africa and also to stop assisting in the manufacture of arms in South Africa,

Taking note also of the resolution on *apartheid* and racial discrimination⁴ adopted by the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lusaka from 8 to 10 September 1970,

1. *Calls upon* all States to take immediate steps to implement fully the provisions of Security Council resolution 282 (1970);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution, as he has been doing with regard to Security Council resolution 282 (1970), and to report to the General Assembly not later than 10 December 1970.

*1864th plenary meeting,
13 October 1970.*

² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8022/Rev.1).

³ See A/SPC/L.181.

2656 (XXV). Establishment of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East⁴

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970,⁵

Noting with grave concern the acute financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and its serious implications for the future work of the Agency,

Bearing in mind the appeal made by the Secretary-General on 2 December 1970 at the 740th meeting of the Special Political Committee as well as the appeal made by the Chairman of that Committee on 25 November 1970 at the 733rd meeting of the Committee, and taking into account the suggestions made in the course of the debate concerning possible means of securing additional income,

1. *Decides* to establish a Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, consisting of nine Member States, to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to designate the Member States which will compose the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to present an interim report to the General Assembly, not later than 14 December 1970, containing its recommendations on possible measures to be taken to prevent a reduction of the Agency's services in 1971;

4. *Also requests* the Working Group, in the interval between the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly, to assist, as appropriate, the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in reaching solutions to the problems posed by the Agency's financial crisis;

5. *Further requests* the Working Group, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the specialized agencies, to present a comprehensive report on all aspects of the financing of the Agency to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1918th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

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At the 1926th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly announced that, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of the above resolution, he had designated the nine members of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

⁴ See also resolution 2728 (XXV), p. 8.

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013).*

The Working Group is composed of the following Member States: FRANCE, GHANA, JAPAN, LEBANON, NORWAY, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

2670 (XXV). Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 and 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968,

Recalling in particular its resolution 2576 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, in which it requested the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to continue its work and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes pursuant to Council resolutions, as well as a progress report on such work as the Special Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations,

Having received and examined the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations of 1 October 1970,⁶

Noting with regret that the mandate entrusted to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has not as yet been fulfilled,

Conscious nevertheless that the problems with which the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has been faced are of a fundamental nature and that the Special Committee believes that more time is required,

Realizing that problems of such a fundamental nature require further consultations within the context of the United Nations in order to enable the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to fulfil its mandate,

Bearing in mind the concern of Member States, as expressed in solemn declarations adopted on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, over the need to reach an early agreement for carrying out United Nations peace-keeping operations consistent with the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. Stresses the importance of achieving agreed guidelines to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations peace-keeping operations consistent with the Charter and to this end urges the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to accelerate its work;

3. Instructs the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to intensify its efforts with a view to completing, by 1 May 1971, its report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes pursuant to Council resolutions and to determine, in the light of the progress achieved by that date, whether alternative methods are advisable for the early fulfilment by the Special Committee of its mandate to reach an agreement on peace-keeping operations in conformity with the Charter;

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/8081.

4. Notes with interest the suggestions, proposals and documents submitted on this item during the present session and transmits to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations the records of the debates on the item at this session, together with the documents put forward in the course of those debates;

5. Requests the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in the course of its further deliberations, to study carefully and to take full account of the views expressed and the suggestions, proposals and documents submitted at the present session, and to report on them to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, as appropriate, within the context of its work;

6. Directs the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session a completed comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council for observation purposes pursuant to Council resolutions, as well as a progress report on any other models of peace-keeping operations.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

2671 (XXV). The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa⁷

A

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the work of the Special Committee on Apartheid,⁸

Considering it essential to intensify United Nations efforts to promote concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid in South Africa,

Recognizing the need for greater co-ordination of efforts by the United Nations towards this end and for the elimination of duplication, in order to utilize the resources for a more effective international campaign against apartheid,

1. Requests the Special Committee on Apartheid constantly to review all aspects of the policies of apartheid in South Africa and its international repercussions, including:

(a) Legislative, administrative and other racially discriminatory measures in South Africa and their effects;

(b) Repression of opponents of apartheid;

(c) Efforts by the Government of South Africa to extend its inhuman policies of apartheid beyond the borders of South Africa;

(d) Ways and means of promoting concerted international action to secure the elimination of apartheid; and to report from time to time, as appropriate, to the General Assembly or the Security Council, or both;

2. Draws the attention of all United Nations organs concerned to this decision, so that any undue duplication of efforts may be avoided;

⁷ The decision of the General Assembly to shorten the name of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (see "Other decisions" below, p. 37) has been taken into account in the present resolution.

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8022/Rev.1)*.

3. *Decides* to expand the membership of the Special Committee by not more than seven additional members;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint the additional members of the Special Committee, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate.

*1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its appeals for moral, political and material assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against *apartheid*,

Considering the need to take steps to increase such assistance in view of the intensification of racial oppression by the Government of South Africa in defiance of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to take all appropriate steps to promote assistance in the economic, social and humanitarian fields by Governments, organizations and individuals to the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against *apartheid*;

2. *Appeals* to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, towards such assistance;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, from time to time as appropriate, on the implementation of the present resolution.

*1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.*

C

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the importance of keeping world public opinion fully informed of the evils and dangers of *apartheid* in South Africa, and of United Nations efforts to secure the elimination of this policy,

Considering the contribution that specialized agencies, regional organizations, Member States and non-governmental organizations can make in this respect,

Taking note of the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,⁹

Taking note, in particular, of the recommendation of the Special Committee that the United Nations should co-operate with the Organization of African Unity in undertaking regular broadcasts on *apartheid* to South Africa and to southern Africa as a whole,¹⁰ and the statement by the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information on the consultations with the Organization of African Unity on this matter,¹¹

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 133.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Special Political Committee, 714th meeting.*

Recognizing the need for special studies on *apartheid* to be made available to the international community,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the dissemination of information on *apartheid* through the Office of Public Information and the Unit on *Apartheid* of the Secretariat,

Considering that these efforts should be intensified during 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure the widest dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of *apartheid*, taking into account the recommendations of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*;

2. *Invites* Member States to lend their co-operation to the Secretary-General in the dissemination of such information in their countries and in Territories under their administration;

3. *Invites* specialized agencies, regional organizations, anti-*apartheid* movements and other non-governmental organizations to help the United Nations information campaign against *apartheid*;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to arrange for the preparation of special studies and papers on the evils of *apartheid* and, through the Office of Public Information and the Unit on *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, to increase the dissemination of such information in various languages;

5. *Welcomes* the readiness of the Organization of African Unity to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations, weekly broadcasts of United Nations material to southern Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to continue to make available an adequate number of radio programmes and material to Member States willing to provide facilities on their national radio stations for broadcasts to southern Africa of programmes on international concern over *apartheid* and on the objectives of the United Nations;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2505 (XXIV) of 20 November 1969, to continue consultations with the Organization of African Unity on the means of collaboration between that organization and the United Nations in order to intensify the international information campaign against *apartheid*, and to submit a report, including proposals, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on all aspects of the matter, including any required technical co-operation and financial arrangements;

8. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to encourage and assist anti-*apartheid* movements, United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations to publish and disseminate widely information provided by the United Nations on the evils and dangers of *apartheid* and on international efforts against *apartheid*;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.*

D

The General Assembly,

Noting with grave concern that the racist Government of South Africa has intensified its inhuman and aggressive policies of *apartheid*,

Recognizing the need for the implementation of more effective measures to secure the speedy elimination of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Noting that the year 1971 has been proclaimed the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recognizing further the valuable role which non-governmental organizations can play in the international campaign against *apartheid*,

Believing that it would be desirable to hold an international conference of trade unions to promote concerted action by trade unions against *apartheid*,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, in consultation with the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, to promote the widest possible campaign against *apartheid* during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee, within the budgetary provision to be made for this purpose at the present session:

(a) To hold consultations with experts and representatives of the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as anti-*apartheid* movements;

(b) To send a mission from United Nations Headquarters to consult with the specialized agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations on means to promote further concerted international action against *apartheid*;

(c) To send representatives to the United Nations seminar at Yaoundé, as well as to international conferences on *apartheid*, during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. Invites all national and regional trade-union organizations to observe the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by organizing seminars, symposia, conferences and other activities against *apartheid* and to report to the Special Committee on ways and means by which the international campaign against *apartheid* can best be promoted through the trade-union movement;

4. Requests the Special Committee, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and the International Labour Organisation, to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the possibility of holding an international conference of trade unions in 1972, and on any alternative proposals which it may receive from the principal trade-union federations, for promoting concerted action against *apartheid* by the trade-union movement at the national and international levels;

5. Urges all States and organizations to observe the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2202 B (XXI) of 16 December 1966 and 2397 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 concerning the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹² to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Considering it appropriate and essential to continue and increase humanitarian assistance to the victims of the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa,

Having considered also the report of the Secretary-General on the question of enlarging the scope of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,¹³

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. Authorizes the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa to decide on grants from the Fund to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia and to their families, to the extent that additional voluntary contributions are received for this purpose;

3. Appeals for generous direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

4. Again appeals to all States, organizations and individuals for generous contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa in order to enable it to meet the increasing needs.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

F

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the question of *apartheid*,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*,¹⁴

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventh ordinary session¹⁵ and by the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries¹⁶ on the question of *apartheid*,

Gravely concerned over the aggravation of the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, because of the inhuman and aggressive policies of *apartheid* pursued by the Government of South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions, in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

¹² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, document A/8109.

¹³ *Ibid.*, document A/8117.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8022/Rev.1).

¹⁵ Held at Addis Ababa from 1 to 3 September 1970.

¹⁶ Held at Lusaka from 8 to 10 September 1970.

and in contravention of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing deep concern over the increasing military build-up of South Africa, which constitutes a grave danger to the cause of peace and security on the African continent,

Noting with indignation the continued persecution and torture of African patriots and other opponents of *apartheid* by the Government of South Africa under the Terrorism Act of 1967 and other ruthless repressive legislation,

Convinced that the establishment of "Bantustans" in South Africa is designed to deprive the majority of the people of their inalienable rights and to destroy the unity of the South African people,

Noting that, as reported by the Special Committee,¹⁷ a number of States continue to maintain diplomatic, consular and other official relations with the South African régime despite United Nations resolutions,

Recognizing that the adoption by the Security Council of appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter and their full implementation are essential,

1. *Declares* that the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa are a negation of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute a crime against humanity;

2. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa to eliminate, by all means at their disposal, *apartheid* and racial discrimination and to attain majority rule in the country as a whole, based on universal suffrage;

3. *Condemns* the establishment by the racist minority Government of South Africa of "Bantustans" in so-called African reserves as fraudulent, a violation of the principle of self-determination and prejudicial to the territorial integrity of the State and the unity of its people;

4. *Again calls upon* the Government of South Africa to end all repressive measures against African patriots and other opponents of *apartheid* and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned or subjected to other restrictions for their opposition to *apartheid*;

5. *Strongly deplores* the continued co-operation by certain States and foreign economic interests with South Africa in the military, economic, political and other fields, as such co-operation encourages the Government of South Africa in the pursuit of its inhuman policies;

6. *Again draws the attention* of the Security Council to the grave situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole and recommends that the Council resume urgently the consideration of effective measures, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including those under Chapter VII of the Charter;

7. *Urges* all States:

(a) To terminate diplomatic, consular and other official relations with the Government of South Africa;

(b) To terminate all military, economic, technical and other co-operation with South Africa;

(c) To end tariff and other preferences to South African exports and facilities for investment in South Africa;

(d) To ensure that companies registered in their countries and their nationals comply with the United Nations resolutions on this question;

8. *Requests* all States and organizations to suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist régime and with organizations or institutions in South Africa which practise *apartheid*;

9. *Commends* the international and national sporting organizations for their contribution to the international campaign against *apartheid* by their boycott of South African teams selected under *apartheid* policies;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee on *Apartheid* to prepare reports for the General Assembly, at its twenty-sixth session, on continued collaboration by States with the Government of South Africa, with particular reference to the requests contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2506 B (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, namely:

(a) To desist from collaborating with the Government of South Africa, by taking steps to prohibit financial and economic interests under their national jurisdiction from co-operating with the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

(b) To prohibit airlines and shipping lines registered in their countries from providing services to and from South Africa and to deny all facilities to air flights and shipping services to and from South Africa;

(c) To refrain from extending loans, investments and technical assistance to the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

(d) To take appropriate measures to dissuade the main trading partners of South Africa and economic and financial interests from collaborating with the Government of South Africa and companies registered in South Africa;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, early in 1971, a joint meeting of the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, in order to consider the interrelationships of the problems of southern Africa and to propose measures for greater co-ordination and more effective action, so that the three organs can take the results of the meeting into account in their programmes of work;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 11 above.

1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.

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At the 1933rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 4 of resolution A above, appointed four of the seven additional members of the Special Committee on Apartheid, namely: INDIA, the SUDAN, SYRIA and the UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

At the same meeting, the President appointed TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO as a member of the Special Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of COSTA RICA.

¹⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/8022/Rev.1), annex III.

Subsequently, the President informed the Secretary-General¹⁸ that, in pursuance of paragraph 4 of resolution A above, he had also appointed GUATEMALA as an additional member of the Special Committee.

As a result of the above appointments, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: ALGERIA, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HAITI, HUNGARY, INDIA, MALAYSIA, NEPAL, NIGERIA, PHILIPPINES, SOMALIA, SUDAN, SYRIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

2672 (XXV). United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) and 394 (V) of 2 and 14 December 1950, 512 (VI) and 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952, 720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954, 916 (X) of 3 December 1955, 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957, 1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957, 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959, 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961, 1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962, 1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965, 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, 2341 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2535 A (XXIV) of 10 December 1969,

Noting the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970,¹⁹

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

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

3. *Directs* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue his efforts in taking such measures, including rectification of the relief rolls, as to assure, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the most equitable distribution of relief based on need;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine was unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194

(III), and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation thereof;

5. *Directs attention* to the continuing critical financial position of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as outlined in the Commissioner-General's report;

6. *Notes with concern* that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions to help relieve the serious budget deficit of the past year, contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East continue to fall short of the funds needed to cover essential budget requirements;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments as a matter of urgency to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the Commissioner-General's report, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute and contributing Governments to consider increasing their contributions.

*1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.*

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2452 C (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2535 C (XXIV) of 10 December 1969,

Taking note of the annual report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970,²⁰

Bearing in mind the letter dated 13 August 1970 from the Secretary-General addressed to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies,²¹

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2252 (ES-V), 2341 B (XXII), 2452 C (XXIII) and 2535 C (XXIV);

2. *Endorses*, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities;

3. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

*1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.*

¹⁸ See A/8274.

¹⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013).

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/8040.

C

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the problem of the Palestinian Arab refugees has arisen from the denial of their inalienable rights under the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, in which it reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine,

Bearing in mind the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter and more recently reaffirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,²²

1. *Recognizes* that the people of Palestine are entitled to equal rights and self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Declares* that full respect for the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine is an indispensable element in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

*1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.*

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, calling upon the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities, and 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969,

Gravely concerned about the plight of the displaced persons,

Convinced that the plight of the displaced persons could best be relieved by their speedy return to their homes and to the camps which they formerly occupied,

Emphasizing the imperative of giving effect to its resolutions for relieving the plight of the displaced persons,

1. *Considers* that the plight of the displaced persons continues since they have not been able to return to their homes and camps;

2. *Calls once more upon* the Government of Israel to take immediately and without any further delay effective steps for the return of the displaced persons;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

*1921st plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.*

2727 (XXV). Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

²² Resolution 2625 (XXV).

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²³

Recalling Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2443 (XXIII) and 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969 and 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970,

Further recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 6 (XXIV) of 27 February 1968,²⁴ 6 (XXV) of 4 March 1969²⁵ and 10 (XXVI) of 23 March 1970,²⁶ the telegram of 8 March 1968 dispatched by the Commission to the Israeli authorities,²⁷ the relevant resolutions of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,²⁸ Economic and Social Council resolution 1515 (XLVIII), adopted on 28 May 1970 on the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women,²⁹ and the other relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,³⁰

Noting with regret that the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions have not been implemented by the Israeli authorities,

Gravely concerned for the safety, welfare and security of the inhabitants of the Arab territories under military occupation by Israel,

1. *Expresses its sincere appreciation* to the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories and to its members for their efforts in performing the task assigned to them;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel immediately to implement the recommendations of the Special Committee embodied in its report and to comply with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending the early termination of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, to continue its work and to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

²⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4475)*, chapter XVIII.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, *Forty-sixth Session*, document E/4621, chapter XVIII.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4816)*, chapter XXIII.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4475)*, para. 400.

²⁸ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), chapter III.

²⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4831)*, chapter XIII, draft resolution VII.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, agenda item 101, document A/8089.*

Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the human rights of the population of the occupied territories;

4. *Urges* the Government of Israel to receive the Special Committee, co-operate with it and facilitate its work;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the

Special Committee with all the necessary facilities for the continued performance of its tasks;

7. *Decides* to inscribe on the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "Report (or reports) of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories".

*1931st plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

* * *

Other decisions

The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa

(Item 34)

At its 1921st plenary meeting, on 8 December 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee,⁸¹ decided to shorten the name of the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to read "Special Committee on *Apartheid*".

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 34, document A/8106/Add.1, para. 31.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2626 (XXV)	International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (A/8124 and Add.1)	42	24 October 1970	39
2637 (XXV)	Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board (A/8169)	38	19 November 1970	49
2638 (XXV)	Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/8169)	38	19 November 1970	50
2639 (XXV)	Report of the Industrial Development Board (A/8169)	38	19 November 1970	50
2640 (XXV)	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/8166)	39	19 November 1970	51
2641 (XXV)	Review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy (A/8124/Add.2)	42	19 November 1970	51
2657 (XXV)	United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/8195)	43	7 December 1970	51
2658 (XXV)	The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States (A/8197)	95	7 December 1970	52
2659 (XXV)	United Nations Volunteers (A/8203)	12	7 December 1970	53
2681 (XXV)	Unified approach to economic and social planning in national development (A/8203/Add.1)	12	11 December 1970	53
2682 (XXV)	Multilateral food aid (A/8203/Add.1)	12	11 December 1970	54
2683 (XXV)	World Population Year (A/8203/Add.1)	12	11 December 1970	55
2684 (XXV)	Increase in the production and use of edible protein (A/8203/Add.1)	12	11 December 1970	56
2685 (XXV)	Economic and social consequences of disarmament (A/8203/Add.1)	12	11 December 1970	56
2686 (XXV)	Regional economic commissions (A/8203/Add.1)	12	11 December 1970	57
2687 (XXV)	Role of the regional economic commissions in the Second United Nations Development Decade (A/8203/Add.1)	12	11 December 1970	57
2688 (XXV)	The capacity of the United Nations development system (A/8214)	40	11 December 1970	58
2689 (XXV)	Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (A/8214)	40	11 December 1970	62
2690 (XXV)	United Nations Capital Development Fund (A/8214)	41	11 December 1970	62
2691 (XXV)	International university (A/8218)	44	11 December 1970	62
2692 (XXV)	Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and expansion of domestic sources of accumulation for economic development (A/8221, A/L.620 and Add.1)	45	11 December 1970	63
2724 (XXV)	Identification of the least developed among the developing countries (A/8259)	37	15 December 1970	64
2725 (XXV)	Third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/8259)	37	15 December 1970	64
2726 (XXV)	Transfer of technology, including know-how and patents (A/8259)	37	15 December 1970	65
Other decisions				
	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	11 December 1970	66
	Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	38 (b)	19 November 1970	66
	Operational activities for development	40	11 December 1970	67

2626 (XXV). International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly

1. *Proclaims* the Second United Nations Development Decade starting from 1 January 1971;
2. *Adopts* the following International Development Strategy for the Decade:

A. PREAMBLE

(1) On the threshold of the 1970s, Governments dedicate themselves anew to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations twenty-five years ago to create conditions of stability and well-being and to ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity through economic and social progress and development.

(2) The launching in 1961 of the First United Nations Development Decade marked a major world-wide endeavour to give concrete substance to this solemn pledge. Since then attempts have continued to be made to adopt specific measures and to fashion and employ new institutions of international co-operation for this purpose.

(3) However, the level of living of countless millions of people in the developing part of the world is still pitifully low. These people are often still undernourished, uneducated, unemployed and wanting in many other basic amenities of life. While a part of the world lives in great comfort and even affluence, much of the larger part suffers from abject poverty, and in fact the disparity is continuing to widen. This lamentable situation has contributed to the aggravation of world tension.

(4) The current frustrations and disappointments must not be allowed to cloud the vision or stand in the way of the development objectives being really ambitious. Youth everywhere is in ferment, and the 1970s must mark a step forward in securing the well-being and happiness not only of the present generation but also of the generations to come.

(5) The success of international development activities will depend in large measure on improvement in the general international situation, particularly on concrete progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, on the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination, *apartheid* and occupation of territories of any State and on the promotion of equal political, economic, social and cultural rights for all members of society. Progress towards general and complete disarmament should release substantial additional resources which could be utilized for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular that of developing countries. There should, therefore, be a close link between the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Disarmament Decade.

(6) In the conviction that development is the essential path to peace and justice, Governments reaffirm their common and unswerving resolve to seek a better and more effective system of international co-operation whereby the prevailing disparities in the world may be banished and prosperity secured for all.

(7) The ultimate objective of development must be to bring about sustained improvement in the well-being of the individual and bestow benefits on all. If undue privileges, extremes of wealth and social injustices persist, then development fails in its essential purpose. This calls for a global development strategy based on joint and concentrated action by developing and developed countries in all spheres of economic and social life: in industry and agriculture, in trade and finance, in employment and education, in health and housing, in science and technology.

(8) The international community must rise to the challenge of the present age of unprecedented opportunities offered by science and technology in order that the scientific and technological advances may be equitably shared by developed and developing countries, thus contributing to accelerated economic development throughout the world.

(9) International co-operation for development must be on a scale commensurate with that of the problem itself. Partial, sporadic and half-hearted gestures, howsoever well intentioned, will not suffice.

(10) Economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community. It is also a process in which the benefits derived by the developing countries from the developed countries are shared by the world as a whole. Every country has the right and duty to develop its human and natural resources, but the full benefit of its efforts can be realized only with concomitant and effective international action.

(11) The primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves, as stressed in the Charter of Algiers;¹ but however great their own efforts, these will not be sufficient to enable them to achieve the desired development goals as expeditiously as they must unless they are assisted through increased financial resources and more favourable economic and commercial policies on the part of developed countries.

(12) Governments designate the 1970s as the Second United Nations Development Decade and pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to pursue policies designed to create a more just and rational world economic and social order in which equality of opportunities should be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation. They subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Decade and resolve to take the measures to translate them into reality. These aims and measures are set out in the following paragraphs.

B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

(13) The average annual rate of growth in the gross product of the developing countries as a whole during the Second United Nations Development Decade should be at least 6 per cent, with the possibility of attaining a higher rate in the second half of the Decade to be specified on the basis of a comprehensive mid-term review. This target and those derived from it are a broad indication of the scope of convergent efforts to be made during the Decade at the national and international levels; it should be the responsibility of each developing country to set its own target for growth in the light of its own circumstances.

(14) The average annual rate of growth of gross product per head in developing countries as a whole during the Decade should be about 3.5 per cent with the possibility of accelerating it during the second half of the Decade in order at least to make a modest beginning towards narrowing the gap in living standards between developed and developing countries. An average annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent per head will represent a doubling of average income per head in the course of two decades. In countries with very low incomes per head, efforts should be made to double such incomes within a shorter period.

(15) The target for growth in average income per head is calculated on the basis of an average

¹ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 431.

annual increase of 2.5 per cent in the population of developing countries, which is less than the average rate at present forecast for the 1970s. In this context, each developing country should formulate its own demographic objectives within the framework of its national development plan.

(16) An average annual rate of growth of at least 6 per cent in the gross product of developing countries during the Decade will imply an average annual expansion of:

- (a) 4 per cent in agricultural output;
- (b) 8 per cent in manufacturing output.

(17) For attaining the over-all growth target of at least 6 per cent *per annum*, there should be an average annual expansion of:

- (a) 0.5 per cent in the ratio of gross domestic saving to the gross product so that this ratio rises to around 20 per cent by 1980;
- (b) Somewhat less than 7 per cent in imports and somewhat higher than 7 per cent in exports.

(18) As the ultimate purpose of development is to provide increasing opportunities to all people for a better life, it is essential to bring about a more equitable distribution of income and wealth for promoting both social justice and efficiency of production, to raise substantially the level of employment, to achieve a greater degree of income security, to expand and improve facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare, and to safeguard the environment. Thus, qualitative and structural changes in the society must go hand in hand with rapid economic growth, and existing disparities—regional, sectoral and social—should be substantially reduced. These objectives are both determining factors and end-results of development; they should therefore be viewed as integrated parts of the same dynamic process and would require a unified approach:

(a) Each developing country should formulate its national employment objectives so as to absorb an increasing proportion of its working population in modern-type activities and to reduce significantly unemployment and underemployment;

(b) Particular attention should be paid to achieving enrolment of all children of primary school age, improvement in the quality of education at all levels, a substantial reduction in illiteracy, the re-orientation of educational programmes to serve development needs and, as appropriate, the establishment and expansion of scientific and technological institutions;

(c) Each developing country should formulate a coherent health programme for the prevention and treatment of diseases and for raising general levels of health and sanitation;

(d) Levels of nutrition should be improved in terms of the average caloric intake and the protein content, with special emphasis being placed on the needs of vulnerable groups of population;

(e) Housing facilities should be expanded and improved, especially for the low-income groups and with a view to remedying the ills of unplanned urban growth and lagging rural areas;

(f) The well-being of children should be fostered;

(g) The full participation of youth in the development process should be ensured;

(h) The full integration of women in the total development effort should be encouraged.

C. POLICY MEASURES

(19) The above goals and objectives call for a continuing effort by all peoples and Governments to promote economic and social progress in developing countries by the formulation and implementation of a coherent set of policy measures. Animated by a spirit of constructive partnership and co-operation, based on the interdependence of their interests and designed to promote a rational system of international division of labour, and reflecting their political will and collective determination to achieve these goals and objectives, Governments, individually and jointly, solemnly resolve to adopt and implement the policy measures set out below.

(20) The policy measures should be viewed in a dynamic context, involving continuing review to ensure their effective implementation and adaptation in the light of new developments, including the far-reaching impact of rapid advance in technology, and to seek new areas of agreement and the widening of the existing ones. Organizations of the United Nations system will appropriately assist in the implementation of these measures and in the search for new avenues of international co-operation for development.

1. International trade

(21) All efforts will be made to secure international action before 31 December 1972, including, where appropriate, the conclusion of international agreements or arrangements on commodities mentioned in resolution 16 (II) of 26 March 1968,² adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session, in accordance with the procedure agreed upon at that session, and on the basis of a time-table for the consideration of those matters to be drawn up by the Conference.

(22) Commodities already covered by international agreements or arrangements will be kept under review with a view to strengthening the working of such agreements or arrangements and to renewing, where appropriate, agreements or arrangements due to expire.

(23) All possible resources for the pre-financing of buffer stocks, when necessary, will be considered while concluding or reviewing commodity agreements incorporating buffer stock mechanisms.

(24) Efforts will be made to reach agreement, before the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on a set of general principles on pricing policy to serve as guidelines for consultations and actions on individual commodities. As one of the priority aims of pricing policy, particular attention will be paid to securing stable, remunerative and equitable prices with a view to increasing the foreign exchange earnings from exports of primary products from the developing countries.

² *Ibid.*, p. 34.

(25) No new tariff and non-tariff barriers will be raised nor will the existing ones be increased by developed countries against imports of primary products of particular interest to developing countries.

(26) Developed countries will accord priority to reducing or eliminating duties and other barriers to imports of primary products, including those in processed or semi-processed form, of export interest to developing countries through international joint action or unilateral action with a view to ensuring that developing countries have improved access to world markets and to market growth for products in which they are presently or potentially competitive. Achievement of this objective will be sought through the continuance and intensification of inter-governmental consultations with the aim of reaching concrete and significant results early in the Decade. Efforts will be made with a view to achieving these results before 31 December 1972.

(27) Implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 25 and 26 above should take into account the resolutions, decisions and agreements which have been or may be reached in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development or in other relevant intergovernmental bodies and organizations of the United Nations system.

(28) Developed countries will give increased attention within the framework of bilateral and multilateral programmes to supplementing the resources of the developing countries in their endeavour to accelerate the diversification of their economies with a view to the expansion of the production and exports of semi-manufactures and manufactures, as well as of semi-processed and processed commodities, broadening the patterns of exports in favour of commodities with relatively dynamic demand conditions and increasing food production in food deficient countries. Specific funds for diversification will be one of the features of commodity arrangements wherever considered necessary.

(29) Appropriate action, including the provision of finance, will be taken, as far as practicable, to initiate intensive research and development efforts designed to improve market conditions and cost efficiency and to diversify the end uses of natural products facing competition from synthetics and substitutes. In their financial and technical assistance programmes, developed countries and the international organizations concerned will give sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance to developing countries producing natural products which suffer serious competition from synthetics and substitutes, in order to help them to diversify into other areas of production including processing of primary products. Where natural products are able to satisfy present and anticipated world market requirements, in the context of national policies no special encouragement will be given to the creation and utilization of new production, particularly in the developed countries, of directly competing synthetics.

(30) The machinery for consultation on surplus disposal which existed during the 1960s will be widened and reinforced in order to avoid or minimize possible adverse effects of disposals of production surpluses or strategic reserves, including those of minerals, on normal commercial trade, and to take

account of the interest of both surplus and deficit countries.

(31) Special attention will be given to the expansion and diversification of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures, particularly for enabling them to attain increased participation, commensurate with the needs of development, in the growth of international trade in these commodities.

(32) Arrangements concerning the establishment of generalized, non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferential treatment to exports of developing countries in the markets of developed countries have been drawn up in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and considered mutually acceptable to developed and developing countries. Preference-giving countries are determined to seek as rapidly as possible the necessary legislative or other sanction with the aim of implementing the preferential arrangements as early as possible in 1971. Efforts for further improvements of these preferential arrangements will be pursued in a dynamic context in the light of the objectives of resolution 21 (II) of 26 March 1968,⁸ adopted by the Conference at its second session.

(33) Developed countries will not, ordinarily, raise existing tariff or non-tariff barriers to exports from developing countries, nor establish new tariff or non-tariff barriers or any discriminatory measures, where such action has the effect of rendering less favourable the conditions of access to the markets of manufactured and semi-manufactured products of export interest to developing countries.

(34) Intergovernmental consultations will be continued and intensified with a view to giving effect early in the Decade to measures for the relaxation and progressive elimination of non-tariff barriers affecting trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures of interest to developing countries. Efforts will be made with a view to implementing such measures before 31 December 1972. These consultations will take into account all groups of processed and semi-processed products of export interest to developing countries.

(35) Developed countries, having in mind the importance of facilitating the expansion of their imports from developing countries, will consider adopting measures and where possible evolving a programme early in the Decade for assisting the adaptation and adjustment of industries and workers in situations where they are adversely affected or may be threatened to be adversely affected by increased imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries.

(36) Developing countries will intensify their efforts to make greater use of trade promotion as an instrument for the expansion of their exports both to developed countries and to other developing countries. For this purpose, effective international assistance will be provided.

(37) Restrictive business practices particularly affecting the trade and development of the developing countries will be identified with a view to the consideration of appropriate remedial measures, the aim being to reach concrete and significant results early in the Decade. Efforts will be made with a view to achieving these results before 31 December 1972.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 38.

(38) The socialist countries of Eastern Europe will take duly into consideration the trade needs of the developing countries, and in particular their production and export potential, when quantitative targets are fixed in their long-term economic plans, adopt appropriate measures designed to maximize and diversify imports of primary commodities from developing countries and undertake measures so that imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries constitute a growing element in their total imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures. They will promote the diversification of the structure and geographical basis of their trade with developing countries in order that the largest possible number of developing countries derive the maximum benefit from this trade. Socialist countries of Eastern Europe will take the necessary action fully to implement, by the beginning of the Decade, and in any case not later than 1972, recommendations contained in section II of resolution 15 (II) of 25 March 1968,⁴ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session. As no uniform method of introducing multilateralism in payments relations between developing countries and socialist countries is practical at this time, it is considered desirable that elements of flexibility and multilateralism be progressively introduced or extended in such payments arrangements by appropriate consultations among the countries concerned, taking into account specific circumstances and patterns of trade.

2. Trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries

(39) The developing countries will continue their efforts to negotiate and put into effect further commitments for instituting the schemes for regional and subregional integration or measures of trade expansion among themselves. They will, in particular, elaborate mutually beneficial and preferential trade arrangements which foster the rational and outward-looking expansion of production and trade, and avoid undue injury to the trading interests of third parties, including third developing countries.

(40) The developed market economy countries will, through the extension of financial and technical assistance or through action in the field of commercial policy, support initiatives in regional and subregional co-operation of developing countries. In this connexion, they will specifically consider what help can be given to any concrete proposals that may be put forward by developing countries. In the efforts of developing countries to carry out trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among themselves, the socialist countries of Eastern Europe will extend their full support within the framework of their socio-economic system.

3. Financial resources for development

(41) Developing countries must, and do, bear the main responsibility for financing their development. They will, therefore, continue to adopt vigorous measures for a fuller mobilization of the whole range of their domestic financial resources and for ensuring the most effective use of available resources, both internal and external. For this purpose, they will pursue sound fiscal and mone-

tary policies and, as required, remove institutional obstacles through the adoption of appropriate legislative and administrative reforms. They will pay particular attention to taking, as appropriate, the necessary steps to streamline and strengthen their systems of tax administration and undertake the necessary tax reform measures. They will keep the increase in their current public expenditure under close scrutiny with a view to releasing maximum resources for investment. Efforts will be made to improve the efficiency of public enterprises so that they make an increasing contribution to investment resources. Every effort will be made to mobilize private savings through financial institutions, thrift societies, post office savings banks and other savings schemes and through expansion of opportunities for saving for specific purposes, such as education and housing. The available supply of saving will be channelled to investment projects in accordance with their development priorities.

(42) Each economically advanced country should endeavour to provide by 1972 annually to developing countries financial resource transfers of a minimum net amount of 1 per cent of its gross national product at market prices in terms of actual disbursements, having regard to the special position of those countries which are net importers of capital. Those developed countries which have already met this target will endeavour to ensure that their net resource transfers are maintained and envisage, if possible, an increase in them. Those developed countries which are unable to achieve this target by 1972 will endeavour to attain it not later than 1975.

(43) In recognition of the special importance of the role which can be fulfilled only by official development assistance, a major part of financial resource transfers to the developing countries should be provided in the form of official development assistance. Each economically advanced country will progressively increase its official development assistance to the developing countries and will exert its best efforts to reach a minimum net amount of 0.7 per cent of its gross national product at market prices by the middle of the Decade.

(44) Developed countries members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development will exert their best efforts to reach as soon as possible, and in any case before 31 December 1971, the norms set out in the Supplement to the 1965 Recommendation on Financial Terms and Conditions adopted by the Development Assistance Committee on 12 February 1969,⁵ designed to soften and harmonize the terms and conditions of assistance to developing countries. Developed countries will consider measures aimed at the further softening of the terms and will endeavour to arrive at a more precise assessment of the circumstances of the individual developing countries and at a greater harmonization of terms given by individual developed countries to individual developing countries. Developed countries will consider, in the further evolution of their assistance policy and with a view to attaining concrete and substantive results by the end of the Decade, the specific suggestions con-

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 32.

⁵ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Development Assistance, 1969 Review*, annex III.

tained in decision 29 (II) of 28 March 1968,⁶ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its second session, and made in other international forums for further softening of the terms and conditions of aid.

(45) In the light of the relevant decision of the Conference at its second session, financial assistance will, in principle, be untied. While it may not be possible to untie assistance in all cases, developed countries will rapidly and progressively take what measures they can in this respect both to reduce the extent of tying of assistance and to mitigate any harmful effects. Where loans are tied essentially to particular sources, developed countries will make, to the greatest extent possible, such loans available for utilization by the recipient countries for the purchase of goods and services from other developing countries.

(46) Financial and technical assistance should be aimed exclusively at promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries and should not in any way be used by the developed countries to the detriment of the national sovereignty of recipient countries.

(47) Developed countries will provide, to the greatest extent possible, an increased flow of aid on a long-term and continuing basis and by simplifying the procedure of the granting and effective and expeditious disbursement of aid.

(48) Arrangements for forecasting and, if possible, forestalling debt crises will be improved. Developed countries will help in preventing such crises by providing assistance on appropriate terms and conditions, and developing countries by undertaking sound policies of debt management. Where difficulties do arise, the countries concerned will stand ready to deal reasonably with them within the framework of an appropriate forum in co-operation with the international institutions concerned, drawing upon the full range of the available methods including, as may be required, measures such as arrangements for rescheduling and refinancing of existing debts on appropriate terms and conditions.

(49) The volume of resources made available through multilateral institutions for financial and technical assistance will be increased to the fullest extent possible and techniques will be evolved to enable them to fulfil their role in the most effective manner.

(50) Developing countries will adopt appropriate measures for inviting, stimulating and making effective use of foreign private capital, taking into account the areas in which such capital should be sought and bearing in mind the importance for its attraction of conditions conducive to sustained investment. Developed countries, on their part, will consider adopting further measures to encourage the flow of private capital to developing countries. Foreign private investment in developing countries should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the development objectives and priorities established in their national plans. Foreign private investors in developing countries should endeavour to provide for an increase in the local share in management and

administration, employment and training of local labour, including personnel at the managerial and technical levels, participation of local capital and re-investment of profits. Efforts will be made to foster better understanding of the rights and obligations of both host and capital-exporting countries, as well as of individual investors.

(51) In the context of the search for appropriate means for dealing with the problem of disruption of development arising from adverse movements in the export proceeds of developing countries, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been requested to pursue its efforts at working out a scheme of supplementary financing. The Bank is invited to give further consideration to the adoption of supplementary financial measures at the earliest practicable opportunity.

(52) As soon as adequate experience is available on the working of the scheme of Special Drawing Rights, serious consideration will be given to the possibility of the establishment of a link between the allocation of new reserve assets under the scheme and the provision of additional development finance for the benefit of all developing countries. The question will, in any case, be examined before the allocation of Special Drawing Rights in 1972.

4. Invisibles, including shipping

(53) The objective is to promote, by national and international action, the earnings of developing countries from invisible trade and to minimize the net outflow of foreign exchange from those countries arising from invisible transactions, including shipping. In pursuance of the objective, action should be taken, *inter alia*, in the following areas, by Governments and international organizations and, where necessary, appropriately involving liner conferences, shippers' councils and other relevant bodies:

(a) The principle that the national shipping lines of developing countries should be admitted as full members of liner conferences operating in their national maritime trade and have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of cargoes generated by their foreign trade should be implemented in the Decade.

(b) Further, Governments should invite liner conferences to consider favourably, fairly and on equal terms applications of the national shipping lines, in particular of developing countries, for admission as full members to way-port trades related to these countries' own foreign trade, subject to the rights and obligations of conference membership, as provided in section II, paragraph 4, of resolution 12 (IV) of 4 May 1970⁷ adopted by the Committee on Shipping.

(c) In order that the developing countries may have an increasing and substantial participation in the carriage of maritime cargoes, and recognizing the need to reverse the existing trend whereby the share of the developing countries in the world merchant fleet has been declining instead of increasing, developing countries should be enabled to expand their national and multinational merchant marines through the adoption of such measures as may be appropriate to permit their shipowners to compete

⁶ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 40.

⁷ *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 5 (TD/B/301), annex I.*

in the international freight market and thus contribute to a sound development of shipping.

(d) It is also necessary that further improvements be made in the liner conference system, and all unfair practices and discrimination where such exist in liner conference practices should be eliminated.

(e) In the determination and adjustment of liner freight rates, due consideration should be given, as is commercially possible and/or appropriate, to:

- (i) The needs of developing countries, in particular their efforts to promote non-traditional exports;
- (ii) The special problems of the least developed among the developing countries, in order to encourage and promote the import and export interests in these countries;
- (iii) Port improvements leading to a reduction of the cost of shipping operations in ports;
- (iv) Technological developments in maritime transport;
- (v) Improvements in the organization of trade.

(f) Governments of developed countries members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should, upon request made by developing countries within the framework of their over-all development priorities, duly consider extending, directly or through international institutions, financial and technical assistance, including training, to developing countries to establish and expand their national and multinational merchant marines, including tanker and bulk carrier fleets, and to develop and improve their port facilities. Within assistance programmes, special attention should be paid to projects, including training projects, for developing the shipping and ports of the least developed among the developing countries and for reducing their maritime transport costs.

(g) The terms and conditions on which bilateral aid and commercial credit are available for the purchase of ships by developing countries should be kept under review in the light of relevant resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, namely, Conference resolution 12 (II) of 24 March 1968⁸ and resolution 9 (IV) of 4 May 1970⁹ adopted by the Committee on Shipping.

(h) Freight rates, conference practices, adequacy of shipping services and other matters of common interest to shippers and shipowners should be the subject of consultation between liner conferences and shippers and, where appropriate, shippers' councils or equivalent bodies and interested public authorities. Every effort should be made to encourage the institution and operation of shippers' councils, where appropriate, or equivalent bodies and the establishment of effective consultation machinery. Such machinery should provide for consultation by liner conferences well before publicly announcing changes in freight rates.

(i) In view of the common interest of member countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, shippers and shipowners in improving ports, thus lowering the cost of mari-

time transport and permitting reductions in freight rates, a concerted national and international effort should be evolved in the course of the Decade to promote the development and improvement of port facilities of developing countries.

(j) Maritime transport costs, the level and structure of freight rates, conference practices, adequacy of shipping services and related matters should continue to be kept under review within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and additional measures to attain the objective set out in this field should be considered within the work programme of the permanent machinery of the Conference.

(54) Reduction in the cost of insurance and re-insurance for developing countries, especially the foreign exchange cost, will be brought about by appropriate measures, bearing in mind the risks involved, to encourage and assist the growth of national insurance and reinsurance markets in developing countries and the establishment to this end, where appropriate, of institutions in these countries or at the regional level.

(55) Developing countries will expand their tourist industry through the building of tourist infrastructure, adoption of promotional measures and relaxation of travel restrictions. Developed countries will assist in this endeavour. They will try to avoid exchange restrictions on the travel of their residents to developing countries and, where restrictions do exist, to remove them as soon as practicable and to facilitate such travel in other ways.

5. *Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries*

(56) While it is the objective of the Decade to achieve the rapid economic and social progress of all developing countries, special measures will be taken to enable the least developed among them to overcome their particular disabilities. Every possible effort will be made to ensure the sustained economic and social progress of these countries and to enhance their capacity to benefit fully and equitably from the policy measures for the Decade. Wherever necessary, supplementary measures will be devised and implemented at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. Organizations and bodies of the United Nations system will consider initiating early in the Decade special programmes to alleviate the critical development problems of the least developed among the developing countries; developed countries will assist in the implementation of these programmes.

(57) Concerted efforts will be made early in the Decade by developed countries and international organizations through their programmes of technical assistance and through financial aid, including grants and/or exceptionally soft loans, to meet the needs of the least developed among the developing countries and designed to enhance their absorptive capacity. In particular, attention will be paid to overcoming their problem of the scarcity of indigenous technical and managerial cadres, to building the economic and social infrastructure, to the exploitation by these countries of their natural resources and to assisting them in the task of formulating and implementing national development plans.

(58) Special measures will be taken early in the Decade by national and international organizations

⁸ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 49.

⁹ *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 5 (TD/B/301)*, annex I.

to improve the capacity of the least developed among the developing countries to expand and diversify their production structure so as to enable them to participate fully in international trade. Moreover, in the field of primary commodities, special consideration will be given to commodities of interest to these countries and, in concluding commodity agreements, the interest of these countries will receive due attention. In the field of manufactures and semi-manufactures, measures in favour of developing countries will be so devised as to allow the least developed among developing countries to be in a position to derive equitable benefits from such measures. Particular consideration will be given to the question of including in the general system of preferences products of export interest to these countries. Special attention will also be paid by developed countries and international organizations to the need of these countries to improve the quality of their production for export as well as of marketing techniques in order to enhance their competitive position in world markets. These countries, in co-operation with other developing countries, will intensify their efforts for subregional and regional co-operation, and the developed countries will facilitate their task through technical assistance and favourable financial and trade policy measures.

6. *Special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries*

(59) National and international financial institutions will accord appropriate attention to the special needs of land-locked developing countries in extending adequate financial and technical assistance to projects designed for the development and improvement of the transport and communications infrastructure needed by these countries, in particular of the transport modes and facilities most convenient to them and mutually acceptable to the transit and land-locked developing countries concerned. All States invited to become parties to the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States of 8 July 1965¹⁰ which have not already done so, will investigate the possibility of ratifying or acceding to it at the earliest possible date. Implementation of measures designed to assist the land-locked countries in overcoming the handicaps of their land-locked position should take into account the relevant decisions and resolutions which have been or may be adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

7. *Science and technology*

(60) Concerted efforts will be made by the developing countries, with appropriate assistance from the rest of the world community, to expand their capability to apply science and technology for development so as to enable the technological gap to be significantly reduced.

(61) Developing countries will continue to increase their expenditure on research and development and will endeavour to attain, by the end of the Decade, a minimum average level equivalent to 0.5 per cent of their gross product. They will endeavour to inculcate, among their people, an appreciation of the scientific approach which will influence all their development policies. The research

programme will be oriented to the development of technologies that are in line with the circumstances and requirements of individual countries and regions. They will put particular stress on applied research and seek to develop the basic infrastructure of science and technology.

(62) Full international co-operation will be extended for the establishment, strengthening and promotion of scientific research and technological activities which have a bearing on the expansion and modernization of the economies of developing countries. Particular attention will be devoted to fostering technologies suitable for these countries. Concentrated research efforts will be made in relation to selected problems the solutions to which can have a catalytic effect in accelerating development. Assistance will also be provided for building up and, as appropriate, for expanding and improving research institutions in developing countries, especially on a regional or subregional basis. Efforts will be made to promote close co-operation between the scientific work and staff of the research centres in developing countries and between those in developed and developing countries.

(63) Within the framework of their individual aid and technical assistance programmes, developed countries will substantially increase their aid for the direct support of science and technology in developing countries during the Decade. Consideration will be given to the question of setting a target equivalent to a specified percentage of the gross national product of developed countries at the time of the first biennial review, taking fully into account the relevant factors. Moreover the developed countries will, in their research and development programmes, assist in seeking solutions to the specific problems of developing countries and for this purpose will endeavour to provide adequate resources. Serious consideration will be given during the first biennial review to the question of setting a specified target in this field. Developed countries will make all efforts to incur in developing countries a significant proportion of their research and development expenditure on specific problems of developing countries. In co-operation with the developing countries, developed countries will continue to explore the possibility of locating some of their research and development projects in developing countries. Private foundations, institutions and organizations will be encouraged to provide further assistance for expanding and diversifying research activities of benefit to developing countries. In relation to their aid and investment policies, developed countries will assist developing countries in identifying technologies which are appropriate for their circumstances and in avoiding the utilization of scarce resources for inappropriate technologies.

(64) Developed and developing countries and competent international organizations will draw up and implement a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries, which will include, *inter alia*, the review of international conventions on patents, the identification and reduction of obstacles to the transfer of technology to developing countries, facilitating access to patented and non-patented technology for developing countries under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, facilitating the utilization of technology transferred to developing countries in such a manner as to assist

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 597 (1967), No. 8641.

these countries in attaining their trade and development objectives, the development of technology suited to the productive structures of developing countries and measures to accelerate the development of indigenous technology.

8. Human development

(65) Those developing countries which consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development will adopt measures which they deem necessary in accordance with their concept of development. Developed countries, consistent with their national policies, will upon request provide support through the supply of means for family planning and further research. International organizations concerned will continue to provide, when appropriate, the assistance that may be requested by interested Governments. Such support or assistance will not be a substitute for other forms of development assistance.

(66) Developing countries will make vigorous efforts to improve labour force statistics in order to be able to formulate realistic quantitative targets for employment. They will scrutinize their fiscal, monetary, trade and other policies with a view to promoting both employment and growth. Moreover, for achieving these objectives they will expand their investment through a fuller mobilization of domestic resources and an increased flow of assistance from abroad. Wherever a choice of technology is available, developing countries will seek to raise the level of employment by ensuring that capital-intensive technology is confined to uses in which it is clearly cheaper in real terms and more efficient. Developed countries will assist in this process by adopting measures to bring about appropriate changes in the structures of international trade. As part of their employment strategy, developing countries will put as much emphasis as possible on rural employment and will also consider undertaking public works that harness manpower which would otherwise remain unutilized. These countries will also strengthen institutions able to contribute to constructive industrial relations policies and appropriate labour standards. Developed countries and international organizations will assist developing countries in attaining their employment objectives.

(67) Developing countries will formulate and implement educational programmes taking into account their development needs. Educational and training programmes will be so designed as to increase productivity substantially in the short run and to reduce waste. Particular emphasis will be placed on teacher-training programmes and on the development of curriculum materials to be used by teachers. As appropriate, curricula will be revised and new approaches initiated in order to ensure at all levels expansion of skills in line with the rising tempo of activities and the accelerating transformations brought about by technological progress. Increasing use will be made of modern equipment, mass media and new teaching methods to improve the efficiency of education. Particular attention will be devoted to technical training, vocational training and retraining. Necessary facilities will be provided for improving the literacy and technical competence of groups that are already productively engaged as well as for adult education. Developed countries and

international institutions will assist in the task of extending and improving the systems of education of developing countries, especially by making available some of the educational inputs in short supply in many developing countries and by providing assistance to facilitate the flow of pedagogic resources among them.

(68) Developing countries will establish at least a minimum programme of health facilities comprising an infrastructure of institutions, including those for medical training and research to bring basic medical services within the reach of a specified proportion of their population by the end of the Decade. These will include basic health services for the prevention and treatment of diseases and for the promotion of health. Each developing country will endeavour to provide an adequate supply of potable water to a specified proportion of its population, both urban and rural, with a view to reaching a minimum target by the end of the Decade. Efforts of the developing countries to raise their levels of health will be supported to the maximum feasible extent by developed countries, particularly through assistance in the planning of health promotion strategy and the implementation of some of its segments, including research, training of personnel at all levels and supply of equipment and medicines. A concerted international effort will be made to mount a world-wide campaign to eradicate by the end of the Decade, from as many countries as possible, one or more diseases that still seriously afflict people in many lands. Developed countries and international organizations will assist the developing countries in their health planning and in the establishment of health institutions.

(69) Developing countries will adopt policies consistent with their agricultural and health programmes in an effort towards meeting their nutritional requirements. These will include development and production of high-protein foods and development and wider use of new forms of edible protein. Financial and technical assistance, including assistance for genetic research, will be extended to them by developed countries and international institutions.

(70) Developing countries will adopt suitable national policies for involving children and youth in the development process and for ensuring that their needs are met in an integrated manner.

(71) Developing countries will take steps to provide improved housing and related community facilities in both urban and rural areas, especially for low-income groups. They will also seek to remedy the ills of unplanned urbanization and to undertake necessary town planning. Particular effort will be made to expand low-cost housing through both public and private programmes and on a self-help basis, and also through co-operatives, utilizing as much as possible local raw materials and labour-intensive techniques. Appropriate international assistance will be provided for this purpose.

(72) Governments will intensify national and international efforts to arrest the deterioration of the human environment and to take measures towards its improvement, and to promote activities that will help to maintain the ecological balance on which human survival depends.

9. *Expansion and diversification of production*

(73) Developing countries will take specific steps to augment production and improve productivity in order to provide goods and services necessary for raising levels of living and improving economic viability. While this will be primarily their own responsibility, production policies will be carried out in a global context designed to achieve optimum utilization of world resources, benefiting both developed and developing countries. Further research will be undertaken, by the international organizations concerned, in the field of optimal international division of labour to assist individual countries or groups of countries in their choice of production and trading structures. Depending on the social and economic structure and particular characteristics of individual countries, consideration will be given to the role which the public sector and co-operatives might play in augmenting production.

(74) Full exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources will play an important role in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Decade. Developing countries will take steps to develop the full potential of their natural resources. Concerted efforts will be made, particularly through international assistance, to enable them to prepare an inventory of natural resources for their more rational utilization in all productive activities.

(75) Developing countries will formulate, early in the Decade, appropriate strategies for agriculture—including animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry—designed to secure a more adequate food supply from both the quantitative and qualitative viewpoints, to meet their nutritional and industrial requirements, to expand rural employment and to increase export earnings. They will undertake, as appropriate, reform of land tenure systems for promoting both social justice and farm efficiency. They will adopt the necessary measures for providing adequate irrigation, fertilizers, improved varieties of seeds and suitable agricultural implements. They will also take steps to expand the infrastructure of marketing and storage facilities and the network of agricultural extension services. They will make increasing provision for the supply of rural credit to farmers. They will encourage co-operatives for the organization of many of these activities. They will adopt appropriate agricultural pricing policies as a complementary instrument for implementing their agricultural strategies. Developed countries will support this endeavour by providing resources to developing countries for obtaining the essential inputs, through assistance in research and for the building of infrastructure and by taking into account in their trade policies the particular needs of developing countries. International organizations will also provide appropriate support.

(76) Developing countries will take parallel steps to promote industry in order to achieve rapid expansion, modernization and diversification of their economies. They will devise measures to ensure adequate expansion of the industries that utilize domestic raw materials, that supply essential inputs to both agriculture and other industries, and that help to increase export earnings. They will seek to prevent the emergence of unutilized capacity in in-

dustries, especially through regional groupings wherever possible. Developed countries and international organizations will assist in the industrialization of developing countries through appropriate means.

(77) Developing countries will ensure adequate expansion of their basic infrastructure by enlarging their transport and communication facilities and their supplies of energy. As appropriate, they will seek to achieve this purpose through regional and subregional groupings. International financial and technical assistance will be extended in support of their endeavour.

10. *Plan formulation and implementation*

(78) Developing countries will, as appropriate, establish or strengthen their planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing their national development plans during the Decade. They will ensure that their development plans are both realistic and ambitious enough to have an impact on the imagination of the people, internally consistent, and widely understood and accepted. Every effort will be made to secure the active support and participation of all segments of the population in the development process. They will pay special attention to the orientation and organization of their public administration at all levels for both the effective formulation and implementation of their development plans. Where necessary, they will seek international assistance in carrying out their planning tasks.

D. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF BOTH OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

(79) Appropriate arrangements are necessary to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade—to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the factors which account for them and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed. Such reviews and appraisals will be carried out at various levels, involving both developing and developed countries, keeping in view the need for streamlining the existing machinery and avoiding unnecessary duplication or proliferation of review activities.

(80) At the national level, each developing country will, where appropriate, establish evaluation machinery or strengthen the existing one and, whenever necessary, seek international assistance for this purpose. Particular attention will be devoted to improving and strengthening national programming and statistical services.

(81) For appraisals at the regional level, regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, in co-operation with regional development banks and subregional groupings, and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system, will assume the main responsibility.

(82) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the specialized agencies of the United Nations will continue to review progress in their respective sectors according to the procedures already established and to be adapted as necessary.

(83) An over-all appraisal of the progress in implementing the International Development Strategy will be made by the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the above-mentioned reviews and of comments and recommendations, within the framework of a specific mandate, by the Committee for Development Planning. In order to assist in this task, the Secretary-General will prepare and submit appropriate documentation and reports. The over-all appraisal will be made biennially, the second biennial appraisal being in the nature of a mid-term review.

E. MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

(84) An essential part of the work during the Decade will consist of the mobilization of public opinion in both developing and developed countries in support of the objectives and policies for the Decade. Governments of the more advanced countries will continue and intensify their endeavours to deepen public understanding of the interdependent nature of the development efforts during the Decade—in particular of the benefits accruing to them from international co-operation for development—and of the need to assist the developing countries in accelerating their economic and social progress. The efforts which developing countries themselves are making to meet the requirements of their economic and social progress need to be more clearly and more generally made known in developed countries. Similarly, Governments of the developing countries will continue to make people at all levels aware of the benefits and sacrifices involved and to enlist their full participation in achieving the objectives of the Decade. The mobilization of public opinion has to be the responsibility mainly of national bodies. Governments may give consideration to the establishment of new national bodies or to strengthening the existing ones designed to mobilize public opinion, and, as a long-term measure, to give increasing development orientation to the educational curricula. Considering that leadership can make a significant contribution to the mobilization of public opinion, the formulation of concrete aims by the competent authorities is indispensable. The role of the organizations of the United Nations system will be to assist the various national information media, in particular by supplying adequate basic information from which these media may draw both substance and inspiration for their work. There is also an urgent need for increasingly co-ordinating the information activities already being undertaken by many organizations within the United Nations system. The information stemming from international sources will be aimed primarily at strengthening the sense of interdependence and partnership implicit in the concept of the Decade.

*1883rd plenary meeting,
24 October 1970.*

2637 (XXV). Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Decides to include Fiji in list A of the annex to its resolution 2152 (XXI).

*1912th plenary meeting,
19 November 1970.*

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As a result of the above resolution, the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board will be as follows:

A. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (a), OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2152 (XXI)

Afghanistan	Maldives
Algeria	Mali
Botswana	Mauritania
Burma	Mauritius
Burundi	Mongolia
Cameroon	Morocco
Central African Republic	Nepal
Ceylon	Niger
Chad	Nigeria
China	Pakistan
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Dahomey	People's Republic of the Congo
Equatorial Guinea	Philippines
Ethiopia	Republic of Korea
Fiji	Republic of Viet-Nam
Gabon	Rwanda
Gambia	Saudi Arabia
Ghana	Senegal
Guinea	Sierra Leone
India	Singapore
Indonesia	Somalia
Iran	South Africa
Iraq	Sudan
Israel	Swaziland
Ivory Coast	Syria
Jordan	Thailand
Kenya	Togo
Khmer Republic	Tunisia
Kuwait	Uganda
Laos	United Arab Republic
Lebanon	United Republic of Tanzania
Lesotho	Upper Volta
Liberia	Western Samoa
Libyan Arab Republic	Yemen
Madagascar	Yugoslavia
Malawi	Zambia
Malaysia	

B. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (b)

Australia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Belgium	Monaco
Canada	Netherlands
Cyprus	New Zealand
Denmark	Norway
Federal Republic of Germany	Portugal
Finland	San Marino
France	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Holy See	Switzerland
Iceland	Turkey
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	Ireland
Japan	United States of America
Liechtenstein	

C. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (c)

Argentina	Brazil
Barbados	Chile
Bolivia	Colombia

Costa Rica	Jamaica
Cuba	Mexico
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
Ecuador	Panama
El Salvador	Paraguay
Guatemala	Peru
Guyana	Trinidad and Tobago
Haiti	Uruguay
Honduras	Venezuela

Council to the General Assembly for consideration at its twenty-sixth session.

*1912th plenary meeting,
19 November 1970.*

2639 (XXV). Report of the Industrial Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966,

Having considered the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fourth session,¹⁴

Keeping in mind the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970,¹⁵

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its fourth session;

2. *Urges* the Industrial Development Board to ensure that all the resources available for the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization shall be used, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), to serve most effectively the objectives of industrialization within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

3. *Stresses* the need to provide the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with adequate manpower and resources for its field activities to enable it to give greater substantive support for the implementation of a larger number of projects for the industrial development of developing countries;

4. *Recommends* that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, taking into account the country-programming procedures, study ways and means of increasing the number of projects for which the United Nations Industrial Development Organization is designated as executing agency;

5. *Recognizes* the need to increase further the co-operative endeavour of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the countries participating in it to improve its operational programmes and field activities;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of the programme of industrial field advisers and urges the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to provide the necessary financing for a larger number of field advisers, bearing in mind the need for, and the importance of, the strengthening by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of its links with the field;

7. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to take all the necessary measures to ensure, within the new provisions of the Programme, the continuity of the programme of Special Industrial Services, which has proved to be highly effective as a flexible instrument of assistance to meet the particular requirements of the developing countries in the field of industry;

8. *Draws the attention* of Governments to its invitation to provide additional resources through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Industrial Develop-

D. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (d)

Albania	Poland
Bulgaria	Romania
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Czechoslovakia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Hungary	

2638 (XXV). Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 on the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling further its resolution 2578 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969,

Considering Industrial Development Board resolution 29 (IV) of 30 April 1970¹¹ on the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Noting the report of the Executive Director on the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,¹²

Bearing in mind the proclamation of the Second United Nations Development Decade, with special reference to the goals and policy measures related to industrial development that are included in the International Development Strategy for the Decade as adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970,¹³

1. *Decides* to convene a Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at the highest possible level of governmental representation, to be held in Vienna from 1 to 8 June 1971 following the fifth session of the Industrial Development Board, in accordance with the appropriate provisions of Industrial Development Board resolution 29 (IV);

2. *Requests* the Executive Director and the Advisory Committee for the Special International Conference to prepare the documentation for the Conference in a concise and comprehensive way and sufficiently in advance to enable the Industrial Development Board, at its fifth session, to undertake comprehensive consultations and preparatory work in this respect;

3. *Considers* that this preparatory work should be undertaken with due regard to the relevant discussions in the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the Special International Conference to transmit its report through the Economic and Social

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/8016)*, p. 166.

¹² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38, document A/8073.

¹³ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/8016)*.

¹⁵ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

ment Organization, in accordance with section II, paragraph 23, of resolution 2152 (XXI);

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to enter into appropriate arrangements with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in order to enable the developing countries to derive increasing benefits from the generalized system of non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory preferences.

*1912th plenary meeting,
19 November 1970.*

2640 (XXV). United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its past resolutions relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, particularly resolution 2509 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, and the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the same subject,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;¹⁶

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the increasing effectiveness of the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the Institute will have greater and wider financial support.

*1912th plenary meeting,
19 November 1970.*

2641 (XXV). Review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions contained in section D, entitled "Review and appraisal of both objectives and policies", of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,¹⁷

Considering that the International Development Strategy should be viewed in a dynamic context, involving continuing review to ensure its effective implementation and adaptation in the light of new developments,

1. *Recalls* its decision to carry out the over-all appraisal of the progress made in implementing the International Development Strategy;

2. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1556 B (XLIX) of 31 July 1970;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut and other organizations of the United Nations family to continue to review progress in their respective sectors according to the procedures already established and to be adapted as necessary;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the bodies and organizations of the United Nations family and after ascertaining the views of the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/8014).*

¹⁷ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session a report outlining the details of a system of over-all appraisal, with a view to enabling the General Assembly to give consideration to this matter and take a final decision thereon at its twenty-sixth session.

*1912th plenary meeting,
19 November 1970.*

2657 (XXV). United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968 and 2581 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969,

Noting with appreciation the steps that have been taken by a number of specialized agencies and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist in the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

Stressing the need to pursue vigorously the preparations for the Conference,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General,¹⁸

Taking note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment on its first session,¹⁹

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1536 (XLIX) of 27 July 1970,

Taking note with satisfaction of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the Conference,²⁰

Aware that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade²¹ calls for intensified national and international efforts to arrest the deterioration of the human environment and to take measures towards its improvement, and to promote activities that will help to maintain the ecological balance on which human survival depends,

Reaffirming that environmental policies should be considered in the context of economic and social development, taking into account the special needs of development in developing countries,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment at Geneva from 8 to 19 February 1971 and the third session in New York from 13 to 24 September 1971;

2. *Recommends* the inclusion in the agenda for the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee of one or more specific items relating to economic and social aspects in order to safeguard and promote the interests of developing countries with a view to reconciling the national environmental policies with their national development plans and priorities;

3. *Recommends* that the Preparatory Committee, in its global and comprehensive preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972, consider, *inter alia*, the financing of possible action in this field with a view to ensuring that additional resources are provided to developing

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 43, documents A/8065 and Add.1.*

¹⁹ A/CONF.48/PC/6.

²⁰ Mr. Maurice F. Strong was appointed Secretary-General of the Conference on 16 November 1970.

²¹ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

countries in the context of the protection of the environment;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Preparatory Committee on its second session to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session for such comments, suggestions and recommendations as the Council may wish to make;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the progress of the preparatory work for the Conference to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, after the third session of the Preparatory Committee.

*1918th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

2658 (XXV). The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States

The General Assembly,

Convinced that science and technology constitute one of the main pillars of economic and social development,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the United Nations, particularly under Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter, and taking into account the need for increased international co-operation in bringing the benefits of science and technology to all peoples of the world,

Recalling paragraphs 60 to 64 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade²² which, *inter alia*, make provision for the measures to be taken by the developing and developed countries and appropriate international organizations for international co-operation in science and technology and for the implementation of a programme designed to promote the transfer of technology to the developing countries,

Noting the contribution made in their respective fields by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, particularly its various recommendations and its work in formulating a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and the competent organizations of the United Nations system to the promotion of international programmes of scientific and technical co-operation,

Recalling its resolutions 2082 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2318 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 on the strengthening of international co-operation in the application of science and technology to the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1454 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969 and 1544 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970 on future institutional arrangements for science and technology,

Recalling further Trade and Development Board resolution 74 (X) of 18 September 1970 on the transfer of technology, including know-how and patents,²³

1. *Recognizes* the interest of all countries in benefiting from the achievements of modern science and technology for the acceleration of their economic and

social development and in having access to the world's intellectual and technical resources, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries;

2. *Calls upon* Governments to give due attention to the promotion of science and technology in their national policies and to encourage increased international technical and scientific co-operation, both on a bilateral and multilateral basis, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the agreement already reached on specific measures in intergovernmental forums, including those on a more rational utilization of natural and human resources in developing countries, and to look for new ways and means to develop this co-operation;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of establishing direct channels of co-operation among universities, research institutes, laboratories and similar institutions, within countries and among countries, irrespective of their level of economic development and their political and social systems;

4. *Invites* the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, and other appropriate organizations, to take further action with a view to strengthening economic, scientific and technical co-operation within their existing and contemplated programmes, and to support the efforts of Member States, especially of the developing countries, to utilize science and technology in furthering the major objectives of their economic and social development;

5. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, and particularly the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, give special consideration to the long-term economic and social implications of science and technology, having due regard to the special needs of the developing countries;

6. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut intensify their efforts to widen and diversify technical and scientific co-operation among countries within the various regions;

7. *Recommends* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other appropriate organizations continue and intensify, within their competence, their efforts for the transfer of operative technology to the developing countries, including assistance for the promotion of indigenous technology;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and the competent organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and taking into account its work on a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and with whatever other collaboration may prove necessary, to prepare a study which would:

(a) Evaluate the main implications of modern science and technology, particularly for development, and, on this basis, appraise the results achieved within the framework of the United Nations system and the

²² Resolution 2626 (XXV).

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8015/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1), part two, annex I.*

difficulties encountered in promoting science and technology and their application to development since the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, held at Geneva in 1963;

(b) Suggest ways and means of implementing various recommendations made and measures agreed upon, and of removing difficulties which have been identified;

(c) Suggest practical ways and means of strengthening international co-operation in the new applications of science and technology in the economic and social fields;

(d) Suggest additional forms of international action within the framework of the United Nations system, to ensure that scientific and technical achievements are more effectively applied to the needs of all countries, giving special consideration to the situation of the developing countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his study to Member States and to the competent organs of the United Nations system for analysis and discussion in order to facilitate the submission of the study to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, so that it may be considered at the time of the first biennial review of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session of the progress made in preparing his study.

*1918th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

2659 (XXV). United Nations Volunteers

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2460 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1444 (XLVII) of 31 July 1969 and also of the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development,²⁴

Convinced that the active participation of the younger generation in all aspects of social and economic life constitutes an important factor in ensuring the increased effectiveness of collective efforts necessary for a better society,

Convinced also that voluntary service in development assistance activities is a rewarding form of such participation and one that can make a substantial contribution to their success by the provision of an additional source of trained manpower, provided that:

(a) Such service is well planned and directed, utilizes volunteers recruited and serving on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries, and the necessary resources are made available,

(b) Volunteers have the technical and personal qualifications required for the development of recipient countries, including the transfer of skills,

(c) Volunteers are not sent to a country without the explicit request and approval of the recipient Governments concerned,

1. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's proposals contained in his report;

2. *Decides* to establish within the existing framework of the United Nations system, with effect from 1 January 1971, an international group of volunteers, the members of which shall be designated collectively and individually as United Nations Volunteers;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To designate the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers;

(b) In consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to appoint a co-ordinator, within the framework of the Programme, to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the United Nations Volunteers within the United Nations system in collaboration with the United Nations agencies concerned and in co-operation with organizations dealing with national and international voluntary service and, where appropriate, with relevant youth organizations;

4. *Invites* Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, international non-governmental organizations and individuals to contribute to a special voluntary fund for the support of the activities of the United Nations Volunteers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report, through the Governing Council of the Programme and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the experience gained from the operation of the United Nations Volunteers programme in implementing the present resolution and to make such proposals as they deem advisable to enable the United Nations Volunteers to serve better the aims and ends in view.

*1918th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

2681 (XXV). Unified approach to economic and social planning in national development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2436 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, in which it endorsed the guidelines for an integrated approach to the goals and programmes for the Second United Nations Development Decade contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1320 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968,

Recalling further its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, in which it drew particular attention to the importance of planning for social progress and development as an integral part of balanced over-all development planning,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1409 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to review and evaluate all means at his disposal to further the integrated aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

²⁴ E/4790.

Noting with appreciation the report of the Meeting of Experts on Social Policy and Planning in National Development,²⁵

1. *Confirms* the need for a unified approach to development analysis and planning which would fully integrate the economic and social components in the formulation of policies and programmes at the national and international levels;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1494 (XLVIII) of 26 May 1970, in which the Council emphasized the views expressed in the report of the Meeting of Experts on Social Policy and Planning in National Development on the aims and content of such an approach;

3. *Supports*, in particular, the views of the experts regarding the need to include in such an approach components which are designed:

(a) To leave no sector of the population outside the scope of change and development;

(b) To effect structural change which favours national development and to activate all sectors of the population to participate in the development process;

(c) To aim at social equity, including the achievement of an equitable distribution of income and wealth in the nation;

(d) To give high priority to the development of human potentials, including vocational and technical training, the provision of employment opportunities and meeting the needs of children;

the above criteria to be borne in mind in development analysis and planning processes, as well as in their implications, according to the particular developmental needs of each country;

4. *Requests* those bodies responsible for the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,²⁶ as well as for the various social and economic long-term plans and programmes worked out within the United Nations system in the context of the Decade and for the review and appraisal of objectives and policies during the Decade, to aim at the most effective integration of policy measures across the different sectors, based, *inter alia*, on the principles and guidelines embodied in the unified approach;

5. *Further requests* the Economic and Social Council to ensure the contribution of the Commission for Social Development to the aspects of the International Development Strategy directly related to matters within the Commission's competence;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to suggest, in co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, specific measures for the refinement and unification of methods for collecting and evaluating social data and information at the national and international levels, in the context of the study requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1494 (XLVIII);

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the above-mentioned study, to evolve methods and techniques for the application of a unified approach to development, to be put at the disposal of Governments at their request;

8. *Stresses* the need, in the context of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, for financial and technical assistance to support initiatives leading to the achievement of a unified approach to development.

1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.

2682 (XXV). Multilateral food aid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2300 (XXII) of 12 December 1967 on the programme of studies on multilateral food aid and resolution 2462 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Recognizing that the world food problem is an inseparable part of the broader problem of development,

Having examined the report entitled "Food aid and related issues during the Second Development Decade", prepared by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme,²⁷ as well as the comments of the Economic and Social Council in its report,²⁸

Taking note of the recommendations and observations contained in the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, in particular those concerning the direction of food aid through multilateral channels, the doubling or more of the target level of the World Food Programme and the improvement of the procedures of the Programme,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and invites member States to take account of the relevant recommendations and observations therein while considering the implementation of the policy measures set out in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;²⁹

2. *Reaffirms* that the ultimate solution to the food problem of the developing countries lies in increased production in the developing countries with a food deficit, in the context of their general economic development, with the co-operation of the developed countries;

3. *Recommends* to member States that:

(a) Such food supplies as are in excess of commercial demand should be used to an increasing extent constructively to meet the unsatisfied food needs of people in the developing countries and to assist in their economic and social development, particularly through a project-oriented approach;

(b) They give full consideration to the advantages of directing a greater proportion of food aid through multilateral channels;

(c) When expanding multilateral food aid, they should place special emphasis on using the World Food Programme in order to take advantage of the experience already gained by the Programme and of its access to the experience of both donor and recipient countries with bilateral aid and the expertise and

²⁷ See E/4835.

²⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003 and Corr.1), chapter X, paras. 447-451.*

²⁹ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

²⁵ E/CN.5/445 and Corr.1.

²⁶ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

co-ordinating facilities of the United Nations system of organizations;

4. *Draws the attention* of member States to the fact that recent experience demonstrates that the World Food Programme could effectively utilize resources up to double or more than double the target level agreed for pledges in 1971 and 1972 without basic changes in the existing procedures of the Programme;

5. *Requests* Governments of member States to endeavour, wherever possible and without prejudice to the obligations arising from existing international agreements, to raise their cash contribution to the World Food Programme above the amounts required for transport, insurance and other services for operations of the Programme so as to enable it to increase its purchases from exporting developing countries at world market prices;

6. *Requests* the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme to take appropriate action on the suggestions contained in the report of the Committee²⁷ concerning the improvement of the Programme's procedures and administration;

7. *Requests* the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, drawing on assistance as appropriate from the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other interested organizations within the United Nations system, to review at its twenty-third session the progress made on the proposals contained in the report of the Committee and to submit its findings to the Economic and Social Council for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

8. *Reminds* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the contents of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII) and requests them, in consultation with the executive heads of other interested agencies and programmes, to report on this subject, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly as soon as possible;

9. *Notes* that, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII), the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has given active consideration to, and has consulted with member States on, possible ways of making appraisals of prospective food deficits and food aid needs and of ensuring that sufficient food-stuffs are available to cope with unforeseen urgent situations, including the establishment of food reserves, further notes that the Director-General has submitted his conclusions to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and invites him to report to the Economic and Social Council as soon as possible.

1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.

2683 (XXV). World Population Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 on population growth and economic development,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1484 (XLVIII) of 3 April 1970 on the Third World Population Conference,

Noting also that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade³⁰ provides for action, both at the national and international levels, to deal with the problem of population growth in those countries which, in accordance with their concept of development, consider that their rate of population growth hampers their development,

Taking into account the progress made by Member States in coping with those aspects of the population problem which are relevant to their respective economic, social, humanistic and cultural development,

Recognizing that, in spite of the progress made so far in this regard by Member States and international organizations, and particularly the important role being played in the population field by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, varied aspects of the population problem require further attention from Member States and international organizations,

Recognizing further that a way of focusing international attention on different aspects of the population problem would be for Member States and international organizations to devote the year 1974 especially to appropriate efforts and undertakings in the field of population in the context of their respective needs and areas of competence,

Confident that the designation of the year 1974 for encouraging appropriate and relevant co-operative activity in the field of population would make a significant contribution to the realization of the objectives in this field,

1. *Designates* the year 1974 as World Population Year;

2. *Acknowledges* that the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes are matters falling under the internal competence of each country and, consequently, that international action in the population sphere should be responsive to the varied needs and requests of individual Member States;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with interested Member States, a detailed programme of proposed measures and activities to be undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system during the year 1974, taking into account the different character of population problems in each country and region, the population policies of Member States, as well as the proposals contained in the Secretary-General's report on the question of holding a Third World Population Conference,³¹ and to submit the programme to the Economic and Social Council in 1972 through the Population Commission at its sixteenth session;

4. *Invites* interested organizations of the United Nations system to render the necessary assistance to the Secretary-General in preparing the programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year;

5. *Invites* Member States to participate fully in the World Population Year in the context of their capacities and policies;

6. *Stresses* that assistance from organizations of the United Nations system and interested Member States should continue to be available upon request for evolving and implementing a dynamic population policy

³⁰ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

³¹ E/CN.9/224 and Add.1.

to cope with all the problems emanating from different population levels, characteristics and trends, including assistance in developing a comprehensive demographic research and studies programme as well as training programmes and in providing advisory services in this field;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly in 1975, through the Economic and Social Council, a final report on the World Population Year.

*1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2684 (XXV). Increase in the production and use of edible protein

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2416 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968,

Recognizing the importance of assuring adequate levels of protein production and consumption in the context of economic and social development and the well-being of present and future generations in all countries,

Cognizant of the fact that the protein problem, because of its interdisciplinary implications, requires the concerted action of all sectors, at both the national and international levels, and an integrated approach, involving economic, managerial, social and scientific considerations,

Welcoming the increased level of activities and greater attention being given to this subject by the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system as well as the growing interest being shown in the subject by Governments,

Expressing its appreciation for the activities undertaken at the technical and interagency levels by the Protein Advisory Group,

Recognizing, however, that the efforts being made fall far short of meeting the urgent requirements of the problem,

Concerned at the lack of a coherent plan of international action and a framework for stimulating action and concern at the governmental level in the field of protein, as called for by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and by the Secretary-General, and at the insufficient impact of current efforts to achieve better levels of protein production and consumption, especially in developing countries,

Reaffirming that, in order to deal effectively with the protein problem, further and fresh efforts are necessary and the maximum co-ordination of these efforts by all agencies and organizations of the United Nations system is essential,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's progress report on the protein problem;⁸²

2. *Takes note also* of the comments on the subject made at the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council;⁸³

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the statements made at the twenty-fifth session

of the General Assembly, to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts⁸⁴ and in close consultation with the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, a concise report on the possible elements of a broad statement of strategy, as contemplated by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, suggesting the role of Governments and the contribution of the United Nations system in closing the protein gap and including recommendations regarding those proposals already put forward which are found to be both desirable and feasible, together with an indication of the possible means of their implementation;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

5. *Recommends*, in the meantime, that the Secretary-General should take all possible steps in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 5 of General Assembly resolution 2416 (XXIII), that the United Nations Development Programme should give increased attention to projects directly related to the protein problem and that the Protein Advisory Group, the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations should continue and intensify their current activities in this field.

*1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2685 (XXV). Economic and social consequences of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1516 (XV) of 15 December 1960, 1837 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1931 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2387 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968 on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, resolution 2526 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 on a day for peace and resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 declaring the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade, and also Economic and Social Council resolutions 891 (XXIV) of 26 July 1962, 982 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 and 1026 (XXXVII) of 11 August 1964 on the economic and social consequences of disarmament,

Recalling the report of the consultative group of experts on the economic and social consequences of disarmament⁸⁵ and the various reports of the Secretary-General on national studies of the subject,⁸⁶

Aware that progress towards general and complete disarmament would release substantial resources which could be utilized for accelerating economic and social development in general and in the developing countries in particular,

Encouraged that the great Powers are exerting efforts to prevent what might become an uncontrollable escalation of the nuclear arms race,

Recalling further that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade⁸⁷ has called for a close link between the Disarmament Decade and the Development Decade,

⁸⁴ Subsequently referred to as the Panel to Assist the Secretary-General in the Formulation of a Strategy Statement on the Protein Problem Confronting the Developing Countries.

⁸⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IX.1.

⁸⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IX.2.

⁸⁷ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

⁸² E/4829 and Corr.1 and 2.

⁸³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003 and Corr.1)*, chapter IV, paras. 92-97.

Recognizing likewise the importance of adopting appropriate measures to ensure that the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade shall be fully understood and utilized in as practical and comprehensive a manner as possible,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with such advisers³⁸ as he may deem it necessary to designate:

(a) To formulate suggestions for the guidance of Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to establishing the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade so that an appropriate portion of the resources that are released as a consequence of progress towards general and complete disarmament would be used to increase assistance for the economic and social development of developing countries;

(b) To propose measures for the mobilization of world public opinion in support of the link between disarmament and development and thus encourage intensified negotiations aimed at progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. *Requests* Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system, to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and recommendations on the matters indicated in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, in time for consideration by the General Assembly in 1973 at the first biennial review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.

2686 (XXV). Regional economic commissions

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations relating to economic and social development, particularly Chapter IX on international economic and social co-operation and Chapter X pertaining, *inter alia*, to the mandate and functions of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the terms of reference and functions of the regional economic commissions,

Taking into account the statements made in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies on the need for uniformity in nomenclature of these commissions, in keeping with their terms of reference and functions,

Noting the importance of the unified or integrated socio-economic approach to development which the regional economic commissions have adopted and will be called upon to put into practice, particularly in the

³⁸ Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament.

context of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,³⁹

Considering that the renaming of the regional economic commissions to correspond with the true nature of their activities in the economic and social fields would further emphasize the importance of an integrated socio-economic approach to development, particularly in the developing countries,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General and taking into account the views of the regional economic commissions and those expressed on this subject at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the renaming of the commissions as follows: Economic and Social Commission for Europe, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Far East, Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and Economic and Social Commission for Africa.

1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.

2687 (XXV). Role of the regional economic commissions in the Second United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁴⁰

Conscious of the importance of making appropriate arrangements for conducting regular appraisals, on a regional basis, of progress made towards the implementation of the International Development Strategy,

Considering that the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut will be called upon to assume major responsibilities for review and appraisal at the regional level of the progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy, in collaboration with regional development banks and other regional or subregional institutions,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the contributions made by the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut towards the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Requests* the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut to continue and further intensify their efforts in helping to promote, on a regional, subregional or interregional basis, trade expansion, economic co-operation and integration among their member countries as a concrete step towards the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

3. *Affirms* that these efforts deserve the active support of the entire international community and particularly of the developed countries;

4. *Requests* the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, in co-operation where appropriate with regional

³⁹ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

⁴⁰ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

development banks and subregional groupings and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system, to make suitable arrangements for conducting regular appraisals and evaluation of the progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy;

5. *Urges* that the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut be provided with the means and resources necessary to fulfil their role for the benefit of their member countries.

*1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2688 (XXV). The capacity of the United Nations development system

The General Assembly,

Having considered the parts of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth⁴¹ and tenth⁴² sessions and of the Economic and Social Council⁴³ concerning the capacity of the United Nations development system,

Taking note of the observations and reservations made in the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its tenth session⁴⁴ and in the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session,⁴⁵

Noting that some questions remain to be settled within the framework of the examination of this subject,

1. *Approves* the provisions concerning the United Nations Development Programme contained in the annex to the present resolution and declares that such provisions shall apply to activities of the Programme commencing on 1 January 1971, taking into account the transitional measures in those provisions;

2. *Requests* the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to prepare for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, if possible, a draft omnibus statute for the Programme, incorporating the provisions contained in the annex to the present resolution and appropriate provisions from past resolutions relating to the Programme.

*1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

ANNEX

I. THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION CYCLE

1. The formulation of the United Nations Development Programme country programme is the first phase of a process which may be called the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle. The other phases are project formulation, appraisal and approval, implementation, evaluation and follow-up. The Cycle will also include periodic reviews. The scope of the Cycle might expand as envisaged in paragraph 9 below.

⁴¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4782), chapter VI.*

⁴² *Ibid., Supplement No. 6A (E/4884/Rev.1), chapter V.*

⁴³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003 and Corr.1), chapter X, section A.*

⁴⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6A (E/4884/Rev.1), chapter V, paras. 95-106.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid., Forty-ninth Session, 1712th to 1714th meetings.*

II. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

A. *General principles*

2. United Nations Development Programme country programming means the programming of its assistance at the country level. It involves the identification of the role of Programme inputs in specified areas within the country's development objectives.

3. Country programming will be used as a means of achieving the most rational and efficient utilization of resources at the disposal of the Programme for its activities in order to have the maximum impact on the economic and social development of the developing country concerned.

4. Country programming will be based on individual national development plans or, where these do not exist, on national development priorities or objectives.

5. It is recognized that the Government of the country concerned has the exclusive responsibility for formulating its national development plan or priorities and objectives. Individual developing countries should be given, at their request, assistance from the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut, in the general field of planning and from the specialized agencies in sectoral planning.

6. The programming of Programme assistance will be carried out in each country within the framework of indicative planning figures constituting an order of magnitude of the resources expected to be available from the Programme during the country programme period.

7. The country programme, based on national development plans, priorities or objectives and on the indicative planning figures, will be formulated by the Government of the recipient country in co-operation, at an appropriate stage, with representatives of the United Nations system, the latter under the leadership of the resident representative of the Programme; it should coincide, where appropriate, with the period of the country's national development plan. The formulation of the country programme should involve:

(a) A broad identification of the needs which arise out of the country's objectives in particular sectors, within the framework of its over-all development objectives, and which might appropriately be met by Programme assistance;

(b) As precise an indication as possible of the internal inputs, Programme inputs and, wherever possible, other United Nations inputs to meet these needs;

(c) A preliminary list of projects to be subsequently worked out for financing by the Programme to implement the country programme.

8. The country programme of assistance should support activities which are meaningfully related to the country's development objectives. This implies that the assistance provided constitutes a programme which receives its coherence and balance from its relationship to these national objectives.

9. In the process of country programming, efforts should be made at all levels to co-ordinate all sources of assistance in the United Nations system, with a view to achieving integration of the assistance at the country level.

10. It will be for the Government to take into account, while preparing the country programme, other external inputs, both multilateral and bilateral.

11. The resident representative will transmit the country programme to the Administrator of the Programme who, in turn, will submit it, with his recommendations, to the Governing Council for its consideration and approval. Approval will cover the entire period of the programme, with provision for periodic reviews aimed at possible adjustments. With the agreement of the country concerned, the Administrator, in submitting the country programme for consideration and approval, will invite the attention of the Governing Council to details of any other related programme of United Nations assistance.

12. The assistance of the Programme must be sufficiently flexible to meet unforeseen needs of recipient countries or

exceptional situations, which country programmes could not take into account.

B. Indicative planning figures

13. For the purpose, among others, of establishing the indicative planning figures, any distinctions between the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components will be eliminated. The resources to be devoted to country programming will be a specified percentage of the total resources for the current year, projected over a given period of time and including a rate of growth *per annum* over that period, one of the assumptions being that the resources of the Programme will increase at least at the same rate as the average of the last few years.

14. The indicative country-planning figures should not be construed as representing a commitment, but as a reasonably firm indication for the purpose of forward programming.

15. The indicative planning figures will be proposed by the Administrator to Governments on the basis of the criteria and guidelines established from time to time by the Governing Council. There should be some flexibility in determining the level of resources available for indicative planning figures. After taking into account any comments which Governments may wish to make in regard to the figures, the Administrator will submit his final indicative planning figures for each country for approval by the Governing Council; wherever possible, the country programme concerned will be approved at the same time.

16. As an experimental basis for the first series of indicative planning figures, the Administrator will calculate the percentage devoted to each country of the total earmarkings of programmed resources (that is, Technical Assistance country targets plus Special Fund project earmarkings) during the five-year period from 1966 to 1970, including projects approved by the Governing Council at its eleventh session. He will apply this percentage in each case to resources estimated, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 13 above, to be available for country programming for a period of from three to five years, consistent with the period of the country's development plan or development programme, in order to obtain a preliminary indicative planning figure for each country for that period. He will scrutinize these figures in the light of existing criteria for the allocation of resources and adjust them where necessary to avoid arbitrarily projecting any exceptional present country situations, to correct any inequities due to historical circumstances and, in particular, to ensure that special consideration is given to the situation of the least developed countries and of newly independent countries whose lack of an adequate administrative infrastructure has prevented them from taking proper advantage of programme assistance.

17. The figures will be reviewed periodically by the Administrator and the Governing Council, in consultation with the Government concerned, in the light of progress in the implementation of the country programme.

C. Formulation, appraisal and approval of project.

18. Project formulation will be an on-going process and need not await the approval of the country programme. To ensure the soundness of project formulation, it will be carried out at the country level. Association of various kinds of expertise with the formulation of a particular project will be only at the specific request of the Government which, in the light of the expertise available locally, is in the best position to know the type of expertise required.

19. The appraisal of each project will be, to the fullest extent possible, an integral part of the process of formulation of the project. Thus smaller projects, up to a specified cost limit, will be appraised on behalf of the Programme by the resident representative with the assistance of competent technical expertise whenever necessary. Responsibility for the appraisal of larger projects will rest with the Administrator.

20. The Governing Council alone is empowered to approve projects submitted by countries to the Programme for consideration. The Governing Council, while retaining this

authority, delegates to the Administrator for three years the authority to approve projects within country programmes. Nevertheless the Council and the requesting Government reserve the right to request the Administrator to submit particular projects of whatever magnitude to the Council for its consideration and approval. The Administrator may also bring to the Council any project which, because of its policy implications or the magnitude of its impact on the country programme as a whole, deserves the consideration and approval of the Council. The Administrator will, to the maximum extent feasible, which will be determined and indicated by him to the Governing Council in due course, delegate the authority to approve projects to the resident representatives. The Governing Council will be informed as soon as possible of all project decisions completed under its delegation of authority.

III. INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING

21. Intercountry programming is the programming of assistance for groups of countries on a subregional, regional, interregional or global basis. Such assistance will be provided through subregional, regional, interregional and global projects at the request of at least two Governments, taking into account the equitable distribution of resources among regions.

22. The programming of such assistance will be based broadly on the same general principles as set out above for country programming, particularly in that it will be systematically related to the development priorities of the countries concerned and, as far as possible, planned in advance over a period of years.

23. The procedures for the formulation, appraisal and approval of intercountry projects will follow, in their relevant aspects, the same general lines as for projects within country programmes, and will be subject to criteria and guidelines established from time to time by the Governing Council. All global projects, however, will require specific approval by the Governing Council.

IV. OVER-ALL DISPOSITION AND MANAGEMENT OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESOURCES

A. Over-all disposition of resources

24. The total resources available for programming will be divided between country programming on the one hand and, on the other, intercountry programming consisting of subregional, regional, interregional and global projects.

25. Initially, and until further review by the Governing Council, at least 82 per cent of the net resources available each year, after deduction of programme support costs and administrative costs, as well as resources to meet the requirements set out in paragraph 27 below, will be set aside for country programming and, at most, 18 per cent for intercountry programming, it being understood that these proportions are intended as a planning guide.

26. Subregional, regional and interregional projects, particularly those designed by interested countries to accelerate the process of economic and social integration and to promote other forms of regional and subregional co-operation, will have the first claim on the resources for intercountry programming. Global projects will come next in the order of priority. Subject to review by the Governing Council from time to time, the amount to be allocated for global projects should not exceed 1 per cent of the net resources available for programming.

27. It will be necessary to make provision to meet unforeseen needs, to meet special needs of the least developed of the developing countries, and to finance unanticipated projects or phases of projects, particularly projects of the Special Industrial Services type, which could have a catalytic role in the economic development of the country concerned. At the eleventh session of the Governing Council, the Administrator will make proposals on the manner in which resources

to meet such requirements, as well as to maintain under present arrangements the programme of Special Industrial Services at least at the present level, will be made available.

B. Full utilization of resources and financial control

28. All financial resources of the Programme are to be available at all times to the maximum possible extent for programme purposes, subject only to the maintenance on a continuous basis of an operational reserve. After provision has been made annually for programme support and administrative costs and for replenishment of the operational reserve, all resources not otherwise committed will be utilized for project activities.

29. The purpose of the operational reserve is to guarantee in all circumstances the financial liquidity and integrity of the Programme, to compensate for uneven cash inflows and to meet such other requirements as may be decided upon by the Governing Council at a subsequent stage. The Council will keep under constant review the size and composition of the reserve, basing itself on the planning of payment authorizations and expenditures for the following financial year. At the outset, and pending receipt of a more detailed analysis from the Administrator of the financial position of the Programme up to the end of 1970, the Council, as an interim measure, authorizes the establishment of an operational reserve of \$150 million in all categories of resources, the composition of which is to be determined and maintained by the Administrator in accordance with sound principles of financial management, this level to be reviewed by the Council at its twelfth session in the context of the financial review referred to above.

30. Full responsibility for proper utilization of funds of the Programme and for the exercise of financial and accounting controls will be borne by the Administrator. The Secretary-General will continue as custodian of Programme funds, but decisions regarding the Programme investment portfolio and currency management will be reached in agreement with the Administrator, subject to a full report on this arrangement and review by the Governing Council at its twelfth session.

31. In presenting forecasts of expenditure and requests for earmarkings to the Governing Council, the Administrator will distinguish clearly among the following types of expense: (a) project costs; (b) programme support costs, including overhead and consultative services costs; and (c) administrative service costs.

C. Assessment of local costs

32. Specific recommendations will be made by the Administrator to the Governing Council at its eleventh session on the formula to be followed for the assessment of local costs, which should make provision for simplified application of full or partial waivers of local costs, taking into account those cases where undue burdens would otherwise be placed on the recipient Government.

D. Agency overhead costs

33. The Administrator will consult with the participating and executing agencies and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with a view to arriving at new methods for calculating appropriate reimbursement for project implementation and for advisory services involving programming, project formulation and policy development. The prospect of entering into general compensatory arrangements for advisory services and separate specific arrangements for the reimbursement of costs in connexion with project execution will be explored. The solution worked out should not be considered as binding until it has been submitted to the Council for consideration and approval, accompanied by a report on the kinds of services to be reimbursed.

34. The Administrator will co-operate to the fullest degree in efforts to achieve common budgeting policies and accounting systems throughout the United Nations family of organizations.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE

A. Responsibility of the Governing Council

35. The Governing Council has over-all responsibility for ensuring that the resources of the Programme are employed with maximum efficiency and effectiveness in assisting the development of the developing countries.

36. To this end, the principal responsibilities of the Governing Council remain as stated in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In the context of the principles of country and intercountry programming set out above and of the implementation of assistance so provided, the Governing Council will consider and approve country programmes, including indicative country-planning figures, approve certain projects included in the programmes in accordance with the provisions mentioned in paragraphs 20 and 23 above, exercise effective operational control, including periodic reviews of the country programmes, and make broad allocations of resources and control their use.

B. Responsibility of the Administrator

37. In addition to the responsibilities to be delegated to him by the Governing Council, the Administrator will be fully responsible and accountable to the Governing Council for all phases and aspects of the implementation of the Programme.

C. Role of United Nations organizations in implementation of country programmes

38. The role of the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of country programmes should be that of partners, under the leadership of the Programme, in a common endeavour of the entire United Nations system. Their advice should be available to the Administrator in the implementation of all projects, as appropriate, whether executed by them or not.

D. Selection and accountability of executing agents

39. The Administrator will consult the Government in each case on the selection of the agent by which Programme assistance to each project will be implemented.

40. The appropriate organizations of the United Nations system will, subject to this procedure, have first consideration as executing agents.

41. When necessary to ensure the maximum effectiveness of Programme assistance or to increase its capacity, and with due regard to the cost factor, increased use may appropriately be made of suitable services obtained from governmental and non-governmental institutions and firms, in agreement with the recipient Government concerned and in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding. Maximum use should be made of national institutions and firms, if available, within the recipient countries.

42. In cases where expertise or services are required which are not adequately available in kind, quantity and quality within the United Nations system, the Administrator will, in agreement with the Government concerned, exercise his authority to obtain them, while inviting, in appropriate cases, the relevant United Nations organization to provide complementary support.

43. Every executing agent will be accountable to the Administrator for the implementation of Programme assistance to projects.

44. In the selection of individual experts, institutions or firms, in the procurement of equipment and supplies and in the provision of training facilities, the principle of equitable geographical distribution consistent with maximum effectiveness will be observed.

E. Availability and quality of international and national project personnel

45. The Administrator should intensify efforts in co-ordination with the appropriate organs of the system and

should develop suitable proposals for consideration by the Governing Council, to improve the availability, briefing, refresher training and procedures for the punctual recruitment of well-qualified international project personnel. These proposals should particularly take into account the desirability of increasing the number of personnel recruited from the developing countries. The Administrator should also pay particular attention to such factors as the personal suitability of candidates, including their motivation and adaptability; the need for realistic job descriptions and reporting dates; prompt decisions on candidates by the agencies and requesting Governments; and conditions of service that will attract and retain candidates for whose services there is world-wide demand.

46. In suitable cases, qualified nationals may be designated as project managers, assisted by international specialists.

47. Where necessary, and upon the request of the recipient Government, consideration should be given by the Programme to training suitable counterpart personnel as an integral part of a Programme-assisted project, including its planning phase, so that they will be qualified to participate in and ensure effective execution of the project.

48. Since there is no set formula for the proportions of international personnel, fellowships and equipment for a particular project and no ceiling on the ratio of the value of the equipment in relation to the total cost of a project, Programme pre-investment assistance should be sufficiently flexible so that in appropriate cases it may consist of the supply of equipment alone as part of an integrated pre-investment project. In the latter case, particular attention should be given to the availability of personnel qualified to use the equipment or to train personnel in its use in recipient countries.

F. Operational control and assessment of results

49. The monitoring of project assistance, in so far as it is required for the discharge by the Administrator of his responsibility for operational control, will normally be carried out at the country level by the resident representative.

50. Evaluation carried out within the United Nations system of Programme-assisted activities will only be made with the agreement of the Government concerned. This will be carried out jointly by the Government, the Programme, the United Nations agency concerned and, where appropriate, the executing agent outside the United Nations system.

51. Such evaluation shall be on a selective basis and restricted to the minimum essential for the improvement or follow-up of the projects concerned, for the needs of Governments and for the improvement of the Programme. With the agreement of the Government concerned, the results will be communicated to the Governing Council for its information.

G. Investment and other forms of follow-up

52. Provision for investment and other forms of follow-up to Programme-assisted projects will, when necessary, be an integral part of the programming process and of the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the projects.

53. The Government in each case will be primarily responsible for all measures which should be taken at all stages of a project to ensure effective follow-up, including follow-up investment. It will be open to the Government to seek investment assistance from all available sources. No one source of follow-up investment financing should be regarded as the only acceptable source or as a source enjoying preference over others. The Administrator will assume full responsibility within the United Nations system, as its major source of pre-investment financing, for providing assistance and advice on behalf of the United Nations system on follow-up investment, with the agreement of the Government. The Programme will develop its expertise in this matter to ensure, in consultation with the Government, early co-ordination, from the planning stage onwards, with potential bilateral and/or multilateral sources of finance for projects requiring follow-up investment.

VI. TIMING AND TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

54. The principles set out above, and the procedures to give effect to them, will be progressively applied from the date of their approval by the competent legislative organs of the United Nations. The Administrator will undertake as soon as possible the necessary measures so that, if possible, some country programmes will be submitted in time for consideration by the Governing Council at its twelfth session in June 1971.

55. In the transitional period, to ensure continuity of action by the Programme in meeting Governments' requests for assistance, the appraisal and approval of projects will be carried out in accordance with existing procedures. These transitional measures may be extended in cases where the Government wishes to start its country programme later than 1972, on the understanding, however, that the total amount of assistance to be provided from 1 January 1972 will be consistent with the indicative planning figures and that the existing distinctions between the two components of the Programme will have been eliminated.

VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

56. The Governing Council recognizes its responsibility for policy formulation, the determination of programme priorities, and the review of implementation in both planning and practice. The decisions of the Council on country programming and its implementation have important organizational implications. The country-programming approach implies that the Administrator will be fully accountable for the management of all aspects of the Programme. At the same time, it will be necessary to bring about, within the Programme, greater decentralization of responsibility for programming and implementation from the headquarters to the country level. The application of the twin principle of the Administrator's full accountability for the Programme and the decentralization to the country level will require certain modifications in the existing structure and procedures of the Programme. A clear definition of functions and responsibilities at all levels of the administration will therefore be necessary.

57. At the headquarters level, regional bureaux should be established to provide a direct link between the Administrator and the resident representative in all matters concerning field activities. In order to streamline channels of communication and expedite the decision-making process, the heads of these bureaux should have direct access to the Administrator. To achieve the required degree of effectiveness of management of the bureaux, they should be headed by persons with the high qualifications and rank commensurate with their important responsibilities.

58. The country-programming approach also implies that the Programme should not only concern itself with current policy formulation, but should also be able constantly to analyse the main trends in the evolution of the Programme in order to give it new directions and to explore new possibilities for making it more effective. To meet this need, a small but highly competent long-term planning staff should be established at the headquarters level under the direction of a senior official.

59. The country-programming approach also envisages more rational and effective procedures for evaluation and follow-up. This, as well as the need to maintain close relations with other collaborating organizations of the United Nations system, must be fully reflected in the organizational restructuring at the headquarters level. The Administrator is invited to take the necessary steps in this direction and to submit further proposals to the Council.

60. The strengthening of the management of the Programme at the headquarters level, in view of the reform of the system and the expectation of a growing Programme, should be achieved by securing the services of highly qualified and experienced staff with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and to the need for economy.

61. The Administrator should continue to have the authority to appoint and administer the staff of the Programme.

For this purpose, he should have authority, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to frame such staff rules, consistent with the relevant principles laid down by the General Assembly, as he considers necessary to meet the special problems which arise in the service of the Programme.

62. With respect to the organization of the Programme at the country level, the resident representative will be redesignated resident director of the Programme. His appointment by the Administrator will be subject to the prior approval of the Government concerned.

63. There should be the maximum possible delegation of authority to the resident director. His role therefore needs to be greatly strengthened. In this context, his relations with the representatives of other United Nations organizations in the field are of crucial importance. The resident director should be recognized as having full over-all responsibility for the programme in the country concerned and his role in relation to the representatives of the other United Nations organizations, where they are posted with the prior approval of the Government concerned, should be that of the leader of the team, taking into account the professional competence of these United Nations organizations and their relations with appropriate organs of the Government. This role of leadership and over-all responsibility should extend to all contacts with the governmental authorities concerned in connexion with the programme, in regard to which he will be the principal channel of communication between the Programme and the Government. The resident director should have ultimate authority on behalf of the Administrator for all aspects of the programme at the country level and should, subject to the agreement of the organizations concerned, be the central co-ordinating authority on their behalf for the other development assistance programmes of the United Nations system. In this connexion, the organizations in the United Nations system are requested to ensure that the resident directors of the Programme are consulted on the planning and formulation of development projects with which those organizations are concerned and that they are supplied with reports on the execution of those projects, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1453 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969.

64. The creation of new field offices or the enlargement of the existing ones should depend on the volume of Programme operations in the particular country and should be undertaken with due regard to the need for economy. In the strengthening of field offices, priority should be given to effective redeployment of existing staff.

65. The Inter-Agency Consultative Board should continue to be the forum for interagency consultation and co-ordination relating to the Programme. However, the Board should undertake a thorough review of its basic functions and methods of work and its relations with the Governing Council in the light of the new system of country programming of Programme assistance and the need for the efficient implementation of the country programmes.

2689 (XXV). Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

The General Assembly

Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth⁴⁶ and tenth⁴⁷ sessions.

*1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2690 (XXV). United Nations Capital Development Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2186 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 and 2321 (XXII) of 15 December 1967,

Recalling further its resolution 2525 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969, in which it decided, inter alia, to continue the provisional arrangements for the operation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund,

Noting that it has not been possible for the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to undertake the exploratory study requested by the General Assembly in resolution 2525 (XXIV),

Taking note of the statement by the Secretary-General at the 1970 United Nations Pledging Conference on the United Nations Capital Development Fund in which he called on the General Assembly to carry out a searching review of the whole question,⁴⁸

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2525 (XXIV) and requests Member States to offer suggestions, within the framework of the exploratory study, so as to expedite the beginning of the effective operation of the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

2. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to consider, within the framework of the study mentioned above and taking into account the observations made by Member States during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, all possibilities for reaching the objectives of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, including the desirability and feasibility of providing follow-up investment projects of the Fund in country programmes;

3. Decides to preserve the original functions of the United Nations Capital Development Fund until 31 December 1971, in accordance with the measures set forth in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2321 (XXII);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to contribute separately, at the same pledging conference, to the United Nations Development Programme and to the United Nations Capital Development Fund;

5. Appeals to Member States, and in particular to developed countries, to provide substantial contributions to the United Nations Capital Development Fund so as to make the Fund operational and effective.

*1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2691 (XXV). International university

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraphs 196 and 197 of the introduction to the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session,⁴⁹

Recalling its resolution 2573 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1542 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970,

Believing that the establishment of an international university, truly international in character, could contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Believing further that the studies on the establishment of an international university must be undertaken

⁴⁸ See A/CONF.51/SR.1.

⁴⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/7601/Add.1).

⁴⁶ Ibid., Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4782).

⁴⁷ Ibid., Supplement No. 6A (E/4884/Rev.1).

in closest co-operation among the United Nations organizations concerned,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of an international university,⁵⁰ as well as the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization presented to the General Conference at its sixteenth session and General Conference resolution 1.242, and the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;⁵¹

2. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations organizations concerned and the university community throughout the world, studies of the educational, financial and organizational aspects of an international university, as recommended in General Conference resolution 1.242;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations and studies, in close co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, relating to the problems which are primarily of concern to the United Nations in the context of the establishment of an international university, taking into account:

(a) The studies carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(b) The comments and observations, including suggested optional models of an international university, made at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

(c) The preliminary views and proposals of Governments to be submitted under paragraph 4 below;

4. *Invites* Governments of Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by the end of May 1971, their preliminary views and proposals on an international university, including their possible contribution to such a university, should it be established;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to set up in due course a Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, for the purpose of assisting him in his further consultations and studies on this question, consisting of:

(a) Ten experts nominated by the Governments of Member States to be designated by the President of the General Assembly;⁵²

(b) Five experts to be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

6. *Takes note* of the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization are arranging to conduct the relevant studies in such a manner as to be complementary to each other;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, through

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 44, document A/8182.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, annexes II, IV and V.

⁵² The President of the General Assembly designated the following Member States: Argentina, Austria, Costa Rica, France, India, Japan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, United Arab Republic and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

the Economic and Social Council, a report on the studies undertaken in pursuance of the present resolution, together with any recommendations, so that the Assembly may take decisions on the question of the establishment of an international university at the earliest possible date.

1925th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.

2692 (XXV). Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and expansion of domestic sources of accumulation for economic development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952, 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 2158 (XXI) of 25 November 1966 and 2386 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968 concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁵³

Reaffirming the necessity for the General Assembly to examine this problem further,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the developing countries in mobilizing and effectively utilizing their domestic resources,

Taking into account that the financing of the development plans of the developing countries depends, to a considerable degree, upon the conditions under which their natural resources are exploited and, in a number of developing countries, upon their share in the profits of foreign investments undertaken in their countries,

Recognizing in this connexion the importance of the positive experience gained by the developing countries in the exercise of their sovereignty over their natural resources for the purpose of increased mobilization of domestic resources for development and of drawing up and implementing their national development plans, and recognizing also that such experience would be conducive to revitalizing the efforts being undertaken at the national level for the economic development of the developing countries,

Recognizing also the necessity for all countries to exercise fully their rights so as to secure the optimal utilization of their natural resources, both land and marine, for the benefit and welfare of their peoples and for the protection of their environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources";⁵⁴

2. *Reaffirms* the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, which must be exercised in the interest of their national development and of the well-being of the people of the State concerned;

3. *Recognizes* that the exercise of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources by developing countries is indispensable in order that they may, *inter alia*, accelerate their industrial development, and in this connexion stresses the important role of the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system in the pro-

⁵³ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

⁵⁴ A/8058.

motion of specific industrial projects dealing with the natural resources of developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* Governments to continue their efforts aimed at the complete implementation of the principles and recommendations contained in the aforementioned resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Committee on Natural Resources to include in its work programme a periodic report on the advantages derived from the exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, with particular reference to the impact of such exercise on the increased mobilization of resources, especially of domestic resources, for their economic and social development, on the outflow of capital therefrom as well as on the transfer of technology;

6. *Further invites* Member States to inform the Committee on Natural Resources, through the Secretary-General, on the progress achieved to safeguard the exercise of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, including the measures taken to control the outflow of capital in a manner compatible with the exercise of their sovereignty and international co-operation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue with the study requested in section III of General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) and the submission of the report called for in resolutions 2158 (XXI) and 2386 (XXIII), taking into account also the provisions of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report mentioned in paragraph 7 above, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*1926th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2724 (XXV). Identification of the least developed among the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its support for resolution 24 (II) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 26 March 1968,⁵⁵ in which the Conference invited international bodies responsible for particular measures to benefit developing countries generally to design the form of, and elaborate on, the special measures which might be taken in favour of the least developed countries, and to identify such countries,

Reaffirming further its support for the request which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development made to the Secretary-General of the Conference, in resolution 24 (II), to continue studies relative to the identification of the least developed countries and to examine the various approaches to this problem,

Recalling its resolution 2564 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, in which it affirmed the need to alleviate the problems of the least developed among the developing countries with a view to enabling them to draw full benefits from the Second United Nations Development Decade,

⁵⁵ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session*, vol. I and Corr.1 and 3 and Add.1 and 2, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p. 54.

Noting with appreciation that the Committee for Development Planning is engaged in examining questions relating to the least developed among the developing countries, including criteria for identifying such countries, on the basis of a report prepared by one of its working groups,⁵⁶

Recalling further the proclamation by the General Assembly, at the closing meeting of its commemorative session on 24 October 1970, of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to begin on 1 January 1971,

Taking into account Trade and Development Board resolution 68 (X) of 16 September 1970,⁵⁷

Noting further decision 75 (S-IV) adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its fourth special session⁵⁸ on the generalized system of preferences, particularly section V of the agreed conclusions of the Special Committee on Preferences annexed to the decision, which concerns the special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,

1. *Affirms* the urgency of identifying the least developed among the developing countries in order to enable the countries so identified to benefit as early as possible from the special measures in their favour adopted in the various forums, particularly those incorporated in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;⁵⁹

2. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, the Trade and Development Board and international bodies responsible for measures designed to benefit developing countries to accord a high priority to the question of the identification of the least developed among the developing countries and, taking into account relevant studies, including that of the Committee for Development Planning, requests them to consider this matter intensively and extensively during 1971;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the progress made towards the identification of the least developed among the developing countries.

*1931st plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2725 (XXV). Third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2402 (XXIII) of 13 December 1968, in which it drew the attention of the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the tasks which remained unfinished and to the large number of important issues remitted by the Conference at its second session to the continuing machinery for further consideration and action,

Recalling further its suggestion to the Trade and Development Board in General Assembly resolution 2570 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should consider, at its third session, ways and means of imple-

⁵⁶ E/AC.54/L.36 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2.

⁵⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8015/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1)*, part two, annex I.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, part three, annex I.

⁵⁹ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

menting the measures agreed upon within the continuing machinery and seek new areas of agreement in the dynamic context of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Taking into account its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 in which it adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and proclaimed the Second Decade to begin on 1 January 1971,

Recalling its resolution 2641 (XXV) of 19 November 1970 concerning the review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy,

Recognizing that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will play, within its competence, an important role in the implementation of the International Development Strategy and in reviewing progress made in that implementation,

Recalling also its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, in which it expressed its intention to seek advice from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development before making changes in the fundamental provisions of that resolution,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2570 (XXIV) it considered that the Trade and Development Board, while making a fuller and more effective utilization of the improved machinery and methods of work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with decision 45 (VII) adopted by the Trade and Development Board on 21 September 1968,⁶⁰ and General Assembly resolution 2402 (XXIII), should, at the same time, keep the question of further improvement in the institutional machinery of the Conference constantly under review and from time to time make such suggestions as may enable the continuing machinery to discharge the responsibility entrusted to it,

Expressing its concern that, two and a half years after the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in spite of the efforts made in the process of formulating and reaching agreement on the International Development Strategy, a number of issues referred to the continuing machinery by the Conference remain unresolved,

Noting with deep concern that the recent trends in some developed countries towards intensification of protectionism may jeopardize vital trade interests of all countries, particularly of the developing countries, and may threaten the very basis of international economic co-operation during the coming decade,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its activities between 24 September 1969 and 13 October 1970;⁶¹

2. *Decides* that the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development shall be convened in April/May 1972;

3. *Notes* that the Trade and Development Board will in due course make its final recommendation to the General Assembly concerning the location of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

4. *Invites* the Trade and Development Board to draw the attention of the United Nations Conference

on Trade and Development at its third session, in pursuing the functions falling within its competence and its role in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in a dynamic context, to the importance of:

(a) Reviewing the progress made in and seeking further implementation of the policy measures as agreed upon within the context of the International Development Strategy;

(b) Reaching agreement in more specific terms on issues which have not been fully resolved in the International Development Strategy and which have an important bearing on its implementation;

(c) Seeking new areas of agreement and widening existing ones;

(d) Evolving new concepts and seeking agreement on additional measures;

5. *Recommends* that the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be fully oriented towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy, particularly for enabling those countries which are having difficulty in accepting certain specific provisions in the policy measures of the Strategy to make a fuller and more effective contribution to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

6. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to give consideration, in the light of paragraph 5 above and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) and Trade and Development Board decision 45 (VII), to such reforms of the fundamental provisions of that resolution as to promote further evolution in the institutional arrangements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in its continuing machinery and in its methods of work, designed to increase its effectiveness and to put forward concrete suggestions for its improvement, with a view to enabling the Conference to make specific recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly.

1931st plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.

2726 (XXV). Transfer of technology, including know-how and patents

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Trade and Development Board on the first part of its tenth session,⁶²

Bearing in mind the importance of and the need for an adequate transfer of operative technology to developing countries in order to accelerate their economic and social development,

Recognizing that the adoption of concerted measures and the implementation, by developed and developing countries and competent international organizations, of a programme for promoting the transfer of technology to developing countries constitute an important element of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁶³

Stressing the role that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its competence, will be called upon to play in this programme, in particular to consider studies and, as appropriate, suggest mea-

⁶⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7214)*, p. 93.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8015/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1)*.

⁶² *Ibid.*, part two.

⁶³ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

asures aimed at broadening and facilitating the conditions for the transfer of operative technology to the developing countries, with the object of satisfying the needs of those countries, taking fully into account the special requirements of the least developed among them,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1454 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969 and 1544 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970, as well as Trade and Development Board resolutions 48 (VII) of 21 September 1968⁶⁴ and 62 (IX) of 12 September 1969,⁶⁵

1. *Endorses* Trade and Development Board resolution 74 (X) of 18 September 1970,⁶⁶ whereby the

⁶⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7214)*, p. 86.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/7616 and Corr.2)*, p. 210.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8015/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1)*, part two, annex I.

Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established with a view to advancing the work in this field;

2. *Reaffirms* in this connexion the need for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue its work in the field of the transfer of operative technology to the developing countries on a continuing basis;

3. *Requests* the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to give their fullest support to the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology, including provision through the appropriate procedures of such budgetary support as may be necessary to ensure that the Group will be able to discharge effectively its functions, as defined in Trade and Development Board resolution 74 (X).

1931st plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.

* * *

Other decisions

Report of the Economic and Social Council

(Item 12)

At its 1925th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee:⁶⁷

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the world population situation;⁶⁸

(b) Took note of the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council⁶⁹ relating to the report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the exploitation and conservation of living marine resources,⁷⁰ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2413 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968;

(c) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation on questions relating to the oceans,⁷¹ prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2414 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968;

(d) Decided to defer until its twenty-sixth session consideration of the questions entitled "Application of computer technology for development" and "Outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries".

Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

(Item 38 (b))

The Secretary-General, in pursuance of section II, paragraph 18, of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, reappointed Mr. Ibrahim Helmi ABDEL-RAHMAN as Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for a term of two years ending on 31 December 1972.⁷²

At its 1912th plenary meeting, on 19 November 1970, the General Assembly confirmed that appointment.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/8203/Add.1, para. 48.

⁶⁸ E/4778.

⁶⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003 and Corr.1)*, chapter III, section B.

⁷⁰ E/4842.

⁷¹ E/4836.

⁷² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 38, document A/8152.

Operational activities for development**(Item 40)**

At its 1925th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General⁷³ informing it that Mr. Paul G. HOFFMAN had been reappointed as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the year 1971.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 40, document A/8029.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2633 (XXV)	Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development (A/8149, A/L.609/Rev.1, A/L.610, A/L.611)	55	11 November 1970	69
2643 (XXV)	Assistance to Pakistan in connexion with the cyclone and tidal bore of November 1970 (A/8173)	12	20 November 1970	71
2646 (XXV)	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (A/8163)	53	30 November 1970	71
2647 (XXV)	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (A/8163)	53	30 November 1970	72
2648 (XXV)	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/8163)	53	30 November 1970	73
2649 (XXV)	The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (A/8163)	60	30 November 1970	73
2650 (XXV)	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/8177)	57	30 November 1970	74
2673 (XXV)	Protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict (A/8178)	47	9 December 1970	75
2674 (XXV)	Respect for human rights in armed conflicts (A/8178)	47	9 December 1970	75
2675 (XXV)	Basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts (A/8178)	47	9 December 1970	76
2676 (XXV)	Respect for human rights in armed conflicts (A/8178)	47	9 December 1970	76
2677 (XXV)	Respect for human rights in armed conflicts (A/8178)	47	9 December 1970	77
2712 (XXV)	Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity (A/8233)	50	15 December 1970	78
2713 (XXV)	Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance (A/8252)	49	15 December 1970	79
2714 (XXV)	Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of <i>apartheid</i> , in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories (A/8173/Add.1)	12	15 December 1970	79
2715 (XXV)	Employment of qualified women in senior and other professional positions by the secretariats of organizations in the United Nations system (A/8173/Add.1)	12	15 December 1970	81
2716 (XXV)	Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women (A/8173/Add.1)	12	15 December 1970	81
2717 (XXV)	Assistance in cases of natural disaster (A/8173/Add.1)	12	15 December 1970	83
2718 (XXV)	Housing, building and planning (A/8251)	48	15 December 1970	84
2719 (XXV)	Technical assistance in the field of drug abuse control (A/8257)	58	15 December 1970	85
2720 (XXV)	Technical assistance in the field of narcotic drugs (A/8257)	58	15 December 1970	85
2721 (XXV)	Human rights and scientific and technological developments (A/8256)	56	15 December 1970	85
2722 (XXV)	Freedom of information (A/8253)	51	15 December 1970	86
Other decisions				
	Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	46	14 December 1970	86
	Question of the elderly and the aged	52	15 December 1970	86
	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	54	15 December 1970	86
	Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development	55	11 November 1970	87
	Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	59	15 December 1970	87

2633 (XXV). Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the major role, contribution and participation of youth in the promotion of world peace

and justice, social and economic progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms, self-determination and the emancipation of all peoples in building a better future,

Recognizing the positive influence of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the ideas, needs and aspirations of youth and its awareness of the serious problems confronting the world today,

Expressing concern at the fact that armed conflicts are continuing and acts of aggression are being committed in various parts of the world, bringing death, injury and suffering to various segments of the population, particularly young people,

Aware of the fact that the present slow progress in the realization of the principles and objectives of the Charter and the usurpation of the inalienable rights of peoples give rise to restlessness among youth,

Taking into account that at their gatherings young people have expressed their positive attitudes towards the principles embodied in the Charter, their strong support for peace, justice and international security, their firm stand against the continuance of colonialism and subjugation of peoples to alien domination, foreign rule or occupation, wars of aggression, *apartheid* and all racist ideologies and policies which constitute a major source of the present unrest and dissatisfaction among young people,

Noting the discontent of youth with the slow progress made in the development of the developing countries, with the ever growing economic and technological gap and the widening disparities in the levels of living between the developed and the developing countries, and with unemployment,

Noting further that young people are aware of the need for many developed countries to make greater efforts to contribute to the development of the developing countries,

Recognizing the important role of the family in the education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing the expressed desire of youth to have the United Nations become a truly universal organization in order to achieve better international relations and to end the arms race and power politics,

Welcoming the fact that the World Youth Assembly, convened by the General Assembly as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, provided a platform for fruitful exchanges among its participants and a forum through which youth could support the activities of the United Nations and its system of organizations,

Taking note of the activities and the message of the World Youth Assembly,¹ held at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 17 July 1970,

Taking note further of the report of the Seminar on the Role of Youth in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, held at Belgrade from 2 to 12 June 1970,²

1. *Reaffirms* the provisions of its resolutions 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2445 (XXIII) and 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2497 (XXIV) of 23 October 1969;

2. *Considers* that the efforts of young people should be directed towards strengthening peace based on justice and friendship among peoples, against the threat of war, against all forms of oppression and exploitation and towards the development of fruitful economic, scientific and cultural co-operation among all countries;

3. *Emphasizes* the efforts of the World Youth Assembly;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult Governments and the specialized agencies concerned on

the possibility of convening, in the future, world youth assemblies in the light of the experience gained during the organization of the first World Youth Assembly, especially keeping in mind the need for rules of procedure that ensure fair treatment and the full participation of all youth representatives, for a truly universal representation and for the strict observance of freedom of speech, as well as the financial implications and other relevant aspects, and to submit, when appropriate, a report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

5. *Recognizes* the valuable contribution to international understanding made by youth organizations, both national and international, and calls upon them to intensify their efforts to encourage contacts between youth in the world;

6. *Emphasizes* the urgency of youth's participation in the social, economic, political, cultural and other domains of human activities;

7. *Further emphasizes* that it is necessary and important that young people should be fully aware of the positive and specific role they should play in the development of their countries, and of the duties incumbent upon them by virtue of the very exercise of their rights;

8. *Welcomes* the generous contribution to voluntary services which youth is already making;

9. *Calls upon* Governments, all institutions of learning, the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned and all other organizations concerned to act in such a way as to ensure the education of young people in the spirit of the ideas of peace based on justice, co-operation among peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of international law, and also to take effective steps to combat propaganda in favour of unjust wars, as well as to combat racist, Nazi and similar ideologies;

10. *Considers* it important that young people of all countries of the world should resolutely oppose military and other action designed to suppress the liberation movements of peoples still under colonial, racist or alien domination and under military occupation, and should support those peoples in every way possible in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions of United Nations organs recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence, in their efforts to attain independence in accordance with the inalienable right of self-determination;

11. *Urges* Governments to respond to the aspirations of youth and to take further urgent and effective measures, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, to support the struggle for peace and justice, international security, self-determination, the liberation of peoples and territories subjected to racist, colonial and alien domination, the elimination of colonial and foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, respect for the territorial integrity and independence of States and the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to eradicate racism, nazism and similar totalitarian ideologies and practices which are based on terror and racial intolerance, *apartheid* and all other forms of discrimination;

12. *Recommends* that youth be fully involved in the efforts to accelerate the over-all growth of developing countries, bearing in mind the special social and economic situation of youth in these countries;

¹ See *World Youth Assembly*, document 56/WYA/P/10.

² ST/TAQ/HR/39.

13. *Calls upon* the developed countries to respond to the appeal of young people to provide financial and other assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to carry out their developmental policies in order to implement the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

14. *Requests* Governments and educational institutions, taking into account in particular the relevant studies and recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to encourage, as appropriate, closer association of young people in the planning and management of education programmes so as to enable them to participate in the solution of their own problems, in the over-all development of educational systems and in the planning and operation of governmental programmes designed to serve youth;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to undertake, on a regional and on a world-wide basis, programmes and projects related to the problems and needs of youth, especially those of the handicapped, young workers and rural youth, and their participation in national development, as well as their role in the promotion and protection of human rights, and to co-operate closely, as appropriate, with youth organizations;

16. *Decides* to resume the consideration of this item in the future, taking into account in particular the advisability of considering the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples.

*1901st plenary meeting,
11 November 1970.*

2643 (XXV). Assistance to Pakistan in connexion with the cyclone and tidal bore of November 1970

The General Assembly,

Deeply grieved over the immense loss of human life and destruction of property as a result of the recent severe cyclone and tidal bore in East Pakistan,

Recalling its resolution 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1533 (XLIX) and 1546 (XLIX) of 23 and 30 July 1970,

Aware of the immediate and effective measures taken by the Government of Pakistan to provide relief for the victims of the disaster and to restore satisfactory living conditions in the devastated areas,

Aware also that the assistance envisaged in cases of natural disaster in resolution 2435 (XXIII) is inadequate for relief in calamities of major magnitude,

Believing that assistance to a Member State which has suffered a natural disaster of such magnitude is an expression of international solidarity,

Bearing in mind that immediate relief assistance at the international level should be followed by concerted action for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the disaster areas,

1. *Expresses its deep sympathy* to the people and the Government of Pakistan on the loss of life and the devastation caused by the recent disaster;

2. *Appeals* to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agen-

cies and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make generous contributions through the United Nations system or other channels for emergency relief to the victims of the disaster;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, Member States, specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the World Food Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and also governmental and non-governmental organizations, to provide the largest possible volume of resources in order to assist the Government of Pakistan in implementing the programmes it envisages for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development in the afflicted area;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in exercising his functions relating to natural disasters, to take steps to ensure the fullest possible co-ordination of the assistance to be provided through the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to co-operate with other international sources of such assistance.

*1913th plenary meeting,
20 November 1970.*

2646 (XXV). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Convinced as ever before that *apartheid* constitutes a crime against humanity,

Aware that racism and *apartheid* continue to be instruments of colonialism, imperialism and economic exploitation, and that they are a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned that numerous resolutions have been adopted, but with little or no effect on the evils of racism and all other forms of racial discrimination,

Alarmed that South Africa blatantly continues to pursue its policy of racial discrimination and *apartheid* in flagrant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Considering that the extensive arms build-up of the military forces in southern Africa poses a real threat to the security and sovereignty of independent African States opposed to racial discrimination and to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Noting with grave concern that the white racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia continues to operate illegally and that the measures so far taken by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power, to bring down the rebellion have proved insufficient and ineffective,

Convinced that the Security Council's mandatory sanctions against the illegal minority régime of South-

ern Rhodesia have failed owing mainly to the obstinate non-compliance of South Africa, Portugal and other States, contrary to their obligations under the Charter,

Aware that many States, in flagrant disregard of previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, continue to maintain political, commercial, military, economic, social and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal white racist minority régimes in southern Africa,

Noting that the year 1970, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, marks a significant milestone in the life of the United Nations and that the year 1971 has been proclaimed the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Welcoming the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,³ submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Reiterating its firm determination to bring about the complete elimination of racial discrimination and racism, which are abhorrent to the conscience and sense of justice of mankind,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of all oppressed peoples everywhere, and in particular those of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and Territories under Portuguese colonial domination, to obtain racial equality by all possible means;

2. *Calls* for increased and continued moral, and in particular material, support to all peoples under colonial and alien domination, struggling for the realization of their right to self-determination and for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

3. *Condemns* the unholy alliance between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, designed to suppress the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism, *apartheid*, economic exploitation and colonial domination;

4. *Declares* that any State whose official policy or practice is based on racial discrimination, such as *apartheid*, contravenes the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and should therefore have no place in the United Nations;

5. *Condemns* the activities of those States which, by political, economic and military collaboration with the racist régimes of southern Africa, enable and encourage those régimes in the enforcement and perpetuation of their policy of *apartheid* and other forms of racial discrimination;

6. *Calls upon* all those Governments which still maintain diplomatic, consular, commercial, military, social and other relations with the Government of South Africa and other racist régimes in southern Africa to terminate such relations immediately in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

7. *Condemns* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for its reluctance to bring down the illegal white minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and calls upon that Government to take all the necessary steps to bring to an end the usurpation of the lawful rights of the people

³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/8027).

of Southern Rhodesia by the illegal régime at present in Salisbury and to restore to them their political, social and economic rights in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law and of the Charter;

8. *Welcomes* the observance of 1971 as the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and all other organizations concerned to make renewed efforts to take effective and practical measures to this end;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to continue to undertake programmes and projects designed to combat *apartheid* and all forms of racial discrimination and to publicize the evils of these policies;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to print and disseminate as widely as possible, for use during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the *Special Study of Racial Discrimination in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres*⁴ prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

11. *Urges* all those States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to take steps to accede to or ratify it, as the case may be;

12. *Urges* all progressive forces within southern Africa, especially the youth, to intensify their struggle against the policy of *apartheid* and all other forms of racial discrimination;

13. *Urges* the mass media of information, particularly during the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to publicize, independently and in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the evils of *apartheid* and all other forms of racial discrimination, thus contributing to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. *Decides* to consider this item at its twenty-sixth session and invites the Secretary-General to submit a further progress report, based on information received from Governments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations, on the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and on the activities of United Nations organs to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.

2647 (XXV). Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling that Member States pledged themselves solemnly under Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Gravely concerned at the persistence of *apartheid* and other forms of racial discrimination, which are an intolerable affront to the dignity of the individual,

Noting that disregard for fundamental human rights and manifestations of hostility or intolerance towards any race or distinct group of persons may create lasting

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XIV.2.

antagonisms and deep unrest in society, aggravated by the existence of conditions of economic and social inequality,

Aware that discriminatory prejudices must be combated and eliminated by means of education and information as well as by the adoption of positive legislative or other measures designed to bring about a climate of understanding and co-operation among the various ethnic and cultural groups of society,

Convinced that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which the General Assembly has proclaimed for the year 1971, will not achieve its objective unless effective measures are taken in all fields to combat attitudes and laws contrary to the principles of the Charter and the norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Welcoming the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and noting with satisfaction the first report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,⁵

1. *Solemnly reiterates* its condemnation of all forms of racial discrimination wherever they may occur, and particularly of *apartheid*, as a flagrant contradiction of the spirit and the letter of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and deplores the persistence of such practices;

2. *Appeals* to the Governments of countries where forms of racial discrimination still persist and to the Governments which officially apply such policies as *apartheid* to take without delay all the legislative, educational and social measures necessary to end them and to ensure respect for human rights in accordance with the Charter;

3. *Vehemently affirms* the need for all men to be given an equal chance and to be enabled to live and work together in an atmosphere of mutual trust and tolerance, without discrimination and with full respect for the national and cultural identity of peoples or distinct ethnic groups;

4. *Urges* Member States to do their utmost to eliminate all racial discrimination in education, employment, housing and other fields of community life, and to encourage the development of multiracial activities with a view to removing obstacles to understanding among the various racial groups;

5. *Invites* all peoples of the world and all men of goodwill to condemn unrelentingly the evils of racial policies and to disseminate all information calculated to combat such policies;

6. *Invites* countries which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to take any steps necessary to ratify it or accede to it if possible in 1971, on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work being done by the United Nations, in particular the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and by the specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organization, and the non-governmental organizations asso-

ciated with their efforts towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

8. *Reaffirms* its intention to take the opportunity of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to promote throughout the world social justice based on absolute respect for the dignity of the individual.

*1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.*

2648 (XXV). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Noting that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination entered into force on 4 January 1969 and that, as at 22 October 1970, forty-four States had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention,

Noting also the meetings of the States parties to the Convention in 1969 and the election by them of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Convention,

Having received the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,⁶

1. *Stresses* the significance, for the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in the field of human rights, of the coming into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the bringing into being of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which was created by that Convention and which should play an effective role in the achievement of its purposes;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, on the first year of its activities;

3. *Requests* all States parties to the Convention to give full co-operation to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in order that it may fulfil its mandate under the Convention.

*1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.*

2649 (XXV). The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights,

Concerned that many peoples are still denied the right to self-determination and are still subject to colonial and alien domination,

⁵Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/8027).

⁶Ibid.

Regretting that the obligations undertaken by States under the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions adopted by United Nations bodies have not proved sufficient to attain respect for the right of peoples to self-determination in all cases,

Recalling its resolution 2588 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 and resolution VIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,⁷

Considering that it is necessary to continue the study of ways and means of ensuring international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination,

Noting the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁸ which elaborated the principle of self-determination of peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

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

1. *Affirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination recognized as being entitled to the right of self-determination to restore to themselves that right by any means at their disposal;

2. *Recognizes* the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination in the legitimate exercise of their right to self-determination to seek and receive all kinds of moral and material assistance, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments that deny the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination to recognize and observe that right in accordance with the relevant international instruments and the principles and spirit of the Charter;

4. *Considers* that the acquisition and retention of territory in contravention of the right of the people of that territory to self-determination is inadmissible and a gross violation of the Charter;

5. *Condemns* those Governments that deny the right to self-determination of peoples recognized as being entitled to it, especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its twenty-seventh session, the implementation of the United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, as soon as possible.

*1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.*

2650 (XXV). Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations

⁷ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), ¶. 9.

⁸ Resolution 2625 (XXV).

High Commissioner for Refugees⁹ and having heard his statement,¹⁰

Noting with appreciation the results obtained by the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian task of providing international protection to refugees within his mandate and promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

Noting the constant efforts being made to this end by the High Commissioner, in co-operation with United Nations bodies and voluntary agencies, to promote the voluntary repatriation, the integration in countries of asylum or the resettlement in other countries of refugees who are his concern—whether groups of refugees or individual refugees—whose problems are causing increasing concern, especially in Africa,

Commending the encouraging progress obtained in the field of interagency co-operation, which, particularly as far as the rural settlement of refugees in developing countries is concerned, is essential in order to achieve durable solutions that are closely linked with the economic and social development of these countries,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing number of Governments contributing to the High Commissioner's assistance programme and the substantial increase in some of these contributions,

Expressing its appreciation of the growing number of accessions to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951¹¹ and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967,¹² and expressing the hope that this trend will continue,

1. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to provide international protection and assistance to refugees who are his concern, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those relating to the new groups of refugees in Africa, and with the directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

2. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to achieve, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations system, speedy and satisfactory solutions to the problems of refugees;

3. *Urges* Governments to continue to lend their support to the High Commissioner's humanitarian and constructive task by:

(a) Facilitating his efforts in the field of international protection;

(b) Continuing to co-operate in the promotion of permanent solutions for refugees, including in particular individual cases in Africa;

(c) Providing the necessary means to enable the financial targets, established with the approval of the Executive Committee, to be reached.

*1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.*

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/8012) and Supplement No. 12A (A/8012/Add.1).*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Third Committee, 1789th meeting.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189 (1954), No. 2545.

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 11A (A/6311/Rev.1/Add.1)*, part one, para. 2.

2673 (XXV). Protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, in which it invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations, to study:

(a) Steps which could be taken to secure the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts,

(b) The need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts,

Recalling also the fundamental principle that a distinction must be made at all times between combatants and persons not taking part in the hostilities,

Considering that it is essential for the United Nations to obtain complete information concerning armed conflicts and that journalists, whatever their nationality, have an important role to play in that regard,

Noting with regret that journalists engaged in missions in areas where an armed conflict is taking place sometimes suffer as a result of their professional duty, which is to inform world public opinion objectively,

Bearing in mind the appeal made by the Secretary-General on 30 September 1970 on behalf of missing journalists,

Recognizing that certain types of protection can be granted to journalists under:

(a) Article 4 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,¹³

(b) Article 13 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, of 12 August 1949,¹⁴

(c) Article 13 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, of 12 August 1949,¹⁵

(d) Article 4 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹⁶

Being aware, however, that these provisions do not cover some categories of journalists engaged in dangerous missions and do not correspond to their present needs,

Convinced of the need for an additional humanitarian international instrument to ensure the better protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, particularly in areas where an armed conflict is taking place,

1. Expresses its grave concern about the fate of press correspondents carrying out dangerous missions;

2. Expresses its deepest regret that some of those correspondents have paid with their lives for their conscientious approach to their missions;

3. Invites all States and all authorities parties to an armed conflict to respect and apply in all circumstances

the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 in so far as they are applicable, in particular, to war correspondents who accompany armed forces but are not actually a part of them;

4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its twenty-seventh session the possibility of preparing a draft international agreement ensuring the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions and providing, *inter alia*, for the creation of a universally recognized and guaranteed identification document;

5. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to consider this question as a matter of priority at its twenty-seventh session in order that a draft international agreement may be adopted as soon as possible by the General Assembly or by some other appropriate international body;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations, to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

7. Decides to give the highest priority to the consideration of this question at its twenty-sixth session.

1922nd plenary meeting,
9 December 1970.

2674 (XXV). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2597 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and noting resolution XXIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,¹⁷

Referring to resolution XIII and to the other pertinent resolutions on human rights in armed conflicts adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul in 1969,¹⁸

Expressing its deep concern in connexion with the fact that wars unleashed in violation of the Charter of the United Nations in several parts of the world lead to incalculable disasters and suffering among civilians,

Having considered with appreciation the Secretary-General's report on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,¹⁹

1. Solemnly reaffirms that, in order effectively to guarantee human rights, all States should devote their efforts to averting the unleashing of aggressive wars and armed conflicts that violate the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;²⁰

2. Condemns the actions of countries which, in flagrant violation of the Charter, continue to conduct aggressive wars and defy the generally accepted prin-

¹⁷ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.

¹⁸ See A/7720, annex I, section D.

¹⁹ A/8052.

²⁰ Resolution 2625 (XXV).

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 970.

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 971.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

ciples of the Geneva Protocol of 1925²¹ and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;²²

3. *Considers* that the principles of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 should be strictly observed by all States and that States violating these international instruments should be condemned and held responsible to the world community;

4. *Affirms* that the participants in resistance movements and the freedom fighters in southern Africa and territories under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation, struggling for their liberation and self-determination, should be treated, in case of their arrest, as prisoners of war in accordance with the principles of the Hague Convention of 1907²³ and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

5. *Considers* that air bombardments of civilian populations and the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of all analogous liquids, materials and devices, as well as bacteriological (biological) weapons, constitute a flagrant violation of the Hague Convention of 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

6. *Recognizes* the necessity of developing additional international instruments providing for the protection of civilian populations and freedom fighters against colonial and foreign domination as well as against racist régimes.

*1922nd plenary meeting,
9 December 1970.*

2675 (XXV). Basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Noting that in the present century the international community has accepted an increased role and new responsibilities for the alleviation of human suffering in any form and in particular during armed conflicts,

Recalling that to this end a series of international instruments has been adopted, including the four Geneva Conventions of 1949,²⁴

Recalling further its resolution 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

Bearing in mind the need for measures to ensure the better protection of human rights in armed conflicts of all types,

Noting with appreciation the work that is being undertaken in this respect by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Noting with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,²⁵

Convinced that civilian populations are in special need of increased protection in time of armed conflicts,

Recognizing the importance of the strict application of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection

²¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

²² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

²³ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

²⁵ A/7720 and A/8052.

of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²⁶

Affirms the following basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts, without prejudice to their future elaboration within the framework of progressive development of the international law of armed conflict:

1. Fundamental human rights, as accepted in international law and laid down in international instruments, continue to apply fully in situations of armed conflict.

2. In the conduct of military operations during armed conflicts, a distinction must be made at all times between persons actively taking part in the hostilities and civilian populations.

3. In the conduct of military operations, every effort should be made to spare civilian populations from the ravages of war, and all necessary precautions should be taken to avoid injury, loss or damage to civilian populations.

4. Civilian populations as such should not be the object of military operations.

5. Dwellings and other installations that are used only by civilian populations should not be the object of military operations.

6. Places or areas designated for the sole protection of civilians, such as hospital zones or similar refuges, should not be the object of military operations.

7. Civilian populations, or individual members thereof, should not be the object of reprisals, forcible transfers or other assaults on their integrity.

8. The provision of international relief to civilian populations is in conformity with the humanitarian principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments in the field of human rights. The Declaration of Principles for International Humanitarian Relief to the Civilian Population in Disaster Situations, as laid down in resolution XXVI adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross,²⁷ shall apply in situations of armed conflict, and all parties to a conflict should make every effort to facilitate this application.

*1922nd plenary meeting,
9 December 1970.*

2676 (XXV). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations affirms faith in the dignity and worth of the human person,

Recalling that the United Nations has as one of its purposes the achievement of international co-operation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character and the promotion of respect for human rights,

Reiterating the obligation of Member States for the urgent termination of all armed aggression, as envisaged in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter and in other relevant documents of the United Nations,

²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

²⁷ *International Review of the Red Cross*, No. 104 (November 1969), p. 632.

Noting the obligation of Member States under the Charter to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights,

Recalling its resolutions 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2597 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to study, *inter alia*:

(a) Steps which could be taken to secure the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts,

(b) The need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts,

Believing, therefore, that the treatment accorded to victims of war and armed aggression is a concern of the United Nations,

Noting resolution XI, adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul in 1969,²⁸ calling upon all parties to the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,²⁹ to ensure that all persons entitled to prisoner-of-war status are treated humanely and given the fullest measure of protection prescribed by the Convention, and that all parties involved in an armed conflict, no matter how it is characterized, provide free access to prisoners of war and to all places of their detention by a protecting Power or by the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Considering that the direct repatriation of seriously wounded and seriously sick prisoners of war and the repatriation or internment in a neutral country of prisoners of war who have undergone a long period of captivity constitute important aspects of human rights as advanced and preserved under the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Calls upon all parties to any armed conflict to comply with the terms and provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949, so as to ensure the humane treatment of all persons entitled to the protection of the Convention and, *inter alia*, to permit regular inspection, in accordance with the Convention, of all places of detention of prisoners of war by a protecting Power or humanitarian organization such as the International Committee of the Red Cross;

2. Endorses the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to secure the effective application of the Geneva Convention of 1949;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to exert all efforts to obtain humane treatment for prisoners of war, especially for the victims of armed aggression and colonial suppression;

4. Urges compliance with article 109 of the Geneva Convention of 1949, which requires the repatriation of seriously wounded and seriously sick prisoners of war and which provides for agreements with a view to the direct repatriation or internment in a neutral country of able-bodied prisoners of war who have undergone a long period of captivity;

5. Urges that combatants in all armed conflicts not covered by article 4 of the Geneva Convention of

1949 be accorded the same humane treatment defined by the principles of international law applied to prisoners of war;

6. Urges strict compliance with the provisions of the existing international instruments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, and urges those States which have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the relevant instruments in order to facilitate in all aspects the protection of the victims of armed conflicts.

1922nd plenary meeting,
9 December 1970.

2677 (XXV). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Determined to continue all efforts to eliminate the threat or use of force in international relations, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to bring about general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming its desire to secure the full observance of human rights applicable in all armed conflicts pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907,³⁰ the Geneva Protocol of 1925³¹ and the Geneva Conventions of 1949,³²

Realizing, however, that because existing humanitarian rules do not adequately meet all contemporary situations of armed conflict it is necessary to develop the substance of these rules and procedures for their implementation,

Reaffirming the principles contained in resolution XXIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,³³ and in General Assembly resolutions 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2597 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Aware of the importance and complexity of the tasks undertaken in pursuance of these resolutions, which require the continuing attention and concern of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the international community as a whole,

Noting with appreciation the two reports of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,³⁴

Recalling resolution XIII adopted unanimously by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul in 1969,³⁵ concerning the reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts,

Welcoming the decision of the International Committee of the Red Cross to convene at Geneva, from 24 May to 12 June 1971, a conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian

³⁰ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

³¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

³² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

³³ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.

³⁴ A/7720 and A/8052.

³⁵ See A/7720, annex I, section D.

²⁸ *International Review of the Red Cross*, No. 104 (November 1969), p. 614.

²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

law applicable to armed conflicts, to be attended by government experts,

Believing that one or more plenipotentiary diplomatic conferences of States parties to the Geneva Conventions and other interested States might be convened at an appropriate time, after due preparation, in order to adopt international legal instruments for the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law applicable to armed conflicts,

Considering that the effective implementation of humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts can best be attained if those rules are laid down in widely accepted agreements,

Emphasizing the importance of continued close collaboration between the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

1. *Calls upon* all parties to any armed conflict to observe the rules laid down in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and other humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts, and invites those States which have not yet done so to adhere to those instruments;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the conference of government experts to be convened in 1971 by the International Committee of the Red Cross will consider further what development is required in existing humanitarian laws applicable to armed conflicts, and that it will make specific recommendations in this respect for consideration by Governments;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To invite early comments by Governments on his reports;

(b) To transmit his reports and the comments of Governments thereon, together with the records of relevant discussions and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for consideration, as appropriate, by the conference of government experts;

(c) To present the comments received to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session and to report at that session on the results of the conference of government experts to be convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross and on any other relevant developments;

4. *Decides* to consider this question again, in all its aspects, at the twenty-sixth session.

*1922nd plenary meeting,
9 December 1970.*

2712 (XXV). Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2583 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 on the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity,

Welcoming with satisfaction the fact that the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity entered into force on 11 November 1970,

Noting with regret that the numerous decisions adopted by the United Nations on the question of the

punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity are still not being fully complied with,

Expressing deep concern at the fact that in present-day conditions, as a result of aggressive wars and the policies and practices of racism, *apartheid* and colonialism and other similar ideologies and practices, war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed in various parts of the world,

Convinced that a thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, as well as the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of such crimes—wherever they may have been committed—and the establishment of criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes, are important elements in the prevention of similar crimes now and in the future, and also in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the strengthening of confidence and the development of co-operation between peoples and the safeguarding of international peace and security,

1. *Draws attention* to the fact that many war criminals and persons who have committed crimes against humanity are continuing to take refuge in the territories of certain States and are enjoying protection;

2. *Calls upon* all States to take measures, in accordance with recognized principles of international law, to arrest such persons and extradite them to the countries where they have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity, so that they can be brought to trial and punished in accordance with the laws of those countries;

3. *Condemns* the war crimes and crimes against humanity at present being committed as a result of aggressive wars and the policies of racism, *apartheid* and colonialism and calls upon the States concerned to bring to trial persons guilty of such crimes;

4. *Also calls upon* all the States concerned to intensify their co-operation in the collection and exchange of information which will contribute to the detection, arrest, extradition, trial and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

5. *Once again requests* the States concerned, if they have not already done so, to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, as defined in article I of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, and for the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought to trial or punished;

6. *Requests* States which have not yet become parties to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity to do so as soon as possible;

7. *Appeals* to Governments to provide the Secretary-General with information on the measures which they have taken or are taking to become parties to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity;

8. *Also appeals* to States which have not yet become parties to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity strictly to observe the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2583 (XXIV)

to the effect that they should refrain from action running counter to the main purposes of that Convention;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in the light of the comments and observations submitted by Governments, the study of the question of the punishment of war crimes and crimes against humanity and the criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes, in order to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2713 (XXV). Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and abiding by them,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Noting that nazism, racism, *apartheid* and other similar ideologies and practices have in the past repeatedly led to barbarous acts that trouble the conscience of mankind, and ultimately to war, and still have the power to threaten universal peace and the security of nations,

Deeply concerned by the fact that, twenty-five years after the foundation of the United Nations, the activities of groups and organizations which are proponents of the ideologies and practices of nazism, racism and *apartheid* are still continuing,

Expressing its deep concern at the fact that not all the States concerned have taken the measures specified in the aforementioned resolutions for the complete prohibition of Nazi and racist organizations and groups and for their prosecution in the courts,

Welcoming the contribution which the relevant specialized agencies can make to the fight against nazism and racial intolerance and the measures already taken by many of them in this respect,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 4 (XXVI) of 4 March 1970,⁸⁶ in which the Commission noted the tentative nature of the findings on this subject in the study on racial discrimination prepared by the Special Rapporteur⁸⁷ and requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue its study, placing special emphasis on measures to be taken to detect and effectively to prevent contemporary activities that might be inspired by nazism or any other totalitarian ideology based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance,

1. *Again resolutely condemns* nazism, racism, *apartheid* and other totalitarian and colonial ideologies and practices which are based on terror and racial intolerance;

2. *Urges* the States concerned to implement without delay the resolutions of the General Assembly and, in particular, to take legislative and other effective measures with a view to the speedy and final eradication of nazism, including its contemporary forms, of

racism and of other similar ideologies and practices based on terror and racial intolerance;

3. *Calls upon* States during 1971, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to take all effective measures to combat contemporary manifestations of nazism and other forms of racial intolerance;

4. *Decides* to retain on its agenda the item concerning measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2714 (XXV). Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid*, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2440 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any and every practice of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment of detainees and prisoners in South African prisons and in South African police custody during interrogation and detention,

Recalling its resolution 2505 (XXIV) of 20 November 1969 in which it expressed the firm intention of the United Nations, acting in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to find a solution to the present grave situation in southern Africa,

Also recalling Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 and 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969 on Namibia,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2547 A (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 relating, *inter alia*, to the inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of political prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in the Territories ruled by Governments and régimes wedded to the policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa,

Determined to promote immediate and urgent action with a view to restoring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

1. *Commends* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on the treatment of political prisoners in South Africa⁸⁸ for its valuable report;⁸⁹

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa to oppose the policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism and to assert their right to self-determination;

3. *Condemns* any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, detainees and captured freedom fighters in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination, as well as of persons in police custody in these Territories;

⁸⁶ Established under Commission on Human Rights resolution 2 (XXIII) of 6 March 1967.

⁸⁹ E/CN.4/984 and Add.1, Add.2/Rev.1, Add.3/Rev.1, Add.4 and 5, Add.6/Rev.1, Add.7/Rev.1, Add.8 and 9, Add.10/Rev.1, Add.11/Rev.1, Add.12-14, Add.15/Rev.1, Add.16/Rev.1 and Add. 17-19.

⁸⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4816)*, chapter XXIII.

⁸⁷ E/CN.4/Sub.2/301.

4. *Again condemns* any and every practice of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and detainees in prisons and in police custody in South Africa;

5. *Reaffirms* that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, of 30 August 1955,⁴⁰ apply to all political prisoners or detainees, in prison or in police custody throughout South Africa, Namibia—a Territory under direct United Nations responsibility and at present under illegal South African occupation—the rebel United Kingdom colony of Southern Rhodesia and the African Territories under Portuguese domination;

6. *Condemns* the trial of the twenty-two Africans held under the Suppression of Communism Act and further condemns their subsequent re-arrest under the notorious Terrorism Act of 1967;

7. *Reaffirms* that:

(a) The condition of political prisoners in South Africa continues to cause alarm;

(b) The increasing co-operation between the Government of South Africa and the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia poses a further and continuing threat to the opponents of the two régimes and to captured freedom fighters;

(c) Sections 10 and 29 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1969, concerning the Bureau of State Security, not only constitute one of the most sinister pieces of legislation in recent years, but also contribute decisively towards making South Africa a complete police State, and the working of that law is also contrary to article 11, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, since it prevents the accused from proving his innocence;

(d) Many political prisoners and detainees have died in South African prisons during 1969, in conditions which warrant a full inquiry;

(e) Mr. James Lenkoe, a political prisoner in South Africa, did not commit suicide as reported, but died as a result of electric shocks administered to various parts of his body;

(f) The practice of compelling prisoners to testify against their erstwhile comrades is reprehensible;

(g) In the Caprivi Strip, Namibian villages have been shelled by the occupying South African security forces and indiscriminate firing has been resorted to in villages that are suspected of harbouring freedom fighters;

(h) The system of "Bantustans" established in South Africa is being gradually extended to the occupied Territory of Namibia;

(i) In the absence of intervention by the United Nations, the occupation of Namibia by South Africa is resulting in ever increasing hardship to the non-white population as well as a total suppression of human rights there;

(j) The so-called "Constitution of Rhodesia" of 1969 is an illegal as well as a pernicious document and the "Declaration of Rights" embodied in it confers few, if any, rights on non-Whites;

(k) Section 84 of the 1969 "Constitution of Rhodesia", providing that no court shall inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any law on the ground that it is inconsistent with the "Declaration of

Rights", establishes a clear inconsistency in the illegal "legislation" itself and, further, brings out the authoritarian and racist character of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

(l) The reserves in Southern Rhodesia consist of poor and infertile lands into which Africans are herded like cattle;

(m) The condition of Africans in the reserves is appalling and nothing is being done to improve their conditions of hygiene, diet, nutrition, sanitation, health and their educational standards;

(n) In the Portuguese Territories, the mass killing of suspected opponents of the régime continues unabated;

(o) The most inhuman form of forced labour prevails in the African Territories under Portuguese domination;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to implement the recommendations contained in the earlier reports of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts and also:

(a) To disband immediately the Bureau of State Security;

(b) To discontinue the practice by which political detainees are compelled to testify against their former colleagues;

(c) To release immediately and unconditionally the twenty-two Africans re-arrested on 16 February 1970 under the Terrorism Act;

(d) To grant full access at all trials of political opponents of the régime to independent outside observers;

(e) To permit a full and impartial investigation into the deaths of political prisoners and detainees in its gaols as well as to indemnify fully the families of the deceased;

9. *Condemns* the trial of the eight Namibians under the Terrorism Act, which took place at Windhoek between July and November 1969, and further calls upon the Government of South Africa:

(a) To release immediately and unconditionally those tried under the above-mentioned Terrorism Act;

(b) To desist forthwith from the extension of the "Bantustans" system into Namibia;

10. *Once again calls upon* the Government of South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to intervene more effectively than heretofore in its rebellious colony of Southern Rhodesia with a view to:

(a) Implementing the action proposed by the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts in paragraphs 82 to 94 of its report;⁴¹

(b) Liberating the Africans from the reserves in which they are concentrated in conditions of near captivity and bondage;

(c) Repealing the entire so-called "Constitution of Rhodesia" of 1969;

12. *Requests* the United Kingdom to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session the results of the effective measures it is called upon to take in paragraph 11 above;

⁴⁰ See *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.IV.4), annex I, A.

⁴¹ See E/CN.4/984/Add.8.

13. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal:

(a) To observe immediately the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;⁴²

(b) To eradicate the practice of *xibalo*, or forced labour, in its African colonies;

(c) To introduce a system in which the products of the African farmers can be freely bought and sold in normal market conditions;

14. *Condemns once again* the actions of those Governments which continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, cultural and other relations with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in violation of United Nations resolutions;

15. *Calls upon* those Governments urgently to consider breaking off such relations and, if they have not already done so, to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session the reasons therefor;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session on the measures taken to publicize the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2715 (XXV). **Employment of qualified women in senior and other professional positions by the secretariats of organizations in the United Nations system**

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

1. *Expresses the hope* that the United Nations, including its special bodies and all intergovernmental agencies in the United Nations system of organizations, will set an example with regard to the opportunities they afford for the employment of women at senior and other professional levels;

2. *Urges* the United Nations, including its special bodies and all intergovernmental agencies in the United Nations system of organizations, to take or continue to take appropriate measures to ensure equal opportunities for the employment of qualified women in senior and other professional positions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat data on the employment of women at senior and other professional levels by the secretariats of the above-mentioned bodies, including their numbers and the positions they occupy.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2716 (XXV). **Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1777 (XVII) of 7 December

1962 initiating the study of a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, adopted on 7 November 1967, and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted on 11 December 1969,

Noting resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,⁴³ on measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, which established guidelines for such a programme,

Noting also that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2571 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 and with paragraph 79 of Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, concerning the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, arrangements should be made to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Decade, to identify shortfalls in their achievement and the policies that are not consistent with the attainment of those objectives and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies as needed,

Expressing the hope that general and complete disarmament under effective international control will allow for the use of the resources released progressively for purposes of economic and social progress of all peoples, including the elaboration of programmes designed to advance the status of women,

Believing that a programme of concerted international action, planned on a long-term basis, will advance the status of women and increase their effective participation in all sectors,

Considering that the success of such a programme will require intensified action on the part of Member States, at the national and regional levels, as well as maximum use of the methods and techniques available through the United Nations system of organizations,

Believing that an important step in the further development of such a programme would be the establishment of concrete objectives and minimum targets,

1. *Recommends* that the objectives and targets set forth in the annex to the present resolution should be achieved as widely as possible during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies and all organs and agencies within the United Nations system to co-operate in achieving these objectives and targets, and hopes that adequate staff and resources will be made available for this purpose;

3. *Recommends* that concerted efforts should be made to increase the resources available for technical co-operation projects which advance the status of women and that consideration be given to allocating a specific percentage of the available funds for this purpose;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its twenty-fourth session, information on the extent to which women are participating in, and benefiting from, technical co-operation projects;

⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

⁴³ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 10.

5. *Recommends* that conferences, seminars and similar meetings at the regional and international levels should be organized with the participation, wherever possible, of ministers, high government officials and specialists concerned with problems of development, and of representatives of non-governmental organizations concerned with this problem, to consider ways and means of promoting the status of women within the framework of over-all development;

6. *Draws attention* to the important role that may also be played in this respect by the regional training and research centres for social development to be established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1406 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969;

7. *Suggests* that the continuous education of adults be encouraged with a view to changing in particular their attitude of mind towards the roles to be played by men and women in order to help them to assume their responsibilities in society;

8. *Notes*, notwithstanding the provisions of all the preceding paragraphs, that the family, as the cornerstone of society, must be protected.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

ANNEX

I. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. The ratification of, or accession to, the relevant international conventions relating to the status of women.

2. The enactment of legislation to bring national laws into conformity with international instruments relating to the status of women, including in particular the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

3. The taking of effective legal and other measures to ensure the full implementation of these instruments.

4. The development of effective large-scale educational and informational programmes using all mass media and other available means to make all sectors of the population in rural as well as urban areas fully aware of the norms established by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the conventions, recommendations, declarations and resolutions adopted under their auspices, and to educate public opinion and enlist its support for all measures aimed at achieving the realization of the standards set forth.

5. The assessment and evaluation of the contribution of women to the various economic and social sectors in relation to the country's over-all development plans and programmes, with a view to establishing specific objectives and minimum targets which might realistically be achieved by 1980 to increase the effective contribution of women to the various sectors.

6. The study of the positive and negative effects of scientific and technological change on the status of women with a view to ensuring continuous progress, especially as regards the education and training as well as the living conditions and employment of women.

7. The elaboration of short-term and long-term programmes to achieve these specific objectives and minimum targets, where possible within the framework of over-all national development plans or programmes, and the provision of adequate funds for programmes which advance the status of women.

8. The establishment of machinery and procedures to make possible the continuous review and evaluation of women's integration into all sectors of economic and social life and their contribution to development.

9. The full utilization of the desire and readiness of women to devote their energies, talents and abilities to the benefit of society.

II. MINIMUM TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED DURING THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

A. Education

1. The progressive elimination of illiteracy, ensuring equality in literacy between the sexes, especially among the younger generation.

2. Equal access of boys and girls to education at the primary and secondary levels and at educational institutions of all types, including universities and vocational, technical and professional schools.

3. Decisive progress in achieving free and compulsory education at the primary level and in achieving free education at all levels.

4. The establishment of the same choice of curricula for boys and girls, the same examinations, equally qualified teaching staff, and the same quality of school premises and equipment, whether the institutions are co-educational or not, and equal opportunities to receive scholarships and grants.

5. The achievement of equality in the percentage of boys and girls receiving primary education and of a substantial increase in the number of girls at all educational levels, in particular in the field of technical and professional education.

6. The establishment of educational policies that take account of employment needs and opportunities and of scientific and technological change.

B. Training and employment

1. Provision of the same vocational advice and guidance to members of both sexes.

2. Equal access of girls and women to vocational training and retraining at all levels, with a view to achieving their full participation in the economic and social life of their countries.

3. Universal acceptance of the principle of equal pay for equal work and the adoption of effective measures to implement it.

4. Full acceptance of the policy of non-discrimination in relation to the employment and treatment of women, and measures to give effect to that policy on a progressive basis.

5. A substantial increase in the numbers of qualified women employed in skilled and technical work, and at all higher levels of economic life and in posts of responsibility.

6. A substantial increase in the opportunities for involvement of women in all facets of agricultural development and agricultural services.

C. Health and maternity protection

1. The progressive extension of measures to ensure maternity protection, with a view to ensuring paid maternity leave with the guarantee of returning to former or equivalent employment.

2. The development and extension of adequate child care and other facilities to assist parents with family responsibilities.

3. The adoption of measures for the creation and development of a wide network of special medical establishments for the protection of the health of the mother and child.

4. Making available to all persons who so desire the necessary information and advice to enable them to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to prepare them for responsible parenthood, including information on the ways in which women can benefit from family planning. Such information and advice should be based on valid and proven scientific expertise, with due regard to the risks that may be involved.

D. Administration and public life

1. A substantial increase in the number of women participating in public and government life at the local, national and international levels. Special attention might be paid to training women for such participation, especially in middle-level and higher posts.

2. A substantial increase in the number of qualified women holding responsible posts at the executive and policy-making levels, including those related to over-all development planning.

2717 (XXV). Assistance in cases of natural disaster

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the grave human and material losses suffered by countries which have recently been stricken by natural disasters,

Aware also of the serious consequences of such disasters on the economic and social development of countries, particularly the developing countries,

Expressing its appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Red Cross, other voluntary organizations, the United Nations system and bilateral aid, and once again emphasizing the necessity of strengthening the international machinery for providing adequate assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Mindful of the principles laid down in the Declaration of Principles for International Humanitarian Relief to the Civilian Population in Disaster Situations, contained in resolution XXVI adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul in 1969,⁴⁴

Recalling its resolutions 2034 (XX) of 7 December 1965, 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2608 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2643 (XXV) of 20 November 1970 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1533 (XLIX) of 23 July 1970 and 1546 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970 concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Aware that the assistance envisaged in cases of natural disaster in resolution 2435 (XXIII) is inadequate for relief in calamities of major magnitude,

Having considered with interest and appreciation the interim report of the Secretary-General on assistance in cases of natural disaster⁴⁵ and the report of the Secretary-General's personal representative on United Nations assistance to Peru,⁴⁶

Noting the request made by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session to the Secretary-General to give early consideration to the strengthening of staff arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat to deal with natural disasters, and the steps already taken towards the implementation of this request, including the designation of a focal point in the Secretariat,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen and co-ordinate effectively the efforts of the United Nations family of organizations in disaster relief as well as other assistance directed through the United Nations system,

Considering that additional measures are necessary to enable the United Nations system to play an effective and more significant role in meeting the needs of States, especially the developing countries, in relation to natural disasters, epidemics, famines and similar emergency situations,

Also bearing in mind that immediate relief assistance at the international level should be followed by con-

certed action for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the disaster areas,

Recalling the request made to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in its resolution 2435 (XXIII) to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of that resolution to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session,

1. *Renews its appeals* to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to consider and to continue offering on a wider basis, through the United Nations, bilateral arrangements or other appropriate organizations, emergency assistance to meet natural disasters, including stand-by disaster relief units or the earmarking of similar units for service in foreign countries;

2. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to communicate information to the Secretary-General on the kind of facilities and services they might be in a position to provide immediately, if they so decided, in response to a request from him to participate in emergency relief operations, including, where possible, the number and type of vehicles or other means of delivering supplies to disaster areas by air, sea and land;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to submit in his comprehensive report the study called for in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII) concerning the legal status of disaster relief units made available through the United Nations;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include in his comprehensive report, in addition to those studies and reports he has been invited to submit by the General Assembly in resolution 2435 (XXIII) and by the Economic and Social Council in paragraphs 10 and 11 of resolution 1546 (XLIX), his conclusions and recommendations on:

(a) The capacity of the different organizations of the United Nations system to contribute assistance in connexion with natural disasters;

(b) The areas where this assistance might be increased or made more effective;

(c) The most appropriate means to strengthen further the capacity of the United Nations relating to natural disasters, including organizational arrangements for the permanent office in the United Nations Secretariat responsible for the co-ordination of action relating to natural disasters, epidemics, famines and similar emergency situations and the resources required therefor;

5. *Further invites* the Secretary-General, in pursuance of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 above, to submit recommendations in particular on:

(a) Ways and means of ensuring better mobilization and co-ordination of the assistance to be provided through the United Nations, the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the League of Red Cross Societies and other non-governmental organizations;

(b) Pre-disaster planning at the national and international levels, including the definition of machinery and contingency arrangements capable of coping immediately with disaster situations;

(c) The stockpiling of emergency supplies, including medicines, non-perishable food-stuffs, blankets, tents and clothing, and the earmarking of other facilities such as logistical equipment and helicopters;

⁴⁴ *International Review of the Red Cross*, No. 104 (November 1969), p. 632.

⁴⁵ E/4853 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

⁴⁶ E/L.1356.

(d) The application of technology to, and scientific research for, the prevention and control of natural disasters, or a mitigation of the effects of such disasters, including arrangements to disseminate effectively to all countries the fruits of research from satellites and other sophisticated technology with a view to strengthening international co-operation to determine the causes and early manifestation of impending disasters, and the development and improvement of early warning systems;

(e) National and international programmes designed to train relief personnel;

(f) Measures to be taken in the initial emergency or post-disaster phase directed at immediate relief operations and short-term low-cost rehabilitation measures, including the deployment of mobile transportation units and the means to assess the extent of damage and the amount of assistance needed in this first phase;

(g) The study of long-term plans for the reconstruction and development of disaster areas, and the affected countries as a whole, bearing in mind the principle that the problems of reconstruction are inseparable from the problems of economic development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Red Cross Societies, where appropriate, to study and recommend in his comprehensive report, taking into account past practices, the most effective measures and means to meet requests for technical assistance by States members of the United Nations system in elaboration of their planning of national preparations to meet natural disasters, epidemics, famines and similar emergency situations;

7. *Urges* that requests submitted by Governments for assistance under General Assembly resolutions 2435 (XXIII) and 2608 (XXIV) be given prompt and appropriate response in regard to the amount and type of assistance requested;

8. *Also invites* the United Nations Development Programme to give serious consideration to the possibility of meeting requests for assistance which countries stricken by natural disasters may submit for the express purpose of the rehabilitation and development of the stricken areas without prejudice to the utilization of funds already earmarked for projects of the Programme;

9. *Further invites* the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international credit organizations and development agencies to give serious consideration to requests for assistance from the Governments of countries affected by natural disasters relating to their programmes for reconstruction and development and without prejudice to the requests submitted by them prior to the natural disaster that are still under consideration.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2718 (XXV). Housing, building and planning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2036 (XX) of 7 December 1965 and 2598 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Mindful of the dedication of the Governments, on the threshold of the 1970s, to create conditions of social justice, stability and well-being for all and to

ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity through economic and social progress and development,

Further recalling paragraph 71 of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade⁴⁷ relating to the policy measures in the housing sector,

Considering that a greater effort needs to be made to provide effective international assistance for the improvement of the situation with regard to housing and human settlements in most developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the interregional seminar on the improvement of slums and uncontrolled settlements, held at Medellín, Colombia, from 15 February to 1 March 1970, identified the problem of human settlements as one which requires national and international solutions through the adoption of a global strategy,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the problems and priorities in human settlements,⁴⁸

1. *Recommends* that Member States, with the assistance, upon request, of the United Nations bodies concerned and in the context of their over-all economic and social development planning, should formulate definite and long-term housing, building and planning policies and programmes for the improvement of human settlements, devoting particular attention to:

(a) Comprehensive measures to solve the problems of rapid urbanization, housing and uncontrolled human settlements, thereby achieving more rational urban growth patterns;

(b) Steps for a rapid and significant improvement of housing, community facilities and environmental sanitation in rural areas;

(c) The application of comprehensive planning approaches to integrate the physical, economic, social and administrative aspects for improvement of human settlements in both rural and urban areas;

(d) The evolution and application of regional planning for balanced rural and urban development, especially in developing countries;

(e) The development of the building industry and building technology, including research and training;

(f) The review, if necessary, of the legislative framework governing land tenure, the transfer of land and buildings in urban and rural areas, and the planning of over-all patterns of land use and appropriate infrastructural facilities;

2. *Further recommends* that Member States and the United Nations organizations concerned should undertake the following measures for the amelioration of conditions in the field of housing and human settlements:

(a) The elaboration by each country of its national policies and programmes for the development of housing and of a network of human settlements during the 1970s, fully integrated into national development plans, including, if necessary, the elaboration of legal, institutional and physical arrangements relating to urban and rural land use;

(b) The establishment of national and regional centres for studies in planning, designing, social and administrative aspects and experiments in low-cost housing techniques and activities, including increasing use and application of indigenous and, as appropriate, new building materials and local skills;

⁴⁷ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

⁴⁸ A/8037.

(c) The development of national institutions for training in regional and physical planning, housing and building;

(d) The acceleration of domestic savings through the establishment of appropriate financial practices and specialized institutions, including co-operatives, for financing the housing and construction sector;

(e) Measures for environmental improvement, particularly those that shape the future structure of human settlements;

(f) The expansion of low-cost housing, through both public and private programmes and on a self-help basis, including co-operatives, and the advancement of pilot and demonstration projects on such housing;

3. *Invites* developed countries and the international organizations concerned, especially the financial institutions, to provide during the 1970s increased assistance—technical as well as financial—to the developing countries for the purposes enumerated in paragraph 2 above, in accordance with the priorities they have determined for their development;

4. *Further invites* the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to consider additional innovative approaches for the improvement of housing and human settlements;

5. *Recommends* that, in the elaboration of the work programmes in the field of housing, building and planning within the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particular attention should be paid to programmes and projects of interest to the developing countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General also to make available to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment his report on the problems and priorities in human settlements;

7. *Considers* that the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning should play a major role in the formulation and co-ordination of the United Nations programmes and projects relating to the problems of housing and human settlements as well as a catalytic role in their implementation and that, as such, it should be strengthened as a matter of high priority both by a greater allocation of resources and by additional personnel;

8. *Further considers* that it is desirable to strengthen regional co-operation in the field of housing, building and planning;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an analytical review and progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking full advantage of the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2719 (XXV). Technical assistance in the field of drug abuse control

The General Assembly,

Noting with grave concern the spread of drug abuse in many parts of the world and its disastrous impact on individuals and nations,

1. *Strongly endorses* the decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1532

(XLIX) of 24 July 1970 and 1559 (XLIX) of 11 November 1970, which provide, *inter alia*, for the establishment of a programme of action aiming at the implementation of short-term and long-term policy recommendations to deal with drug abuse, as proposed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

2. *Welcomes* the establishment, as an initial measure and as a matter of urgency, of a United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to be made up of voluntary contributions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed immediately towards the implementation of the above decisions;

4. *Appeals* to Governments, organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, and to foundations as well as to the public in general, to lend their full support to the above-mentioned efforts.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2720 (XXV). Technical assistance in the field of narcotic drugs

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1559 (XLIX) of 11 November 1970,

Considering that addiction to narcotic drugs is becoming an alarming problem in many countries of the world,

Considering that the measures that have been taken against illicit trade and traffic in narcotic drugs have not been successful in arresting widespread addiction,

Noting that the term "drug abuse" has been defined in paragraph 20 of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its second special session,⁴⁹

Taking into account that on the whole addicts in all countries constitute a danger to society at large,

Calls upon Member States and appeals to non-member States to consider seriously the possibility of enacting adequate legislation providing severe penalties for those engaged in illicit trade and trafficking of narcotic drugs.

*1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

2721 (XXV). Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Believing that a proper balance should be established between scientific and technological progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity, as well as improvement in the general conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 2450 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on human rights and scientific and technological developments,

Noting Commission on Human Rights resolution 14 (XXVI) of 26 March 1970,⁵⁰

⁴⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4931).*

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4816), chapter XXIII.*

Having received the preliminary report on human rights and scientific and technological developments⁵¹ prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2450 (XXIII),

Noting also the preliminary memorandum of the World Health Organization,⁵²

Noting with regret that it has been unable to examine this question at the present session,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to study the problems relating to human rights as they arise from developments in science and technology, as provided in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII);

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session to give priority to the examination of the preliminary report on human rights and scientific and technological developments, as supplemented by such further information as may be made available to it, including the preliminary memorandum submitted by the World Health Organization, and to transmit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, its suggestions and recommendations for the attainment of the objectives of resolution 2450 (XXIII);

3. Decides to give priority to the consideration of this item at its twenty-sixth session.

1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.

⁵¹ E/CN.4/1028 and Add.1 and 2, Add.3 and Corr.1, Add.4 and 5.

⁵² A/8055/Add.1.

2722 (XXV). Freedom of information

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 in which, *inter alia*, it decided to hasten the conclusion, among other instruments, of a convention on freedom of information,

Recalling further its resolution 2448 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 by which it decided, pending the completion of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, to give priority at its twenty-fourth session to the consideration and adoption of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information,

Regretting that, despite this decision, it has not been possible to do so owing to the heavy programme of work at the current session,

Decides to give priority to the consideration of this item at its twenty-sixth session, taking into account that the consideration of the draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, which was submitted by the Economic and Social Council, has been deferred for the last decade, that the preamble and articles 1 to 4 of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information⁵³ have been adopted by the Third Committee and that the draft Convention has been before the General Assembly for eighteen years.

1930th plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.

⁵³ A/8036, annex III.

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Other decisions

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

(Item 46)

At its 1929th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁵⁴ decided to defer until its twenty-sixth session consideration of the item entitled "Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights".

Question of the elderly and the aged

(Item 52)

At its 1930th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁵⁵ decided to defer until its twenty-sixth session consideration of the item entitled "Question of the elderly and the aged" and to give it priority so as to ensure adequate time for its consideration at that session.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

(Item 54)

At its 1930th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁵⁶ decided to defer until its twenty-sixth session consideration of the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance".

⁵⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 46, document A/8231, para. 24.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 52, document A/8254, para. 4.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 54, document A/8255, para. 3.

Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development

(Item 55)

At its 1901st plenary meeting, on 11 November 1970, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Third Committee contained in paragraph 74 of its report.⁵⁷

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

(Item 59)

At its 1930th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,⁵⁸ took note of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁹ and requested him to submit to the twenty-sixth session another report which would be considered as a separate item.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 55, document A/8149.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 59, document A/8258, para. 4.

⁵⁹ A/8071 and Corr.1.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
2652 (XXV)	Question of Southern Rhodesia (A/8188)	64	3 December 1970	89
2678 (XXV)	Question of Namibia (A/8186)	62	9 December 1970	90
2679 (XXV)	United Nations Fund for Namibia (A/8186)	62	9 December 1970	91
2680 (XXV)	Petitions concerning Namibia (A/8186)	62	9 December 1970	92
2700 (XXV)	Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea (A/8240)	13	14 December 1970	92
2701 (XXV)	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <i>e</i> of the Charter of the United Nations (A/8241)	61	14 December 1970	93
2702 (XXV)	Question of Oman (A/8242)	66	14 December 1970	94
2703 (XXV)	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa (A/8243)	67	14 December 1970	94
2704 (XXV)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/8244)	68	14 December 1970	95
2705 (XXV)	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/8232)	70	14 December 1970	97
2706 (XXV)	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/8228)	69	14 December 1970	97
2707 (XXV)	Question of Territories under Portuguese administration (A/8187)	63	14 December 1970	97
2709 (XXV)	Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (A/8248)	23	14 December 1970	99
2710 (XXV)	Question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (A/8248)	23	14 December 1970	100
2711 (XXV)	Question of Spanish Sahara (A/8248)	23	14 December 1970	100
Other decisions				
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples				
		23	14 December 1970	101
Question of Fiji				
		65	13 October 1970	101

2652 (XXV). Question of Southern Rhodesia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia,¹

Bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives of national liberation movements,²

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1), chapter V.*

² See the report of the *Ad Hoc* Group established by the Special Committee at its 740th meeting, on 21 April 1970 (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23B (A/8023/Rev.1/Add.2), annex II.*)

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further all previous resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly its resolutions 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in Southern Rhodesia, which the Security Council in its resolution 277 (1970) reaffirmed as constituting a threat to international peace and security, resulting

from the introduction by the illegal racist minority régime of new measures, including the purported assumption of republican status, for the purpose of entrenching itself as well as repressing the African people in violation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and at the continued presence of South African forces in the Territory, which poses a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Noting with deep regret that the sanctions adopted by the Security Council have so far failed to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, owing primarily to the continued assistance that régime receives from some States, in particular South Africa and Portugal, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Reaffirming its conviction that the sanctions will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia unless they are comprehensive, mandatory, effectively supervised, enforced and complied with, particularly by South Africa and Portugal,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and for transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence in conformity with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the legitimacy of their struggle to attain that right by all the means at their disposal;

2. *Declares* illegal all measures taken by the racist minority régime, including the purported assumption of republican status, to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their legitimate rights and to entrench its policies of *apartheid* in Southern Rhodesia;

3. *Affirms* that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal racist minority régime would be contrary to the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Condemns* the failure and refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and calls upon that Government to take such measures without further delay in fulfilment of its responsibility as the administering Power;

5. *Condemns* the intervention of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia in violation of Security Council resolution 277 (1970);

6. *Condemns* the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and other Governments that continue to maintain political, economic, military and other relations with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the relevant United Nations resolutions, thus violating their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and calls upon those Governments to discontinue all such relations;

7. *Deplores* the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom to report to the Special Committee

on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as requested in paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2508 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969, on action taken in the implementation of that resolution, and calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to submit the said report to the Special Committee during its next session;

8. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to ensure the immediate expulsion of all South African forces from Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Calls upon* all States to ensure, under the terms of Security Council resolution 277 (1970), the immediate interruption of any existing means of transportation to and from Southern Rhodesia;

10. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to extend all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe;

11. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom, in view of the armed conflict in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, to ensure the application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War³ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,⁴ both dated 12 August 1949;

12. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation arising from the intensification of suppressive activities against the people of Zimbabwe and from the armed attacks perpetrated against neighbouring States in violation of international peace and security;

13. *Further draws the attention* of the Security Council to the urgent necessity of applying the following measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter:

(a) Widening the scope of the sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime to include all the measures laid down in Article 41 of the Charter;

(b) Imposing sanctions against South Africa and Portugal, whose Governments have blatantly refused to carry out the mandatory decisions of the Security Council;

14. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review.

*1916th plenary meeting,
3 December 1970.*

2678 (XXV). Question of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and subsequent resolutions on the question of Namibia, as well as Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969 and 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling further the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

Bearing in mind the special responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of Namibia and its people,

Deeply concerned at the deteriorating situation in Namibia due to the continued illegal presence of South Africa in the Territory in deliberate defiance of the United Nations, a situation which threatens international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the continued refusal of South Africa to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly seriously undermines and encroaches on the authority of the United Nations,

Taking into consideration the fact that South Africa has persistently violated the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and mindful of the obligations of Member States under Article 25 thereof,

Considering that the basic condition for the fulfilment of the responsibilities of the United Nations towards Namibia is the application of effective measures to ensure the removal of South Africa from the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle against the foreign occupation of the Territory;

2. *Recommends* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia to all States and to the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and other competent organs of the United Nations, as well as to the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned, for appropriate action, acting in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. *Condemns* the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and to withdraw from the Territory;

4. *Further condemns* the Government of South Africa for the extension of the internationally condemned policies of *apartheid* to the Territory, and for its policies aimed at destroying the unity of the people and the territorial integrity of Namibia through the creation of the so-called separate "homelands";

5. *Condemns* the support given to South Africa in the pursuit of its repressive policies in Namibia by the allies of South Africa and, in particular, by its major trading partners and financial, economic and other interests operating in the Territory;

6. *Calls upon* the Governments concerned to cease immediately any assistance to, and co-operation with, South Africa;

7. *Invites* the Security Council to consider taking effective measures, including those provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in view of the continued refusal by the Government of South Africa to comply with Council resolutions 264 (1969) and 269 (1969);

8. *Calls upon* all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to lend their full support to the Council in the application and implementation of all measures which the Council has decided

or may decide upon to obtain the withdrawal of South Africa from the Territory;

9. *Appeals* to all States to take appropriate steps, through action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members, with a view to discontinuing any collaboration with the Government of South Africa;

10. *Reaffirms* its solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle against foreign occupation and calls upon all States, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide increased moral and material assistance to the Namibian people in their struggle;

11. *Calls again upon* the Government of South Africa to treat the Namibian people captured during their struggle for freedom as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶ and to comply with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;⁷

12. *Endorses* the measures taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia with a view to the issuance of identity certificates and travel documents to Namibians, and appeals to all States which have not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their willingness to recognize and accept such documents for purposes of travel to their countries;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to perform the functions entrusted to it in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including consultation, in Africa or at United Nations Headquarters, with the representatives of the Namibian people and of the Organization of African Unity;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the discharge of its duties and functions;

15. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in its efforts to discharge its responsibilities.

1923rd plenary meeting,
9 December 1970.

2679 (XXV). United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the United Nations decided to terminate the Mandate for South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence,

Recalling further its resolve to discharge that responsibility with respect to the Territory,

Bearing in mind that that responsibility includes the solemn obligation to assist and prepare the people of the Territory for self-determination and independence,

Considering that, in order to discharge its responsibilities under resolution 2145 (XXI), the United Nations should provide comprehensive assistance to the people of the Territory,

Having considered the request made by the Security Council, in its resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/8024).

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

that a United Nations fund be established to provide assistance to Namibians who have suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians, with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities in the Territory,

Taking into account the assistance provided to Namibians at present from United Nations agencies and funds, notably the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

1. *Decides* that a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia shall be established;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make a detailed study and report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the development, planning, execution and administration of a comprehensive programme of assistance to Namibians in various fields;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take into account the observations made during the present session of the General Assembly in regard to the establishment of such a programme;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies, the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity to provide advice and assistance, as may be required by the Secretary-General, in the preparation of the study and the report referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Decides* that, in anticipation of the report of the Secretary-General on the matter, a decision on the extent of the financial implications of the programme should be deferred to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

6. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in the meantime, in consultation with the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to make interim grants from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1971, not exceeding a total amount of \$50,000 over and above the assistance provided at present, in order to enable the existing United Nations programmes to provide greater assistance, as necessary, to Namibians.

*1923rd plenary meeting,
9 December 1970.*

2680 (XXV). Petitions concerning Namibia

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to Namibia, including in particular those set out in General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, 2403 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968 and 2517 (XXIV) of 1 December 1969,

Noting that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has received and examined during 1970 three petitions concerning Namibia, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and within the context of the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting further that these petitions relate, *inter alia*, to the general situation and recent developments concerning Namibia, to the refusal by South Africa to implement General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) and, in particular, to the continued implementation by South Africa of the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission,⁸ including the removal of Africans from their ancestral lands,

1. *Notes* that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has taken these petitions into account in its consideration of the situation in Namibia within the context of the implementation of the Declaration;

2. *Notes further* that those petitions which raised matters of concern to the United Nations Council for Namibia have been brought to the latter's attention by the Secretariat and have been taken into consideration by the Council in the performance of the functions assigned to it by the General Assembly in resolutions 2248 (S-V), 2325 (XXII), 2403 (XXIII) and 2517 (XXIV);

3. *Draws the attention* of the petitioners concerned to the report on the Territory submitted by the Special Committee,⁹ to the resolutions on the question of Namibia adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and to the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia.¹⁰

*1923rd plenary meeting,
9 December 1970.*

2700 (XXV). Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, in particular resolution 2590 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Having considered the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 20 June 1969 to 19 June 1970¹¹ and the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹²

⁸ Commission of Enquiry into South West Africa Affairs, established in 1962 by the Government of South Africa under the chairmanship of Mr. F. H. Odendaal.

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1), chapter V.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/8024).

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 4 (A/8004).

¹² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1), chapter XIV.

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,¹³

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,¹³

Taking into account the observations of the Special Committee and the Trusteeship Council regarding developments in Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to render all help to the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea in their efforts freely to decide their own future,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946;

2. *Reaffirms further* its previous resolutions regarding Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea;

3. *Takes note* of the arrangements made by the Trusteeship Council, in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 2590 (XXIV) and in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, concerning the composition of its forthcoming periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea in 1971;

4. *Invites* the administering Power to co-operate fully with the visiting mission and to provide it with all the necessary facilities and assistance in the performance of its tasks;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power to prescribe, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, a specific time-table for the free exercise by the people of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea of their right to self-determination and independence, and to report to the Trusteeship Council and to the Special Committee on the action taken in that regard;

6. *Requests* the administering Power to intensify and accelerate the education and technical and administrative training of the indigenous peoples of the Territories and the localization of the public service;

7. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1928th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2701 (XXV). Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-

¹³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Fourth Committee, 1905th meeting.

General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 2422 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 by which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with the procedures approved by the Assembly in its resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

Recalling further the provisions of paragraph 6 of its resolution 2558 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, in which it once again urged the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee dealing with the transmittal of information under Article 73 e of the Charter and the action taken by it in respect of that information,¹⁴

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item,¹⁵

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Deeply deplores* that, despite the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories still have not seen fit to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter, have transmitted insufficient information or have transmitted information too late;

3. *Condemns* the Government of Portugal for its continued refusal to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with regard to the colonial Territories under its domination, despite repeated requests by the General Assembly;

4. *Considers* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that the Territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent have attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to those Territories;

5. *Once again urges* the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned;

6. *Reiterates* its request that the administering Powers concerned transmit such information as early

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1), chapter XXI.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 61, documents A/8134 and Add.1.

as possible and, at the latest, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

*1928th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2702 (XXV). Question of Oman

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Oman,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Concerned about the situation in the Territory of Oman,

Deploring the refusal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the Territory,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 2238 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2302 (XXII) of 12 December 1967, 2424 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2559 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Oman to self-determination and to the natural resources of their Territory, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

3. *Urges* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to implement fully General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;

4. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should study, within the scope of their activities and in co-operation with the regional organization concerned and through it, the possibilities of extending assistance to meet the educational, technical and health requirements of the people of the Territory;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the wide dissemination of information about conditions in the Territory;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow closely developments regarding the colonial situation in the Territory and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1928th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2703 (XXV). Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question,¹⁶

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular the eighth preambular paragraph thereof, and its resolution 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968,

Recalling further the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Convinced that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the people in those Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the administering Powers have the obligation to ensure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the population and the natural resources of those Territories against abuses, in accordance with Chapters XI and XII of the Charter,

1. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

3. *Affirms* that foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence as well as to

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23A (A/8023/Rev.1/Add.1).

the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Declares* that any administering Power, by depriving the colonial peoples of the exercise of their rights or by subordinating them to foreign economic and financial interests, violates the obligations it has assumed under Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. *Condemns* the present activities and operating methods of foreign economic and other interests in the Territories under colonial domination;

6. *Condemns* in particular the construction of the Cabora Bassa project, which is contrary to the vital interests of the people of Mozambique and represents a plot designed to perpetuate the domination, exploitation and oppression of the peoples of this part of Africa by the Government of Portugal and the minority racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and which would lead to international tensions;

7. *Requests* the colonial Powers and States concerned, whose companies are participants in the construction of the Cabora Bassa project, to withdraw their support from the scheme and put an end to the participation of their companies in the project;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish the discriminatory and unjust system of wages applied to the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and in all other Territories under colonial and racist régimes, notably in southern Africa, and to apply one system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

9. *Requests* the colonial Powers and States concerned to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, in order to put a stop to their activities which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories;

10. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to stop the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military equipment, to colonial régimes that use such assistance to repress the national liberation movements;

11. *Requests* the colonial Powers and States concerned, whose companies and nationals are engaged in such activities, to comply fully with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, 2425 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2554 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, and also to adopt effective measures to prevent new investments, particularly in southern Africa, which run counter to the above-mentioned resolutions;

12. *Deplores* the attitude of the colonial Powers and States concerned which have not taken any action to implement the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to study this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use all the facilities at his disposal to render assistance to the Special Committee in the pursuit of this study.

1928th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.

2704 (XXV). **Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

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

Recalling its resolutions 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, and its other relevant resolutions,

Taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on southern Africa, in particular resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 on the question of Southern Rhodesia and resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant reports submitted by the Secretary-General,¹⁷ the Economic and Social Council¹⁸ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples¹⁹ concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting that, while several of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system have rendered considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, many have not extended their full co-operation to the United Nations in the implementation of other aspects of the relevant resolutions,

Conscious of the urgent need of the peoples and the national liberation movements of several colonial Territories, particularly in the liberated areas of some of these Territories, for assistance from the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition,

Recognizing the need for further and more effective measures to be taken for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council by all the organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence,

Mindful of the need to keep under continuous review the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations resolutions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Imple-

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 68 and 12, document A/8143.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003 and Corr.1), chapter XIII, section D.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1), chapter IV.

mentation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,¹⁹

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to those specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system which have co-operated in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. *Urges* the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned which have not yet done so to take the steps required for the full implementation of those provisions of the relevant resolutions relating to assistance to the national liberation movements and to the discontinuance of all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

4. *Affirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension, by the United Nations system of organizations, of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements in those Territories, including especially the liberated areas of the Territories;

5. *Reiterates* its urgent appeal to the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, to work out, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for assisting the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories;

6. *Recommends* that, taking into consideration the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary-General,²⁰ the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in the relevant procedures;

7. *Invites* all the specialized agencies and the other international institutions concerned, in particular the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to proceed to the urgent consideration of measures aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the various Security Council resolutions on colonial Territories in southern Africa, especially paragraphs 9 (b), 11 and 23 of resolution 277 (1970) and paragraph 14 of resolution 283 (1970);

8. *Urges* the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system to discontinue all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council relating to the colonial Territories in southern Africa;

9. *Urges again* the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to take all the necessary steps to withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies to examine, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the possibility of providing for participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by them, of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa, in an appropriate capacity;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the action recently initiated by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, and requests all Governments to intensify their actions in the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of those resolutions;

12. *Recommends* that, in order to facilitate the efforts of member States to comply fully with paragraph 11 above, the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system should continue to examine, on the basis of reports to be submitted by their respective secretariats, all the problems which they might encounter in their efforts to give effect to the present resolution and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

13. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system, a comprehensive report describing the activities hitherto undertaken by the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned in regard to the implementation of the various resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the present item;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and the other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 68 and 12, document A/8143.

15. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1928th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2705 (XXV). Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2556 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,²¹ prepared under the terms of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Mindful of the need to provide increased educational and training facilities, at all levels, for the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* Member States to make generous offers of study and training facilities to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

4. *Requests* those Member States offering scholarships and those which might subsequently do so to inform the Secretary-General of the details of the offers made under this programme and, if possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

5. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to give widespread publicity in Territories under their administration to offers of study and training facilities made by Member States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

*1928th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2706 (XXV). United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2431 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2557 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 concerning the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,²²

Referring to paragraph 14 of its resolution 2707 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, in which the Secretary-General is invited to develop and expand training programmes for the inhabitants of those Territories,

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 by which it decided to establish a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Noting that the financial situation has improved only slightly during 1970 and that available funds are therefore still far from adequate to meet the objectives of the Programme,

Welcoming the information that the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, established in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2431 (XXIII), has commenced its work during 1970,

Strongly convinced that the provision of assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories concerned is as essential as ever and that it is therefore highly desirable further to strengthen and expand the Programme,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have contributed to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and within the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2431 (XXIII), to take all possible measures for the promotion of adequate contributions to the Programme;

4. *Decides* that, as a further transitional measure, provision shall be made, under section 12 of the regular budget of the United Nations for the financial year 1971, for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure the continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions;

5. *Notes with approval* that co-operation between the Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been further strengthened and that it is the intention of the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation with a view to further strengthening co-operation with them;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the progress of the Programme.

*1928th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2707 (XXV). Question of Territories under Portuguese administration

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Territories under Portuguese domination,

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,²³

²¹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 70, document A/8162.

²² A/8151.

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Fourth Committee, 1888th, 1889th, 1892nd and 1897th meetings.*

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of Territories under Portuguese domination,²⁴ and the report of the Special Committee's delegation of observers to the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Portuguese Colonies, held at Rome from 27 to 29 June 1970,²⁵

Bearing in mind the views expressed by representatives of national liberation movements of the Territories under Portuguese domination, including those expressed to the *Ad Hoc* Group of the Special Committee which visited Africa in 1970 to contact leaders of liberation movements,²⁶

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as those adopted by the Special Committee,

Recalling further the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Gravely concerned at the defiant attitude of the Government of Portugal towards the international community and the persistent refusal of that Government to recognize the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories under its domination to self-determination and independence and to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Deeply disturbed by the increasingly explosive situation created by the measures of oppression carried out by the Government of Portugal and, in particular, by its intensified military operations in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests which are impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deploring the continued assistance received by the Government of Portugal from its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and from other Governments, which it uses to pursue its policies of colonial domination and oppression of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau),

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right by all necessary means at their disposal;

2. Strongly condemns the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and the colonial war being waged by that Government against

the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) which also threatens the security and violates the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the independent African States, in particular those States bordering the Territories;

3. Condemns the collaboration between Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, since this is designed to perpetuate colonialism and oppression in southern Africa;

4. Condemns the intervention of South African forces against the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination;

5. Calls upon the Government of Portugal to apply without further delay to the peoples of the Territories under its domination the principle of self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and in particular:

(a) To cease forthwith all acts of repression against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and to withdraw all military and other forces employed for this purpose;

(b) To cease immediately all practices which violate the inalienable rights of the indigenous population, including arbitrary eviction of the African population and the settlement of immigrants in the Territories;

(c) To proclaim an unconditional political amnesty, to restore democratic political rights and to transfer powers to freely elected institutions representative of the population, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV);

(d) To refrain from all attacks on, and violations of, the security and territorial integrity of neighbouring sovereign countries;

(e) To release the men and property of those sovereign States now being held by Portugal following the attacks and violations committed against them;

6. Calls upon the Government of Portugal to treat the freedom fighters of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) captured during the struggle for freedom as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,²⁷ and to comply with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²⁸

7. Reiterates its appeal to all States, particularly to members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to withhold from Portugal any assistance which enables it to prosecute the colonial war in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), and in particular:

(a) To desist forthwith from the training of Portuguese military personnel which encourages that Government to continue its repression of the African peoples in the Territories under its domination;

(b) To prevent the sale or supply of weapons, military equipment and material, including aircraft, helicopters and vehicles, to the Government of Portugal, as well as all supplies enabling it to manufacture or maintain weapons and ammunition which it uses to perpetuate its colonial domination in Africa;

(c) To desist from any collaboration with the ground, air and naval forces of Portugal which might thwart the achievement of the objectives contained in resolution 1514 (XV);

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1), chapter VII.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, annex II.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23B (A/8023/Rev.1/Add.2), annex II.

²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 972.

²⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

8. *Calls upon* all States to take all effective measures to put an end to all practices which exploit the Territories under Portuguese domination and the peoples therein and to discourage their nationals and companies from entering into any activities or arrangements which strengthen Portugal's domination over, and impede the implementation of the Declaration with respect to, those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of Portugal not to use chemical and biological methods of warfare against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law embodied in the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,²⁹ and to General Assembly resolution 2603 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969;

10. *Welcomes* the action taken by the financial groups in certain States to withdraw their participation in the Cabora Bassa project, but requests the Governments which have not yet done so to withdraw from the activities relating to the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique and the Cunene River Basin project in Angola and to take all the necessary measures to prevent the participation therein of any companies or individuals under their jurisdiction;

11. *Invites* all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to render to the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination the financial and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights;

12. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the grave situation in the Territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) created by the continued violation by Portugal of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the growing collaboration between Portugal, the racist Government of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

13. *Recommends* that the Security Council should continue to give special attention to the problems of Portuguese colonialism in Africa and of the collaboration between Portugal and the racist minority régimes of southern Africa, and to take effective measures, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and its own resolutions relating thereto;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2557 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 and in consultation with the specialized agencies and the Governments of the host countries, to develop and expand training programmes for the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese domination, taking into account their needs for qualified administrative, technical and professional personnel to assume responsibility for the public administration and the economic and social development of their own countries, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the progress of these programmes;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all States and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on steps taken or envisaged by States in the implementation of the various provisions contained therein;

16. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to keep the situation in the Territories under review.

1928th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.

2709 (XXV). Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to these Territories,³⁰

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

Deeply concerned at the policy of some administering Powers in establishing and maintaining military bases in some of the Territories under their administration, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Deploring the attitude of those administering Powers which continue to refuse to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories under their administration,

Reaffirming the vital importance of visiting missions as a means of securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to political, economic and social conditions in the Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people in these Territories,

Conscious that these Territories require the continued attention and assistance of the United Nations in the achievement by their peoples of the objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and

²⁹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1)*, chapters XVII and XVIII.

in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of these Territories,

1. *Approves* the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to these Territories;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to implement with respect to these Territories, and without further delay, resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. *Expresses its conviction* that the questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to these Territories;

5. *Reiterates* its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 1514 (XV);

6. *Strongly urges* the administering Powers to reconsider their attitude towards the receiving of visiting missions to the above-mentioned Territories and to permit access by such visiting missions to Territories under their administration;

7. *Decides* that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*1929th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2710 (XXV). Question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution 2593 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 concerning Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard

to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,³¹

1. *Takes note* of the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee to give urgent consideration to all aspects of this question in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2593 (XXIV) and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1929th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.*

2711 (XXV). Question of Spanish Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Spanish Sahara,³²

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted, respectively, by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventh ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 1 to 3 September 1970, and by the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lusaka from 8 to 10 September 1970,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2229 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2354 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2428 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2591 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Sahara to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Spanish Sahara;

3. *Expresses its regret* that it has not yet been possible for the consultations to take place which the administering Power was to conduct with the Governments concerned in connexion with the holding of a referendum in the Territory;

4. *Declares* that the continued existence of a colonial situation in the Territory retards stability and harmony in north-west Africa;

5. *Regrets* the incidents of bloodshed which occurred in the Territory in June 1970 and calls upon

³¹ *Ibid.*, chapter XVII.

³² *Ibid.*, chapter IX.

the Spanish Government, in conformity with its obligations and its responsibility as administering Power, to take effective measures to create the atmosphere of *détente* required for the orderly holding of the referendum as defined by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Repeats* its invitation to the administering Power to determine at the earliest possible date, in conformity with the aspirations of the indigenous people of the Territory and in consultation with the Governments of Mauritania and Morocco and any other interested party, the procedures for the holding of a referendum under United Nations auspices with a view to enabling the indigenous population of the Sahara to exercise freely its right to self-determination and, to this end:

(a) To create a favourable climate for the referendum to be conducted on an entirely free, democratic and impartial basis by permitting, *inter alia*, the return of all exiles to the Territory;

(b) To take all the necessary steps to ensure that only the indigenous people of the Territory participate in the referendum;

(c) To comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly on the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating in colonial countries and territories and to refrain from any action likely to delay the process of decolonization of the Territory;

(d) To receive a United Nations mission and to provide it with all the necessary facilities so that it may be able to participate actively in the organization and holding of the referendum, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2591 (XXIV);

7. *Invites* all States to refrain from making investments in the Territory in order to speed the achievement of self-determination by the people of the Sahara;

8. *Reaffirms* that it recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the colonial peoples for the exercise of their right to self-determination and to freedom of choice, and calls upon all States to provide them with all necessary assistance;

9. *Urges* the administering Power to respect and to implement scrupulously the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the free consultation of peoples under United Nations auspices and guarantees and in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations which define the conditions for the free consultation of peoples with a view to their self-determination;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the administering Power and the Special Committee, to appoint immediately the special mission provided for in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2229 (XXI) and to expedite its dispatch to the Sahara in order to recommend practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular to confirm United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of the referendum and to submit a report to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the situation in the Territory and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

1929th plenary meeting,
14 December 1970.

* * *

Other decisions

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

(Item 23)

At its 1929th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee,⁸³ decided to defer until its twenty-sixth session consideration of the questions of Gibraltar, French Somaliland and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Question of Fiji

(Item 65)

At its 1863rd plenary meeting, on 13 October 1970, the General Assembly took note of the letter dated 8 October 1970 from the Chairman of the Fourth Committee⁸⁴ and thus concluded its consideration of this question.⁸⁵

⁸³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23, document A/8248, para. 20.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 65, document A/8105.

⁸⁵ See resolution 2622 (XXV).

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
2620 (XXV)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8111 and Add.1 and 2)			
	Resolution A	76 (a)	12 October 1970	104
	Resolution B	76 (a)	9 November 1970	104
	Resolution C	76 (a)	11 December 1970	104
2629 (XXV)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions (A/8112)	76 (b)	9 November 1970	104
2630 (XXV)	Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors (A/8113)	76 (c)	9 November 1970	105
2631 (XXV)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (A/8115)	76 (e)	9 November 1970	105
2653 (XXV)	Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1969 and reports of the Board of Auditors (A/8189)			
	Resolution A	71	4 December 1970	105
	Resolution B	71	4 December 1970	105
	Resolution C	71	4 December 1970	105
	Resolution D	71	4 December 1970	105
	Resolution E	71	4 December 1970	105
	Resolution F	71	4 December 1970	106
2654 (XXV)	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (A/8183)	77	4 December 1970	106
2693 (XXV)	Pattern of conferences (A/8222)	75	11 December 1970	107
2694 (XXV)	Confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General to fill vacancies in the membership of the Investments Committee (A/8114)	76 (d)	11 December 1970	108
2695 (XXV)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (A/8116)	76 (f)	11 December 1970	108
2696 (XXV)	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (A/8227) ..	83	11 December 1970	108
2729 (XXV)	Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1970 (A/8267)			
	Resolution A	72	16 December 1970	108
	Resolution B	72	16 December 1970	110
2730 (XXV)	Audit report on the consolidated status of funds of the United Nations Development Programme Account (A/8261)	78	16 December 1970	111
2731 (XXV)	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/8265)	79	16 December 1970	111
2732 (XXV)	Publications and documentation of the United Nations (A/8226, A/L.623/Rev.1)	81	16 December 1970	111
2735 (XXV)	Implementation of the recommendations of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (A/8266)			
	Resolution A	80	17 December 1970	111
	Resolution B	80	17 December 1970	112
2736 (XXV)	Composition of the Secretariat (A/8098)			
	Resolution A	82	17 December 1970	112
	Resolution B	82	17 December 1970	112
	Resolution C	82	17 December 1970	112
2737 (XXV)	Amendments to the Staff Rules of the United Nations (A/8098)	82	17 December 1970	113
2738 (XXV)	Budget for the financial year 1971 (A/8099)			
	Resolution A	73	17 December 1970	113
	Resolution B	73	17 December 1970	114
	Resolution C	73	17 December 1970	115
2739 (XXV)	Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1971 (A/8099)	73	17 December 1970	115
2740 (XXV)	Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1971 (A/8099)	73	17 December 1970	115

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
2741 (XXV)	Electronic data processing in the organizations of the United Nations system (A/8099)	73	17 December 1970	116
2742 (XXV)	Salary scales for the Professional and higher categories (A/8099)	73	17 December 1970	116
2743 (XXV)	Establishment of the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System (A/8099)	73	17 December 1970	117
2744 (XXV)	Programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations and extension of the Palais des Nations (A/8099)	73	17 December 1970	118
2745 (XXV)	United Nations accommodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa (A/8099)	73	17 December 1970	118
2746 (XXV)	United Nations building in Santiago, Chile (A/8099)	73	17 December 1970	118
2747 (XXV)	Work of the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations (A/8099)	73	17 December 1970	118
2748 (XXV)	Harmonization and growth of programmes and budgets in the United Nations system (A/8099)	73	17 December 1970	119

Other decisions

Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	16 December 1970	119
Budget estimates for the financial year 1971	73	17 December 1970	120
Planning estimate for the financial year 1972	74	4 December 1970	120
Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	79	16 December 1970	120
Implementation of the recommendations of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	80	17 December 1970	120
Personnel questions	82	17 December 1970	120

2620 (XXV). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

A*The General Assembly*

Appoints the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a period beginning on 16 October 1970 and ending on 31 December 1971:

Mr. André Naudy.

*1861st plenary meeting,
12 October 1970.*

B*The General Assembly*

Appoints the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1971:

Mr. Paulo Lopes Corrêa,
Mr. Ahmed Tewfik Khalil,
Mr. C. S. M. Mselle,
Mr. József Tardos.

*1898th plenary meeting,
9 November 1970.*

C*The General Assembly*

Appoints the following person as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a period beginning on 1 January 1971 and ending on 31 December 1972:

Mr. Mario Majoli.

*1926th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

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* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will be composed as follows: Mr. Albert F. BENDER (United States of America), Mr. Paulo Lopes CORRÊA (Brazil), Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY (Iran), Mr. Ahmed Tewfik KHALIL (United Arab Republic), Mr. Mario MAJOLI (Italy), Mr. C. S. M. MSELLE (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. André NAUDY (France), Mr. V. K. PALAMARCHUK (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. José PIÑERA (Chile), Mr. John I. M. RHODES (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Salim A. SALEEM (Iraq) and Mr. József TARDOS (Hungary).

2629 (XXV). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions

The General Assembly

Appoints the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1971:

Mr. Seymour M. Finger,
Mr. Takeshi Naito,
Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski.

*1898th plenary meeting,
9 November 1970.*

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* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the Committee on Contributions will be composed as follows: Mr. Amjad ALI (Pakistan), Mr. FAKHREDDINE Mohamed (Sudan), Mr. Seymour M. FINGER (United States of America), Mr. Théodore IDZUMBUIR (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Mr. Santiago MEYER PICÓN (Mexico), Mr. Takeshi NAITO (Japan), Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI (Poland), Mr. John I. M. RHODES (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. David SILVEIRA DA MOTA (Brazil), Mr. Maurice VIAUD (France), Mr. A. V. ZAKHAROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. Abele ZODDA (Italy).

2630 (XXV). Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors*The General Assembly*

Appoints the Auditor-General of Canada as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1971.

*1898th plenary meeting,
9 November 1970.*

* * *

As a result of the above appointment, the Board of Auditors will be composed as follows: the Auditor-General of CANADA, the Auditor-General of COLOMBIA and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of PAKISTAN.

2631 (XXV). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal*The General Assembly*

Appoints the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1971:

Mrs. Paul Bastid,

Mr. Vincent Mutuale,

Mr. R. Venkataraman.

*1898th plenary meeting,
9 November 1970.*

* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal will be composed as follows: Mrs. Paul BASTID (France), the Right Honourable Lord CROOK (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Francisco FORTEZA (Uruguay), Mr. Vincent MUTUALE (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Mr. Francis T. P. PLIMPTON (United States of America), Mr. Zenon ROSSIDES (Cyprus) and Mr. R. VENKATARAMAN (India).

2653 (XXV). Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1969 and reports of the Board of Auditors

A

UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;¹

2. *Concurs* in the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.²

*1917th plenary meeting,
4 December 1970.*

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/8007).

² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 71, document A/8150, paras. 1-9.

B

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Development Programme for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;³

2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.⁴

*1917th plenary meeting,
4 December 1970.*

C

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;⁵

2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.⁶

*1917th plenary meeting,
4 December 1970.*

D

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the accounts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;⁷

2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.⁸

*1917th plenary meeting,
4 December 1970.*

E

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

The General Assembly

1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;⁹

³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 A (A/8007/Add.1).

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 71, document A/8150, paras. 10-12.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 B (A/8007/Add.2).

⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 71, document A/8150, paras. 13-15.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 C (A/8007/Add.3).

⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 71, document A/8150, paras. 16-20.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 D (A/8007/Add.4).

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.¹⁰

1917th plenary meeting,
4 December 1970.

F

VOLUNTARY FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The General Assembly

1. Accepts the accounts of the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;¹¹

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its report.¹²

1917th plenary meeting,
4 December 1970.

2654 (XXV). Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

(a) The scale of assessments for Member States' contributions to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973 shall be as follows:

Member State	Per cent
Afghanistan	0.04
Albania	0.04
Algeria	0.09
Argentina	0.85
Australia	1.47
Austria	0.55
Barbados	0.04
Belgium	1.05
Bolivia	0.04
Botswana	0.04
Brazil	0.80
Bulgaria	0.18
Burma	0.05
Burundi	0.04
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.50
Cameroon	0.04
Canada	3.08
Central African Republic	0.04
Ceylon	0.05
Chad	0.04
Chile	0.20
China	4.00
Colombia	0.19
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	0.04
Costa Rica	0.04
Cuba	0.16
Cyprus	0.04
Czechoslovakia	0.90
Dahomey	0.04
Denmark	0.62
Dominican Republic	0.04

Member State	Per cent
Ecuador	0.04
El Salvador	0.04
Equatorial Guinea	0.04
Ethiopia	0.04
Finland	0.45
France	6.00
Gabon	0.04
Gambia	0.04
Ghana	0.07
Greece	0.29
Guatemala	0.05
Guinea	0.04
Guyana	0.04
Haiti	0.04
Honduras	0.04
Hungary	0.48
Iceland	0.04
India	1.55
Indonesia	0.28
Iran	0.22
Iraq	0.07
Ireland	0.15
Israel	0.20
Italy	3.54
Ivory Coast	0.04
Jamaica	0.04
Japan	5.40
Jordan	0.04
Kenya	0.04
Khmer Republic	0.04
Kuwait	0.08
Laos	0.04
Lebanon	0.05
Lesotho	0.04
Liberia	0.04
Libyan Arab Republic	0.07
Luxembourg	0.05
Madagascar	0.04
Malawi	0.04
Malaysia	0.10
Maldives	0.04
Mali	0.04
Malta	0.04
Mauritania	0.04
Mauritius	0.04
Mexico	0.88
Mongolia	0.04
Morocco	0.09
Nepal	0.04
Netherlands	1.18
New Zealand	0.32
Nicaragua	0.04
Niger	0.04
Nigeria	0.12
Norway	0.43
Pakistan	0.34
Panama	0.04
Paraguay	0.04
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	0.04
People's Republic of the Congo	0.04
Peru	0.10
Philippines	0.31
Poland	1.41
Portugal	0.16
Romania	0.36
Rwanda	0.04
Saudi Arabia	0.07
Senegal	0.04
Sierra Leone	0.04

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 71, document A/8150, paras. 21-23.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 E (A/8007/Add.5).

¹² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 71, document A/8150, paras. 24-26.

Member State	Per cent
Singapore	0.05
Somalia	0.04
South Africa	0.54
Spain	1.04
Sudan	0.04
Swaziland	0.04
Sweden	1.25
Syria	0.04
Thailand	0.13
Togo	0.04
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04
Tunisia	0.04
Turkey	0.35
Uganda	0.04
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1.87
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	14.18
United Arab Republic	0.18
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.90
United Republic of Tanzania	0.04
United States of America	31.52
Upper Volta	0.04
Uruguay	0.07
Venezuela	0.41
Yemen	0.04
Yugoslavia	0.38
Zambia	0.04
	100.00

(b) Subject to rule 161 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the scale of assessments given in sub-paragraph (a) above shall be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1973, when a report shall be submitted for the consideration of the Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

(c) Notwithstanding the terms of regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member States for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973 in currencies other than United States dollars;

(d) Subject to rule 161 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, States which are not Members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1971, 1972 and 1973 expenses of such activities on the basis of the following rates:

Non-member State	Per cent
Federal Republic of Germany	6.80
Holy See	0.04
Liechtenstein	0.04
Monaco	0.04
Republic of Korea	0.11
Republic of Viet-Nam	0.07
San Marino	0.04
Switzerland	0.84

the following countries being called upon to contribute:

(i) To the International Court of Justice:

Liechtenstein,
San Marino,
Switzerland;

- (ii) To the international control of narcotic drugs:
Federal Republic of Germany,
Liechtenstein,
Monaco,
Republic of Korea,
Republic of Viet-Nam,
Switzerland;
- (iii) To the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:
Republic of Korea,
Republic of Viet-Nam;
- (iv) To the Economic Commission for Europe:
Federal Republic of Germany;
- (v) To the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:
Federal Republic of Germany,
Holy See,
Liechtenstein,
Monaco,
Republic of Korea,
Republic of Viet-Nam,
San Marino,
Switzerland;
- (vi) To the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:
Federal Republic of Germany,
Holy See,
Liechtenstein,
Monaco,
Republic of Korea,
Republic of Viet-Nam,
Switzerland.

1917th plenary meeting,
4 December 1970.

2693 (XXV). Pattern of conferences

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report¹³ and the observations thereon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;¹⁴

2. Requests the Secretary-General to present the study called for under the terms of paragraph 6 of its resolution 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

3. Decides to continue in force for 1971 the provisions of paragraph 9 of resolution 2609 (XXIV) relating to the pattern of conferences;

4. Approves the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1971, as submitted by the Secretary-General in his report;¹⁵

5. Requests the Joint Inspection Unit to submit its report called for by paragraph 15 of resolution 2609 (XXIV), through the appropriate channels, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

1926th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.

¹³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 75, document A/8138; A/8138/Add.1; see also A/8138/Add.2.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/8172.

¹⁵ A/8138/Add.1, annex I; see also A/8138/Add.2.

2694 (XXV). Confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General to fill vacancies in the membership of the Investments Committee

The General Assembly

Confirms the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee as from 1 January 1971:

- (a) For a one-year term:
Mr. Eugene Black,
Mr. Jacques Rueff;
- (b) For a two-year term:
Mr. Roger de Candolle,
Mr. R. McAllister Lloyd;
- (c) For a three-year term:
Mr. George A. Murphy,
Mr. B. K. Nehru.

1926th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.

* * *

The Investments Committee will therefore be composed as follows: Mr. Eugene BLACK, Mr. Roger DE CANDOLLE, Mr. R. MCALLISTER LLOYD, Mr. George A. MURPHY, Mr. B. K. NEHRU and Mr. Jacques RUEFF.

2695 (XXV). Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The General Assembly

1. Appoints the following persons as members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1971:

Mr. Albert F. Bender,
Mr. Guillermo J. McGough,
Mr. John I. M. Rhodes;

2. Appoints the following persons as alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Com-

mittee for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1971:

Mr. Harry L. Morris,
Mr. Takeshi Naito,
Mr. Svenn Refshal.

1926th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.

* * *

As a result of the above appointments, the members and alternate members elected by the General Assembly to the United Nations Staff Pension Committee will be the following:

Members

Mr. Albert F. BENDER (*United States of America*),
Mr. Guillermo J. MCGOUGH (*Argentina*),
Mr. John I. M. RHODES (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*).

Alternate members

Mr. Harry L. MORRIS (*Liberia*),
Mr. Takeshi NAITO (*Japan*),
Mr. Svenn REFESHAL (*Norway*).

2696 (XXV). Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;¹⁶

2. Concurs in the agreement concluded between the Board and the Government of Canada under article 13 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;¹⁷

3. Approves the estimate of administrative expenses of the Fund for 1971 as given in annex V of the report of the Board.

1926th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.

¹⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9 (A/8009); A/8009/Add.1.

¹⁷ A/8009/Add.1, annex.

2729 (XXV). Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1970

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1970

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1970:

1. The amount of \$US 168,420,000 appropriated by its resolution 2613 A (XXIV) of 17 December 1969 shall be increased by \$US 536,950 as follows:

Section	Amount appro- priated by resolution 2613 A (XXIV)	Increase or (decrease)	Revised appro- priation
(US dollars)			
<i>Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences</i>			
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,496,500	(94,150)	1,402,350

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appropriated by resolution 2613 A (XXIV)</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised appropriation</i>
		<i>(US dollars)</i>	
2. Special meetings and conferences	2,091,000	(349,200)	1,741,800
TOTAL, PART I	3,587,500	(443,350)	3,144,150
 <i>Part II. Staff costs and related expenses</i>			
3. Salaries and wages	75,546,325	1,123,675	76,670,000
4. Common staff costs	17,549,275	(66,275)	17,483,000
5. Travel of staff	2,314,400	208,500	2,522,900
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	145,000	—	145,000
TOTAL, PART II	95,555,000	1,265,900	96,820,900
 <i>Part III. Premises, equipment, supplies and services</i>			
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	5,202,600	(250,000)	4,952,600
8. Permanent equipment	820,000	20,000	840,000
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	5,584,950	98,050	5,683,000
10. General expenses	5,699,600	160,700	5,860,300
11. Printing	2,856,450	(32,150)	2,824,300
TOTAL, PART III	20,163,600	(3,400)	20,160,200
 <i>Part IV. Special expenses</i>			
12. Special expenses	9,502,700	110,600	9,613,300
TOTAL, PART IV	9,502,700	110,600	9,613,300
 <i>Part V. Technical programmes</i>			
13. Economic development, social development and public administration; human rights advisory services; narcotic drugs control	5,408,600	—	5,408,600
14. Industrial development	1,500,000	—	1,500,000
TOTAL, PART V	6,908,600	—	6,908,600
 <i>Part VI. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>			
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ..	8,911,200	(88,000)	8,823,200
TOTAL, PART VI	8,911,200	(88,000)	8,823,200
 <i>Part VII. United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>			
16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization ...	10,433,000	(323,000)	10,110,000
TOTAL, PART VII	10,433,000	(323,000)	10,110,000
 <i>Part VIII. Special missions</i>			
17. Special missions	7,618,300	50,200	7,668,500
TOTAL, PART VIII	7,618,300	50,200	7,668,500

<i>Section</i>	<i>Amount appro- priated by resolution 2613 A (XXIV)</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised appro- priation</i>
		<i>(US dollars)</i>	
<i>Part IX. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>			
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,270,100	—	4,270,100
TOTAL, PART IX	4,270,100	—	4,270,100
<i>Part X. International Court of Justice</i>			
19. International Court of Justice	1,470,000	(32,000)	1,438,000
TOTAL, PART X	1,470,000	(32,000)	1,438,000
GRAND TOTAL	168,420,000	536,950	168,956,950

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under part V shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be in accordance with the procedures and practices established for the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme;

4. The provisions under sections 1, 3, 5 and 11, in a total amount of \$249,460 relating to the International Narcotics Control Board, shall be administered as a unit;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

*1932nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1970.*

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1970

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1970:

1. The estimates of income approved by its resolution 2613 B (XXIV) of 17 December 1969 shall be revised as follows:

<i>Income section</i>	<i>Estimate approved by resolution 2613 B (XXIV)</i>	<i>Increase or (decrease)</i>	<i>Revised estimate</i>
		<i>(US dollars)</i>	
<i>Part I. Income from staff assessment</i>			
1. Income from staff assessment	19,180,000	25,000	19,205,000
TOTAL, PART I	19,180,000	25,000	19,205,000
<i>Part II. Other income</i>			
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,451,400	4,200	2,455,600
3. General income	4,173,500	589,610	4,763,110
4. Revenue-producing activities	3,319,225	1,397,900	4,717,125
TOTAL, PART II	9,944,125	1,991,710	11,935,835
GRAND TOTAL	29,124,125	2,016,710	31,140,835

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, and the sale of publications shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

*1932nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1970.*

2730 (XXV). Audit report on the consolidated status of funds of the United Nations Development Programme Account

The General Assembly

Takes note of the audit report on the consolidated status of funds of the United Nations Development Programme Account as at 31 December 1969¹⁸ and of the audit reports on the status of funds allocated to the participating and executing agencies under the Special Fund component and the Technical Assistance component of the Programme,¹⁹ and of the observations thereon made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.²⁰

1932nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1970.

2731 (XXV). Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on general co-ordination matters,²¹ on the administrative budgets for 1971 of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,²² as well as on the review of the administrative and management procedures concerning the programme and budget of the International Labour Organisation²³ and of the World Health Organization;²⁴

2. Requests the Secretary-General to refer the report on general co-ordination matters to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency through the consultative machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, as well as to the members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for their information and comment, and to the members of the Board of Auditors and of the Joint Inspection Unit for their information;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency the observations of the Advisory Committee contained in chapter III of its report on their administrative budgets for 1971, together with the views expressed by members of the Fifth Committee;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the reports on the review of the administrative and management procedures concerning the programme and budget of the International Labour Organisation and of the World Health Organization to the executive heads of those organizations so that the reports, together with the views expressed by members of the Fifth Committee, may be brought to the attention of the respective legislative organs.

1932nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1970.

¹⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/8025).

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, annexes.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 78, document A/8236.

²¹ A/8158 and Corr.1.

²² A/8155.

²³ A/8140.

²⁴ A/8031.

2732 (XXV). Publications and documentation of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General²⁵ and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions²⁶ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 on publications and documentation of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that its resolutions 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2632 (XXV) of 9 November 1970, as well as the appointment by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination of two special rapporteurs to carry out a survey of certain reports and studies in the economic and social field, provide concurrently for a closely related examination of the whole field of documentation, meetings and procedures of the General Assembly,

1. Decides to defer to the twenty-sixth session its consideration of the item entitled "Publications and documentation of the United Nations";

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session any additional information relating to the implementation of resolution 2538 (XXIV) which he deems appropriate;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, without detriment to the work programmes of the United Nations, his efforts to reduce expenditures on documentation in areas within his competence and authority, keeping in mind the suggestions specifically made in the Fifth Committee for greater economy in this regard;

4. Invites the Joint Inspection Unit, with reference to paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of its report on documentation²⁷ and further to paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 2609 (XXIV), to examine and report on the programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations with a view to drawing attention to those which appear to have lost their usefulness or have become redundant or whose value may not measure up to the cost involved in continuing them, and to submit its findings and recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session along with the report referred to by the Secretary-General in his report on the pattern of conferences dated 22 September 1970;²⁸

5. Reiterates its appeal, in paragraph 1 of resolution 2538 (XXIV), to all United Nations organs, bodies and committees to consider ways of reducing documentation.

1932nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1970.

2735 (XXV). Implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966 and 2360 (XXII) of 19 December 1967

²⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 81, document A/8126.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/8212.

²⁷ See A/7576 and Corr.1.

²⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 75, document A/C.5/1300.

relating to the establishment and the setting up of a Joint Inspection Unit,

Taking note with appreciation of the work of the Joint Inspection Unit,

Noting the related reports of the Secretary-General²⁹ and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,³⁰

1. *Decides* to continue the Joint Inspection Unit on the existing experimental basis for a further period of two years beyond 31 December 1971;

2. *Recommends* to the other participating organizations in the United Nations system to take appropriate measures for the continuation of the Joint Inspection Unit on the same basis;

3. *Decides* to review the question of the Joint Inspection Unit at its twenty-seventh session and, for this purpose, requests the views of the Secretary-General as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the governing bodies of the specialized agencies concerned, the Economic and Social Council, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Joint Inspection Unit itself.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

B

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies;³¹

2. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as set forth in its related report,³² particularly those contained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of that report concerning the need for a continuing critical review, in the future, of the implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

2736 (XXV). Composition of the Secretariat

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2539 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Noting with appreciation the Secretary-General's report on the composition of the Secretariat,³³ in particular the efforts made towards attaining a better distribution of posts by nationality and by region,

²⁹ A/C.5/1304 and Corr.1.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/8128.

³¹ A/7999 and Add.1.

³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 80, document A/8139.

³³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 82, document A/8156.

Recognizing the need for a more equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat among regions and within each region,

Reiterating its interest in a long-term plan of recruitment to be prepared by the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the changes in the nationality pattern as a result of the retirement of permanent staff as well as the separation of fixed-term staff,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to achieve a better geographical distribution of the staff at all levels, particularly at the senior level in all fields, and also the representation of all Member States bearing in mind the requirements laid down in the Charter of the United Nations for efficiency, competence and integrity;

2. *Approves* the following guidelines for the recruitment of staff for the Secretariat:

(a) In the recruitment of staff for posts subject to geographical distribution, preference should be given to qualified candidates of under-represented countries in general, and at the higher level in particular; if, when recruiting staff for the regional economic commissions, qualified candidates of comparatively under-represented countries cannot be found within a reasonable period, preference should be given to qualified candidates of other countries of the same geographical region that are not fully represented, taking into full consideration the attainment of an equitable geographical distribution of posts among regions;

(b) In considering candidates for posts involving complex duties and responsibilities, preference should be given to those who are willing to accept a career appointment or a fixed-term appointment of not less than five years, inclusive of the probationary period;

(c) An official assigned to a post should serve for some minimum period after recruitment before he is eligible for transfer to another post;

(d) In the interest of long-term recruitment planning policies, special efforts should be made to recruit qualified young men and women for service with the United Nations through the development of more objective selection methods such as, wherever appropriate, open competitive examinations, special allowance being made for candidates whose mother tongue is not one of the working languages of the Secretariat.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

B

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the Secretary-General's efforts to achieve a better linguistic balance within the Secretariat,

Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this direction in line with General Assembly resolution 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

C

The General Assembly,

Appreciating the information contained in tables 9 and 10 of the Secretary-General's report³³ relating to the geographical distribution of the staff of the United

Nations Development Programme and the staff of the United Nations Children's Fund,

Re-emphasizing the principle of equitable geographical distribution of posts,

Requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports on a continuing basis information relating to the geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund reflecting the position at the regional as well as the country level.

1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.

2737 (XXV). Amendments to the Staff Rules of the United Nations

The General Assembly

Takes note of the amendments made by the Secretary-General to the Staff Rules of the United Nations in the year ending on 31 August 1970, as set forth in his report.⁸⁴

1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1330.

2738 (XXV). Budget for the financial year 1971

A

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US 192,149,300 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

Section	(US dollars)
<i>Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences</i>	
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,387,100
2. Special meetings and conferences	3,317,800
TOTAL, PART I	4,704,900
<i>Part II. Staff costs and related expenses</i>	
3. Salaries and wages	86,158,700
4. Common staff costs	19,585,300
5. Travel of staff	2,598,300
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	159,000
TOTAL, PART II	108,501,300
<i>Part III. Premises, equipment, supplies and services</i>	
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	9,040,900
8. Permanent equipment	962,700
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	6,318,000
10. General expenses	5,349,900
11. Printing	3,112,300
TOTAL, PART III	24,783,800
<i>Part IV. Special expenses</i>	
12. Special expenses	10,647,500
TOTAL, PART IV	10,647,500
<i>Part V. Technical programmes</i>	
13. Economic development, social development and public administration; human rights advisory services; narcotic drugs control	5,408,000
14. Industrial development	1,500,000
TOTAL, PART V	6,908,000
<i>Part VI. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>	
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	10,072,300
TOTAL, PART VI	10,072,300

Section	(US dollars)	
<i>Part VII. United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>		
16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	12,222,500	
	TOTAL, PART VII	12,222,500
<i>Part VIII. Special missions</i>		
17. Special missions	8,133,100	
	TOTAL, PART VIII	8,133,100
<i>Part IX. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>		
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,722,000	
	TOTAL, PART IX	4,722,000
<i>Part X. International Court of Justice</i>		
19. International Court of Justice	1,453,900	
	TOTAL, PART X	1,453,900
	GRAND TOTAL	192,149,300

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under part V shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be in accordance with the procedures and practices established for the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme;

4. The provisions under sections 1, 3, 5 and 11, in a total amount of \$281,000 relating to the International Narcotics Control Board, shall be administered as a unit;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.

B

INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US 31,777,000 are approved as follows:

Income section	(US dollars)	
<i>Part I. Income from staff assessment</i>		
1. Income from staff assessment	21,663,000	
	TOTAL, PART I	21,663,000
<i>Part II. Other income</i>		
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,436,400	
3. General income	4,755,400	
4. Revenue-producing activities	2,922,200	
	TOTAL, PART II	10,114,000
	GRAND TOTAL	31,777,000

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, and the sale of publications shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.

C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US 192,149,300, together with supplementary appropriations for 1970 totalling \$536,950,⁸⁵ shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

- (a) As to \$10,114,000, by income other than staff assessment approved under resolution B above;
- (b) As to \$1,861,724, by the amount available in surplus account for the financial year 1969;
- (c) As to \$1,991,710, by the revised income other than staff assessment for 1970;
- (d) As to \$178,718,816, by assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2654 (XXV) of 4 December 1970 on the scale of assessments for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective shares in the Tax Equalization Fund in a total amount of \$21,894,529, comprising:

- (a) \$21,663,000, being the estimated staff assessment income for 1971;
- (b) \$206,529, being the excess of actual income over the approved estimates of income from staff assessment for 1969;
- (c) \$25,000,⁸⁵ being the increase in the revised income from staff assessment for 1970.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

⁸⁵ See resolution 2729 (XXV).

2739 (XXV). Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1971

The General Assembly

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in the financial year 1971, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US 2 million, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

- (i) The designation of *ad hoc* judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$37,500;
- (ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$25,000;
- (iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;

2. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. *Decides* that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise in an

estimated total exceeding \$10 million before the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

2740 (XXV). Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the year ending 31 December 1971 in the amount of \$US 40 million;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Members to the budget for the financial year 1971;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(a) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in a total amount of \$1,079,158;

(b) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1970 under General Assembly resolution 2615 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for 1970 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contribution payable by the Member State in respect of the financial year 1971;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 2739 (XXV) of 17 December 1970 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$150,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$150,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the financial year in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each year, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each such year;

(e) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in 1971, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.

2741 (XXV). Electronic data processing in the organizations of the United Nations system

The General Assembly

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report by the Auditor-General of Canada on electronic data processing in the United Nations family of organizations;⁸⁶

2. Takes note of the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions set forth in its related report;⁸⁷

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General, subject to appropriate action by the legislative bodies of the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization, to proceed with the implementation of the proposals as set forth in paragraph 5 of the Advisory Committee's report;

4. Invites all other agencies in the United Nations system to consider seriously the possibility of joining

with the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme as partners in the International Computing Centre at Geneva;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to enter into consultations with a view to reaching final agreement at the secretariat level on the terms of reference and administrative arrangements for the proposed Inter-Organization Board for information systems and related activities;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on all aspects of the implementation of the aforementioned proposals.

1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.

2742 (XXV). Salary scales for the Professional and higher categories

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁸⁸ together with the relevant reports of the International Civil Service Advisory Board⁸⁹ and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁰

1. Decides that:

(a) With effect from 1 July 1971, paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations shall be amended to read as follows:

"Annex I, paragraph 1—Salary and allowances

"The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, having a status equivalent to that of the executive head of a major specialized agency, shall receive a salary of \$US 47,000 per year, an Under-Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 43,750 per year and an Assistant Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 39,150 per year, subject to the staff assessment plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied. If otherwise eligible, they shall receive the allowances which are available to staff members generally."

"Annex I, paragraph 3—Salary scales

"Except as provided in paragraph 6 of the present annex, the salary scales for staff members in the Director and Principal Officer category and in the Professional category shall be as follows (subject to the staff assessment plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied):

"(In US dollars)

"Director and Principal Officer category

"Director \$31,200 by increments of \$840 to \$33,720

"Principal Officer \$26,000 by increments of \$840 to \$31,040

"Professional category

"Senior Officer \$22,700 by increments of \$650 to \$28,550

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73, documents A/C.5/1303 and Add.1.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1303, annex I.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 A (A/8008/Add.1-15), document A/8008/Add.3.

⁸⁶ See A/8072.

⁸⁷ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 A (A/8008/Add.1-15), document A/8008/Add.2.

(In US dollars)

"First Officer	\$18,120 by increments of \$560 to \$24,280
"Second Officer	\$14,690 by increments of \$480 to \$20,450
"Associate Officer	\$11,820 by increments of \$400 to \$15,820
"Assistant Officer	\$ 9,010 by increments of \$370 to \$12,340"

(b) In applying paragraph 9 of annex I of the Staff Regulations:

- (i) The amounts of post adjustment for each 5 per cent variation in the cost of living above or below the new base level shall, at all the main headquarters areas and normally at all other offices, be those specified in annex III of the report of the Secretary-General;
- (ii) The United Nations post adjustment index at Geneva shall be changed from 100 as of 1 January 1966 to 100 as of January 1969 in view of the consolidation of two classes of post adjustment in the base salaries, and the post adjustment indices at all other duty stations shall be adjusted accordingly by 100/110 as from 1 July 1971;

2. *Decides* that no further adjustment of the base salary scales for the Professional and higher categories shall be made until such time as the review called for in General Assembly resolution 2743 (XXV) of 17 December 1970 has been completed and its results approved by the Assembly.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

2743 (XXV). Establishment of the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on salary scales for the Professional and higher categories⁴¹ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴²

Convinced that the Noblemaire principle which has been the basis of the international salary system has led to a number of serious anomalies in its contemporary application,

Noting that the system of establishing salaries for the General Service category in some areas has also given rise to considerable difficulties and concern,

Taking into account the fact that there has been no comprehensive review of the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances, grants, superannuation and other benefits since 1956,

Recalling its resolution 975 (X) of 15 December 1955, which established the Salary Review Committee, in whose report⁴³ it was indicated that, as the international civil service increased in size and complexity, changes would need to be made in the system which the Committee then recommended,

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 73, documents A/C.5/1303 and Add.1.

⁴² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 A (A/8008/Add.1-15)*, document A/8008/Add.3.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, *Eleventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 51, document A/3209 (separate fascicle).

1. *Decides* to establish a Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System, consisting of government experts from eleven Member States to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly with due regard to geographical balance, it being understood that these States will nominate individuals of recognized standing and experience to serve on the Committee;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee to undertake a thorough review of the long-term principles and criteria which should govern the whole United Nations common system of salaries, allowances, grants, superannuation and other benefits and to report, *inter alia*, its conclusions and recommendations on the following:

(a) The structure of categories and grades which will best enable the international civil service to discharge its functions with efficiency and reasonable economy;

(b) The base of the system;

(c) The principles which should govern the establishment of the salary scales and other conditions of service for the various categories;

(d) The level of salaries and allowances, and the fringe benefits for the various grades;

(e) Such other matters concerning the system as it may deem relevant;

3. *Suggests* that the Special Committee could establish such panels or subsidiary groups of experts as will ensure that adequate time is devoted to the subjects under study;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee, to arrange for such additional assistance by way of staff or consultants as the Special Committee may need;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To transmit to the Special Committee the reports of earlier review committees, the views expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the summary records of relevant Fifth Committee discussions;

(b) To invite, and to transmit to the Special Committee, the comments and views on the salary system and possible modifications thereof of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies in the United Nations common system, of the specialized agencies themselves and of the staff associations of the organizations;

6. *Invites* the Special Committee to seek evidence from such other quarters as it may deem useful;

7. *Invites* the International Civil Service Advisory Board to express its views on the report of the Special Committee;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to transmit its report, together with the comments of the International Civil Service Advisory Board, through the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

* * *

At the 1933rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1970, the President of the General Assembly announced that he had nominated the following Member States in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the above resolution: ARGENTINA, FRANCE, INDIA,

JAPAN, NIGER, NIGERIA, PERU, POLAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly confirmed those nominations.

2744 (XXV). Programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations and extension of the Palais des Nations

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations, Geneva,⁴⁴ as well as his report on the extension of the Palais des Nations;⁴⁵

2. *Approves* the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations as set out in the Secretary-General's report and the provisions relating to the repayment of the loan appearing in that report,⁴⁶ as well as the measures concerning the extension of the Palais des Nations provided in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.⁴⁷

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

2745 (XXV). United Nations accommodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General dealing with United Nations accommodation in Bangkok⁴⁸ and Addis Ababa⁴⁹ and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁵⁰

2. *Accepts with gratitude* the generous offers of the Governments of the host countries;⁵¹

3. *Concurs* in the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee;⁵²

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind those observations and recommendations, to proceed in accordance with the proposals contained in his reports;⁵³

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly annually on the progress made in the construction of the two projects.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73, document A/C.5/1332.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1331.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1332, para. 30.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 A (A/8008/Add.1-15), document A/8008/Add.8, para. 30.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73, document A/C.5/1325; A/C.5/1325/Add.1.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1328; A/C.5/1328/Add.1.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 A (A/8008/Add.1-15), document A/8008/Add.12.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73, documents A/C.5/1325, para. 21 (b), and A/C.5/1328, para. 17 (b).

⁵² *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 A (A/8008/Add.1-15), document A/8008/Add.12, paras. 27-36.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73, documents A/C.5/1325, paras. 21 and 22, and A/C.5/1328, paras. 17 and 18.

2746 (XXV). United Nations building in Santiago, Chile

The General Assembly

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the programme of modification and improvement of existing premises and the proposed construction of an additional office building in Santiago, Chile,⁵⁴ as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;⁵⁵

2. *Concurs* in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee as set out in its report;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry forward into 1971 the unencumbered balance of the funds provided in 1970 for the programme of modification and improvement of the existing United Nations building in Santiago, and for the preparation of preliminary plans and cost estimates for the proposed additional office building.

*1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.*

2747 (XXV). Work of the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 2618 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969, in which it requested the Secretary-General to reconstitute and convene on a regular basis the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, so that there would be a continuous interchange of views and exploration of problems among the diplomatic community, the Secretariat and the Government of the host country on matters of mutual interest, and to report the results thereof to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and annually thereafter,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee,⁵⁶

Noting that the Committee has provided a forum for an airing of views on a variety of matters of interest to Member States,

Welcoming the ratification by the Government of the host country of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,

Considering that the Committee should continue and intensify its consideration of matters of concern to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and to the host country,

Considering further that a systematic review of the privileges, immunities and conditions of life of diplomatic and Secretariat personnel in New York should now be carried out,

Having heard the views expressing deep concern about the relations between the host country and the diplomatic missions accredited to the United Nations,

Having noted that certain measures have been taken by the Government of the host country and by the City of New York to deal with matters of concern to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and that assurances have been given by the host country with respect to the future,

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/1349.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 A (A/8008/Add.1-15), document A/8008/Add.13.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73, document A/C.5/1319.

1. *Urges* that the Government of the host country make certain that the measures taken to ensure the protection and security of diplomatic missions and their diplomatic personnel are adequate to enable Permanent Missions to the United Nations to perform properly the functions entrusted to them by their Governments;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations in January 1971 and thereafter as frequently as appropriate in order that it may be in a position to examine carefully the matters specified in its terms of reference⁵⁷ and to seek solutions to problems which fall within the broad context of relations with the host country;

3. *Recommends* that the Committee undertake a systematic consideration of the implementation of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,⁵⁸ as well as conditions of life and obligations of members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to maintain and circulate summary records of its proceedings;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to report in a comprehensive manner to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the status of the work of the Committee with particular reference to the extent to which existing problems have been solved.

1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.

2748 (XXV). Harmonization and growth of programmes and budgets in the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2617 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969, in which the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session an economic and financial analysis of the nature of the increase in the activities, staff and budget of the United Nations, clearly distinguishing between the increase in money terms and that in real terms, and also taking into account, *inter alia*, the rise in the contributions to the regular budgets of the specialized agencies,

⁵⁷ Approved by the Committee at its first meeting on 6 April 1966.

⁵⁸ Resolution 169 (II) of 31 October 1947.

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the subject,⁵⁹

Convinced that, in the year of the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and on the threshold of the Second United Nations Development Decade, it would be appropriate for Member States to reaffirm their financial commitment to the Organization,

1. *Takes note* of the study prepared by the Secretary-General;⁵⁹

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of preparing in due course additional data relevant to General Assembly resolution 2617 (XXIV);

3. *Recognizes*, on the basis of the present study, that a large share of the growth in money terms has been applied for additional expenses in connexion with increases in the membership of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, increases in the number of working languages, a general rise in the cost of goods and services and the maintenance of existing establishments;

4. *Considers* that, as a consequence of the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,⁶⁰ it is desirable that there should be a suitable growth in the activities undertaken by the United Nations system;

5. *Considers* it therefore important to achieve a better harmonization of the programming and budgetary policies in the United Nations system through the establishment of closer links between the action of bodies dealing with substantive issues and those dealing with financial and budgetary questions, *inter alia*, with a view to achieving a more rational and more effective use of the resources that Member States put at the disposal of the United Nations system;

6. *Urges* the Governments of all Member States, in accordance with their relative capacity to pay, to consider devoting an increasing level of resources to the budgets and voluntary programmes of the United Nations system, on the basis of established programme requirements, in order to enable the organizations of that system to continue their present activities in a more effective way and to undertake new activities for the benefit of the world community as a whole;

7. *Also urges* the Governments of all Member States, in a spirit of renewed dedication to the United Nations and the principles embodied in the Charter, to maintain continuity in their contributions to the regular budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, without detriment to increasing contributions to the various voluntary programmes and funds.

1933rd plenary meeting,
17 December 1970.

⁵⁹ A/C.5/1307.

⁶⁰ Resolution 2626 (XXV).

Other decisions

Report of the Economic and Social Council

(Item 12)

At its 1932nd plenary meeting, on 16 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of chapters XII and XIII (sections A, B and E) of the report of the Economic and Social Council.⁶¹

⁶¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003 and Corr.1).

Budget estimates for the financial year 1971**(Item 73)**

At its 1933rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee as set forth in paragraph 88 of its report.⁶²

Planning estimate for the financial year 1972**(Item 74)**

At its 1917th plenary meeting, on 4 December 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,⁶³ decided to defer for one further year the implementation of paragraph 7 of its resolution 2370 (XXII) of 19 December 1967.

Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency**(Item 79)**

At its 1932nd plenary meeting, on 16 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the decisions of the Fifth Committee contained in paragraph 13 of its report.⁶⁴

Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies**(Item 80)**

At its 1933rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1970, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Fifth Committee, contained in paragraph 18 of its report,⁶⁵ concerning the Joint Inspection Unit.

Personnel questions**(Item 82)**

At its 1933rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee, contained in paragraph 31 of its report,⁶⁶ concerning the employment of women in the Secretariat.

⁶² *Ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 73, document A/8099.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 74, document A/8190, para. 7.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, agenda item 79, document A/8265.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 80, document A/8266.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 82, document A/8098.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE

CONTENTS

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2625 (XXV)	Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (A/8082)	85	24 October 1970	121
2634 (XXV)	Report of the International Law Commission (A/8147)	84	12 November 1970	124
2635 (XXV)	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (A/8146)	86	12 November 1970	125
2644 (XXV)	Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression (A/8171)	87	25 November 1970	126
2645 (XXV)	Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel (A/8176)	99	25 November 1970	126
2669 (XXV)	Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses (A/8202)	91	8 December 1970	127
2697 (XXV)	Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations (A/8219)	88	11 December 1970	127
2698 (XXV)	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/8213)	90	11 December 1970	128
2723 (XXV)	Review of the role of the International Court of Justice (A/8238)	96	15 December 1970	128
<i>Other decisions</i>				
	Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28	89	8 December 1970	129
	Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses	91	8 December 1970	129
	Review of the role of the International Court of Justice	96	15 December 1970	129
	Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel	99	25 November 1970	129

2625 (XXV). Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2181 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, 2327 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2463 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2533 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969, in which it affirmed the importance of the progressive development and codification of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States,¹ which met in Geneva from 31 March to 1 May 1970,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Deeply convinced that the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations would contribute to the strengthening of world peace and constitute a landmark in the development of international law and of relations among States, in promoting the rule of law among nations and particularly the universal application of the principles embodied in the Charter,

Considering the desirability of the wide dissemination of the text of the Declaration,

1. Approves the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States for its work resulting in the elaboration of the Declaration;

3. Recommends that all efforts be made so that the Declaration becomes generally known.

1883rd plenary meeting,
24 October 1970.

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8018).

ANNEX

DECLARATION ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming in the terms of the Charter of the United Nations that the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations and co-operation between nations are among the fundamental purposes of the United Nations,

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations are determined to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace founded upon freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights and of developing friendly relations among nations irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or the levels of their development,

Bearing in mind also the paramount importance of the Charter of the United Nations in the promotion of the rule of law among nations,

Considering that the faithful observance of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States and the fulfilment in good faith of the obligations assumed by States, in accordance with the Charter, is of the greatest importance for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the implementation of the other purposes of the United Nations,

Noting that the great political, economic and social changes and scientific progress which have taken place in the world since the adoption of the Charter give increased importance to these principles and to the need for their more effective application in the conduct of States wherever carried on,

Recalling the established principle that outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means, and mindful of the fact that consideration is being given in the United Nations to the question of establishing other appropriate provisions similarly inspired,

Convinced that the strict observance by States of the obligation not to intervene in the affairs of any other State is an essential condition to ensure that nations live together in peace with one another, since the practice of any form of intervention not only violates the spirit and letter of the Charter, but also leads to the creation of situations which threaten international peace and security,

Recalling the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Considering it essential that all 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,

Considering it equally essential that all States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter,

Reaffirming, in accordance with the Charter, the basic importance of sovereign equality and stressing that the purposes of the United Nations can be implemented only if States enjoy sovereign equality and comply fully with the requirements of this principle in their international relations,

Convinced that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a major obstacle to the promotion of international peace and security,

Convinced that the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples constitutes a significant contribution to

contemporary international law, and that its effective application is of paramount importance for the promotion of friendly relations among States, based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality,

Convinced in consequence that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State or country or at its political independence is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Considering the provisions of the Charter as a whole and taking into account the role of relevant resolutions adopted by the competent organs of the United Nations relating to the content of the principles,

Considering that the progressive development and codification of the following principles:

(a) 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,

(b) 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,

(c) The duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter,

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

(e) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

(f) The principle of sovereign equality of States,

(g) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter, so as to secure their more effective application within the international community, would promote the realization of the purposes of the United Nations,

Having considered the principles of international law relating to friendly relations and co-operation among States,

1. *Solemnly proclaims* the following principles:

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

Every State has the duty to refrain in its 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. Such a threat or use of force constitutes a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and shall never be employed as a means of settling international issues.

A war of aggression constitutes a crime against the peace, for which there is responsibility under international law.

In accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression.

Every State has the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force to violate the existing international boundaries of another State or as a means of solving international disputes, including territorial disputes and problems concerning frontiers of States.

Every State likewise has the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force to violate international lines of demarcation, such as armistice lines, established by or pursuant to an international agreement to which it is a party or which it is otherwise bound to respect. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as prejudicing the positions of the parties concerned with regard to the status and effects of such lines under their special régimes or as affecting their temporary character.

States have a duty to refrain from acts of reprisal involving the use of force.

Every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives peoples referred to in the elaboration of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence.

Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another State.

Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when the acts referred to in the present paragraph involve a threat or use of force.

The territory of a State shall not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in contravention of the provisions of the Charter. The territory of a State shall not be the object of acquisition by another State resulting from the threat or use of force. No territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as affecting:

(a) Provisions of the Charter or any international agreement prior to the Charter régime and valid under international law; or

(b) The powers of the Security Council under the Charter.

All States shall pursue in good faith negotiations for the early conclusion of a universal treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and strive to adopt appropriate measures to reduce international tensions and strengthen confidence among States.

All States shall comply in good faith with their obligations under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, and shall endeavour to make the United Nations security system based on the Charter more effective.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as enlarging or diminishing in any way the scope of the provisions of the Charter concerning cases in which the use of force is lawful.

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

Every State shall settle its international disputes with other States by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

States shall accordingly seek early and just settlement of their international disputes by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their choice. In seeking such a settlement the parties shall agree upon such peaceful means as may be appropriate to the circumstances and nature of the dispute.

The parties to a dispute have the duty, in the event of failure to reach a solution by any one of the above peaceful means, to continue to seek a settlement of the dispute by other peaceful means agreed upon by them.

States parties to an international dispute, as well as other States, shall refrain from any action which may aggravate the situation so as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

International disputes shall be settled on the basis of the sovereign equality of States and in accordance with the principle of free choice of means. Recourse to, or acceptance of, a settlement procedure freely agreed to by States with regard to existing or future disputes to which they are parties shall not be regarded as incompatible with sovereign equality.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs prejudices or derogates from the applicable provisions of the Charter, in

particular those relating to the pacific settlement of international disputes.

The principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter

No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements, are in violation of international law.

No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind. Also, no State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the régime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State.

The use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention.

Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as affecting the relevant provisions of the Charter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter

States have the duty to co-operate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in the various spheres of international relations, in order to maintain international peace and security and to promote international economic stability and progress, the general welfare of nations and international co-operation free from discrimination based on such differences.

To this end:

(a) States shall co-operate with other States in the maintenance of international peace and security;

(b) States shall co-operate in the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and in the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance;

(c) States shall conduct their international relations in the economic, social, cultural, technical and trade fields in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality and non-intervention;

(d) States Members of the United Nations have the duty to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.

States should co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields as well as in the field of science and technology and for the promotion of international cultural and educational progress. States should co-operate in the promotion of economic growth throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries.

The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples

By virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Every State has the duty to promote, through joint and separate action, realization of the principle of equal rights

and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to render assistance to the United Nations in carrying out the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Charter regarding the implementation of the principle, in order:

(a) To promote friendly relations and co-operation among States; and

(b) To bring a speedy end to colonialism, having due regard to the freely expressed will of the peoples concerned;

and bearing in mind that subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a violation of the principle, as well as a denial of fundamental human rights, and is contrary to the Charter.

Every State has the duty to promote through joint and separate action universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter.

The establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or integration with an independent State or the emergence into any other political status freely determined by a people constitute modes of implementing the right of self-determination by that people.

Every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives peoples referred to above in the elaboration of the present principle of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence. In their actions against, and resistance to, such forcible action in pursuit of the exercise of their right to self-determination, such peoples are entitled to seek and to receive support in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The territory of a colony or other Non-Self-Governing Territory has, under the Charter, a status separate and distinct from the territory of the State administering it; and such separate and distinct status under the Charter shall exist until the people of the colony or Non-Self-Governing Territory have exercised their right of self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and particularly its purposes and principles.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as described above and thus possessed of a government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction as to race, creed or colour.

Every State shall refrain from any action aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of any other State or country.

The principle of sovereign equality of States

All States enjoy sovereign equality. They have equal rights and duties and are equal members of the international community, notwithstanding differences of an economic, social, political or other nature.

In particular, sovereign equality includes the following elements:

(a) States are juridically equal;

(b) Each State enjoys the rights inherent in full sovereignty;

(c) Each State has the duty to respect the personality of other States;

(d) The territorial integrity and political independence of the State are inviolable;

(e) Each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems;

(f) Each State has the duty to comply fully and in good faith with its international obligations and to live in peace with other States.

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

Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by it in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith its obligations under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law.

Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith its obligations under international agreements valid under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law.

Where obligations arising under international agreements are in conflict with the obligations of Members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations, the obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

GENERAL PART

2. *Declares that:*

In their interpretation and application the above principles are interrelated and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles.

Nothing in this Declaration shall be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter or the rights and duties of Member States under the Charter or the rights of peoples under the Charter, taking into account the elaboration of these rights in this Declaration.

3. *Declares further that:*

The principles of the Charter which are embodied in this Declaration constitute basic principles of international law, and consequently appeals to all States to be guided by these principles in their international conduct and to develop their mutual relations on the basis of the strict observance of these principles.

2634 (XXV). Report of the International Law Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-second session,²

Emphasizing the need for the further codification and progressive development of international law in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and to give increased importance to its role in relations among nations,

Noting with satisfaction that at its twenty-second session the International Law Commission completed its provisional draft articles on relations between States and international organizations, continued the consideration of matters concerning the codification and progressive development of the international law relating to succession of States in respect of treaties and State responsibility and included in its programme of work the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations, as recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 2501 (XXIV) of 12 November 1969,

Noting further that the International Law Commission has proposed to hold a fourteen-week session in 1971 in order to enable it to complete the second reading of the draft articles on relations between States

² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 10 (A/8010/Rev.1).

and international organizations and the first reading of draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties before the end of the term of office of its present members,

Noting with appreciation that the United Nations Office at Geneva organized, during the twenty-second session of the International Law Commission, a sixth session of the Seminar on International Law,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-second session;

2. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the International Law Commission, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, for its outstanding contribution to the achievements of the Organization during this period, particularly through the preparation of drafts which have served as the basis for the adoption of important codification conventions, and expresses its appreciation to the Commission for the valuable work it accomplished during its twenty-second session;

3. *Approves* the programme and organization of work of the session planned by the International Law Commission for 1971, as well as its intention to bring up to date its long-term programme of work;

4. *Recommends* that the International Law Commission should:

(a) Continue its work on relations between States and international organizations, taking into account the views expressed at the twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions of the General Assembly and the comments which may be submitted by Governments, with the object of presenting in 1971 a final draft on the topic;

(b) Continue its work on succession of States, taking into account the views and considerations referred to in General Assembly resolutions 1765 (XVII) of 20 November 1962 and 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963, with a view to completing in 1971 the first reading of draft articles on succession of States in respect of treaties and making progress in the consideration of succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties;

(c) Continue its work on State responsibility, taking into account the views and considerations referred to in General Assembly resolutions 1765 (XVII) of 20 November 1962, 1902 (XVIII) of 18 November 1963 and 2400 (XXIII) of 11 December 1968;

(d) Continue its study of the most-favoured-nation clause;

(e) Continue its consideration of the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations;

5. *Endorses* the decision of the International Law Commission to request the Secretary-General to prepare new editions, brought up to date, of the publication entitled *The Work of the International Law Commission*³ and of the document entitled "Summary of the practice of the Secretary-General as depositary of multilateral agreements";⁴

6. *Expresses the wish* that, in conjunction with future sessions of the International Law Commission, other seminars might be organized, which should continue to ensure the participation of an increasing number of nationals of developing countries, and supports

the suggestion contained in the Commission's report concerning the use of Spanish as a working language of the Seminar on International Law;⁵

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission the records of the discussion on the report of the Commission at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

1903rd plenary meeting,
12 November 1970.

2635 (XXV). Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its third session,⁶

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 establishing the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and defining the object and terms of reference of the Commission,

Recalling its resolution 2502 (XXIV) of 12 November 1969 with respect to the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its second session, in which the General Assembly recommended that the Commission should keep its programme of work under constant review, bearing in mind the important contribution that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law can make to economic co-operation among all peoples and, thereby, to their well-being,

Noting the forthcoming publication of the *Register of Texts*⁷ and of the first volume of the *Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law*,⁸

Noting that the Trade and Development Board, at its tenth session, expressed its appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,⁹

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its third session and of the progress made in its work;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that the desire, expressed in General Assembly resolution 2502 (XXIV), that there be the widest possible participation by the members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in the preparatory work to be done by working groups has been fulfilled, and that this participation has substantially advanced the work of the Commission;

3. *Endorses* the desire expressed by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to obtain, where necessary, the services of consultants or organizations with special expertise in technical matters dealt with by the Commission, it being understood that recourse to such services is made only in special circumstances;

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/8010/Rev.1), para. 109.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 17 (A/8017).

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.V.3.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.V.1, vol. I.

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8015/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1), part two, para. 232.*

³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.V.4.

⁴ ST/LEG/7.

4. *Expresses the hope* that, in accordance with the desire set forth in the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, it will prove possible to staff the Commission's secretariat appropriately so as to cope with any increases in the work-load involved in servicing the Commission, provided that this does not entail supplemental appropriation;

5. *Recommends* that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law should:

(a) Continue its work on the topics to which it has decided to give priority, that is, the international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration and international legislation on shipping;

(b) Continue to give attention to ways and means of promoting training and assistance in the field of international trade law;

(c) Continue to collaborate fully with international organizations active in the field of international trade law;

(d) Continue to develop working methods which will enhance the efficiency of working groups and ensure full consideration of the commercial practices and needs of all regions;

(e) Continue to give special consideration, in promoting the harmonization and unification of international trade law, to the interests of developing and landlocked countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law the records of the discussions on the Commission's third report at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

*1903rd plenary meeting,
12 November 1970.*

2644 (XXV). Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression on the work of its session held at Geneva from 13 July to 14 August 1970,¹⁰

Taking note of the progress made by the Special Committee in its consideration of the question of defining aggression and on the draft definition, as reflected in the report of the Special Committee,

Considering that it was not possible for the Special Committee to complete its task, in particular its consideration of the proposals concerning a draft definition of aggression submitted to the Special Committee during its sessions held in 1969 and 1970,

Considering that in its resolutions 2330 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2420 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2549 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 the General Assembly recognized the widespread conviction of the need to expedite the definition of aggression,

Considering the urgency of bringing the work of the Special Committee to a successful conclusion and the desirability of achieving the definition of aggression as soon as possible,

Noting also the common desire of the members of the Special Committee to continue their work on the

basis of the results achieved and to arrive at a draft definition,

1. *Decides* that the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression shall resume its work, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2330 (XXII), as early as possible in 1971;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression".

*1914th plenary meeting,
25 November 1970.*

2645 (XXV). Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that international civil aviation is a vital link in the promotion and preservation of friendly relations among States and that its safe and orderly functioning is in the interest of all peoples,

Gravely concerned over acts of aerial hijacking or other wrongful interference with civil air travel,

Recognizing that such acts jeopardize the lives and safety of the passengers and crew and constitute a violation of their human rights,

Aware that international civil aviation can only function properly in conditions guaranteeing the safety of its operations and the due exercise of the freedom of air travel,

Endorsing the solemn declaration¹¹ of the extraordinary session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization held at Montreal from 16 to 30 June 1970,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2551 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 and Security Council resolution 286 (1970) of 9 September 1970 adopted by consensus at the 1552nd meeting of the Council,

1. *Condemns*, without exception whatsoever, all acts of aerial hijacking or other interference with civil air travel, whether originally national or international, through the threat or use of force, and all acts of violence which may be directed against passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in, and air navigation facilities and aeronautical communications used by, civil air transport;

2. *Calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to deter, prevent or suppress such acts within their jurisdiction, at every stage of the execution of those acts, and to provide for the prosecution and punishment of persons who perpetrate such acts, in a manner commensurate with the gravity of those crimes, or, without prejudice to the rights and obligations of States under existing international instruments relating to the matter, for the extradition of such persons for the purpose of their prosecution and punishment;

3. *Declares* that the exploitation of unlawful seizure of aircraft for the purpose of taking hostages is to be condemned;

¹¹ International Civil Aviation Organization, *Resolutions adopted by the Assembly, Seventeenth Session (Extraordinary)* (Montreal, 1970), resolution A17-1.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 19 (A/8019).

4. *Declares further* that the unlawful detention of passengers and crew in transit or otherwise engaged in civil air travel is to be condemned as another form of wrongful interference with free and uninterrupted air travel;

5. *Urges* States to the territory of which a hijacked aircraft is diverted to provide for the care and safety of its passengers and crew and to enable them to continue their journey as soon as practicable, and to return the aircraft and its cargo to the persons lawfully entitled to possession;

6. *Invites* States to ratify or accede to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,¹² in conformity with the Convention;

7. *Requests* concerted action on the part of States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, towards suppressing all acts which jeopardize the safe and orderly development of international civil air transport;

8. *Calls upon* States to take joint and separate action, in accordance with the Charter, in co-operation with the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization to ensure that passengers, crew and aircraft engaged in civil aviation are not used as a means of extorting advantage of any kind;¹

9. *Urges* full support for the current efforts of the International Civil Aviation Organization towards the development and co-ordination, in accordance with its competence, of effective measures in respect of interference with civil air travel;

10. *Calls upon* States to make every possible effort to achieve a successful result at the diplomatic conference to convene at The Hague in December 1970 for the purpose of the adoption of a convention on the unlawful seizure of aircraft, so that an effective convention may be brought into force at an early date.

*1914th plenary meeting,
25 November 1970.*

2669 (XXV). Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1401 (XIV) of 21 November 1959, by which it considered that it was desirable to initiate preliminary studies on the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international rivers, and as a result of which useful legal material was collected in the report submitted by the Secretary-General on 15 April 1963,¹³

Considering that water, owing to the growth of population and the increasing and multiplying needs and demands of mankind, is of growing concern to humanity, that the available fresh water resources of the world are limited and that the preservation and protection of those resources are of great importance to all nations,

Conscious of the importance of legal problems relating to the use of international watercourses, *inter alia* with regard to international water resources development,

Recalling that despite the great number of bilateral treaties and other regional regulations, as well as the Convention on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, signed at Barcelona on 20 April 1921,¹⁴ and the Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, signed at Geneva on 9 December 1923,¹⁵ the use of international rivers and lakes is still based in part on general principles and rules of customary law,

Noting that measures have been taken and valuable work carried out by several international organs, both governmental and non-governmental, in order to further the development and codification of the law of international watercourses,

Convinced of the necessity to promote, in accordance with Article 13 of the Charter of the United Nations, the work on the progressive development and codification of the law of international watercourses and to concentrate this work within the framework of the United Nations,

1. *Recommends* that the International Law Commission should, as a first step, take up the study of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses with a view to its progressive development and codification and, in the light of its scheduled programme of work, should consider the practicability of taking the necessary action as soon as the Commission deems it appropriate;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue the study initiated by the General Assembly in resolution 1401 (XIV) in order to prepare a supplementary report on the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international watercourses, taking into account the recent application in State practice and international adjudication of the law of international watercourses and also inter-governmental and non-governmental studies of this matter;

(b) To forward to the International Law Commission the records of the discussion on the item at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the report prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1401 (XIV), as well as the text of the present resolution and all other documentation necessary for the Commission's work.

*1920th plenary meeting,
8 December 1970.*

2697 (XXV). Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 992 (X) of 21 November 1955 and 2285 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 on the procedure of reviewing the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution 2552 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations",

¹⁴ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. VII (1921-1922), No. 172.

¹⁵ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XXXVI (1925), No. 905.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704 (1969), No. 10106.
¹³ A/5409.

Having heard the different views expressed during the consideration of the item at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him, before 1 July 1972, their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing the views and suggestions of Member States communicated to him pursuant to paragraph 1 above;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations".

*1926th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2698 (XXV). United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law,¹⁶

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out in 1971 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(a) Fifteen fellowships at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(b) Current United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries which have previously received United Nations legal publications under the present Programme and to other institutions in developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned;

2. *Further authorizes* the Secretary-General to provide assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country invited to the regional symposium to be held in Africa and to the regional training course to be organized in Latin America;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote training and assistance in international trade law within the framework of the Programme, in order to meet the need, particularly on the part of developing countries, for strengthening legal expertise in this field;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, especially as regards its efforts to develop the teaching of international law;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly in the organization of regional symposia and training courses and in the con-

duct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Institute;

6. *Notes with thanks* the offer of the Government of Ghana to provide facilities for the regional symposium to be held in Africa in 1971;

7. *Reiterates* its request to Member States and interested bodies and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme and expresses its appreciation to those Member States which have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1971 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in 1972 and subsequent years;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

*1926th plenary meeting,
11 December 1970.*

2723 (XXV). Review of the role of the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations,

Considering the desirability of finding ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Court,

Bearing in mind that a study of the Court will in no way impair its authority, but should seek to facilitate the greatest possible contribution by the Court to the advancement of the rule of law and the promotion of justice among nations,

1. *Invites* Member States and States parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice to submit to the Secretary-General, by 1 July 1971, views and suggestions concerning the role of the Court on the basis of the questionnaire to be prepared by the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Court the records of the discussions and proposals in the Sixth Committee on this item;

3. *Invites* the Court to state its views, should it so desire;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report in the light of the opinions expressed by States and the Court, should the Court so desire;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "Review of the role of the International Court of Justice", with a view to taking such appropriate measures as may seem desirable.

*1931st plenary meeting,
15 December 1970.*

¹⁶ A/8130 and Corr.1.

*Other decisions***Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28***(Item 89)*

At its 1920th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1970, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,¹⁷ decided to postpone the consideration of the item entitled "Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28", and requested the Secretary-General to include the item in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session.

Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses*(Item 91)*

At its 1920th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Sixth Committee contained in paragraph 17 of its report.¹⁸

Review of the role of the International Court of Justice*(Item 96)*

At its 1931st plenary meeting, on 15 December 1970, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Sixth Committee contained in paragraph 71 of its report.¹⁹

Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel*(Item 99)*

At its 1914th plenary meeting, on 25 November 1970, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Sixth Committee contained in paragraph 19 of its report.²⁰

¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 89, document A/8201, para. 6.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, agenda item 91, document A/8202.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 96, document A/8238.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, agenda item 99, document A/8176.

COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

This list provides a reference to the composition of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice, and of organs established by the General Assembly. The composition of an organ will be found in the volume of resolutions for the session indicated in roman figures, on the page of that volume given in the right-hand column.

<i>Organ</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	XX	73
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (members appointed by the General Assembly)	IV	23
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	XXV	104
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	XXIV	71, foot-note 18
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	XXIII	91
Board of Auditors	XXV	105
Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations ..	XXIV	1
Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	XX	18
Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements ^a	X	30
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter	X	49
Committee on Contributions	XXV	104
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	{ XIV	5
	{ XVI, vol. I	7
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction	XXV	27
Conference of the Committee on Disarmament	XXIV	14
Disarmament Commission	XIV	4
Economic and Social Council	XXV	xiii
Industrial Development Board	XXV	xiii
International Court of Justice	XXIV	xiv
International Law Commission	XXI	xiii
Investments Committee	XXV	108
Peace Observation Commission	XXIV	8
Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade	XXIV	46
Preparatory Committee for the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	XXIII	6
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment	XXIV	45
Security Council	XXV	xii
Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System	XXV	117-118
Special Committee on <i>Apartheid</i> ^b	XXV	34-35
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	XXIV	26
Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States	{ XVIII	71
	{ XX	92
Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression	XXII, vol. II	9

^a Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the twenty-fifth session. See p. xii.

^b Formerly "Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa". See p. 37.

<i>Organ</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Page</i>
Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly	XXV	6
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	XXV	10
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	XXIV	55, footnote 12
Trusteeship Council ^c	XXII	51
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	XXV	105
United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea	V	9
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	XXV	xiv
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	III, part I	25
United Nations Council for Namibia ^d	S-V	2
United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee ^e	IX	5
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	X	5
United Nations Staff Pension Committee (members appointed by the General Assembly)	XXV	108
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	XXV	30-31

^cLiberia should be deleted from the list of members of the Council since its term of office expired on 31 December 1968.

^dThe Council received this designation pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2372 (XXII). It was originally established under resolution 2248 (S-V) as the United Nations Council for South West Africa.

^eThe Committee received this designation pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1344 (XIII).

CONVENTIONS AND DECLARATIONS

This list provides a reference to the conventions and declarations and to the agreements, covenants and treaties the texts of which appear in the volumes of resolutions.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space	2345 (XXII)
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	317 (IV)
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	1763 A (XVII)
Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	2530 (XXIV)
Convention on the International Right of Correction	630 (VII)
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	1040 (XI)
Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity	2391 (XXIII)
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	640 (VII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	260 A (III)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies	179 (II)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	22 A (I)
Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space	1962 (XVIII)
Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction ..	2749 (XXV)
Declaration of the Rights of the Child	1386 (XIV)
Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	2625 (XXV)
Declaration on Social Progress and Development	2542 (XXIV)
Declaration on Territorial Asylum	2312 (XXII)
Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2263 (XXII)
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1514 (XV)
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty ..	2131 (XX)
Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations	2627 (XXV)
Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples	2037 (XX)
Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	2734 (XXV)
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	2106 A (XX)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol	2200 A (XXI)
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2200 A (XXI)
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	2222 (XXI)
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	2373 (XXII)
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	2660 (XXV)
United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1904 (XVIII)
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	217 A (III)

INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This index provides a reference, by agenda item, to the resolutions adopted and other action taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

<i>Agenda Item</i>		<i>Page</i>
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Liberia		
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation		
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly		
(a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee		xii
(b) Report of the Credentials Committee	Resolution 2636 (XXV)	6
4. Election of the President		xii
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers		xii
6. Election of Vice-Presidents		xii
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	Decision	9
8. Adoption of the agenda	Decision	9
9. General debate		
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	Decision	9
11. Report of the Security Council	Resolution 2699 (XXV)	7
	Resolution 2643 (XXV)	71
	Resolution 2659 (XXV)	53
	Resolution 2681 (XXV)	54
	Resolution 2682 (XXV)	55
	Resolution 2683 (XXV)	56
	Resolution 2684 (XXV)	56
	Resolution 2685 (XXV)	57
	Resolution 2686 (XXV)	57
	Resolution 2687 (XXV)	58
	Resolution 2714 (XXV)	79
	Resolution 2715 (XXV)	81
	Resolution 2716 (XXV)	81
	Resolution 2717 (XXV)	83
	Decisions	9, 66, 119
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council		
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council	Resolution 2700 (XXV)	92
14. Report of the International Court of Justice	Decision	9
15. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Resolution 2655 (XXV)	7
16. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council		xii
17. Election of nine members of the Economic and Social Council		xiii
18. Election of fifteen members of the Industrial Development Board		xiii
19. Election of fourteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law		xiv
20. Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2651 (XXV)	6
21. Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations	{ Resolution 2627 (XXV)	3
	{ Decisions	9, 10
22. The situation in the Middle East	{ Resolution 2628 (XXV)	5
	{ Decision	10

<i>Agenda Item</i>		<i>Page</i>
23. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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 ..	Resolution 2708 (XXV) Resolution 2709 (XXV) Resolution 2710 (XXV) Resolution 2711 (XXV) Decision Appointments to fill vacancies in the Special Committee	7 99 100 100 101 10
24. Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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 ..	Resolution 2621 (XXV)	1
25. (a) Question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction		
(b) Marine pollution and other hazardous and harmful effects which might arise from the exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction: report of the Secretary-General		
(c) Views of Member States on the desirability of convening at an early date a conference on the law of the sea: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2749 (XXV) Resolution 2750 (XXV) Appointment of forty-three additional members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction	24 25 27
(d) Question of the breadth of the territorial sea and related matters		
26. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	Resolution 2733 (XXV)	19
27. Question of general and complete disarmament report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament	Resolution 2660 (XXV) Resolution 2661 (XXV)	11 13
28. Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament	Resolution 2662 (XXV)	14
29. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament	Resolution 2663 (XXV)	15
30. Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2664 (XXV)	16
31. Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control: report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Resolution 2665 (XXV)	16
32. Consideration of measures for the strengthening of international security: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2734 (XXV)	22
33. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	Resolution 2623 (XXV)	29
34. The policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Policies of <i>Apartheid</i> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa	Resolution 2624 (XXV) Resolution 2671 (XXV) Decision Appointment of five additional members of the Special Committee Appointment to fill a vacancy in the Special Committee	30 31 37 34, 35 34

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Page</i>
35. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: report of the Commissioner-General	
	{ Resolution 2656 (XXV) 30
	{ Resolution 2672 (XXV) 35
	{ Resolution 2728 (XXV) 8
36. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	Resolution 2670 (XXV) 31
37. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board	
	{ Resolution 2724 (XXV) 64
	{ Resolution 2725 (XXV) 65
	{ Resolution 2726 (XXV) 65
38. United Nations Industrial Development Organization ..	
(a) Report of the Industrial Development Board	{ Resolution 2637 (XXV) 49
(b) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director	{ Resolution 2638 (XXV) 50
	Resolution 2639 (XXV) 50
Decision	66
39. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director	Resolution 2640 (XXV) 51
40. Operational activities for development	
	{ Resolution 2688 (XXV) 62
	{ Decision 67
(a) Activities of the United Nations Development Programme: reports of the Governing Council	Resolution 2689 (XXV) 62
(b) Activities undertaken by the Secretary-General	
41. United Nations Capital Development Fund	Resolution 2690 (XXV) 62
42. Second United Nations Development Decade	
	{ Resolution 2626 (XXV) 39
	{ Resolution 2641 (XXV) 51
43. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2657 (XXV) 51
44. Question of the establishment of an international university: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2691 (XXV) 63
45. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2692 (XXV) 63
46. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: report of the Secretary-General	Decision 86
47. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General	
	{ Resolution 2673 (XXV) 75
	{ Resolution 2674 (XXV) 75
	{ Resolution 2675 (XXV) 76
	{ Resolution 2676 (XXV) 76
	{ Resolution 2677 (XXV) 77
48. Housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2718 (XXV) 84
49. Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2713 (XXV) 79
50. Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2712 (XXV) 78
51. Freedom of information	Resolution 2722 (XXV) 86
(a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information	
(b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information	
52. Question of the elderly and the aged	Decision 86
53. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination	
	{ Resolution 2646 (XXV) 71
	{ Resolution 2647 (XXV) 72
(a) International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	
(b) Measures for effectively combating racial discrimination and the policies of <i>apartheid</i> and segregation in southern Africa; report of the Secretary-General	
(c) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Resolution 2648 (XXV) 73
(d) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	

<i>Agenda item</i>		<i>Page</i>
54. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	Decision	86
(a) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance		
(b) Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief		
55. Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development: report of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 2633 (XXV) Decision	69 87
56. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2721 (XXV)	85
57. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Resolution 2650 (XXV)	74
58. Technical assistance in the field of narcotics: report of the Secretary-General	{ Resolution 2719 (XXV) Resolution 2720 (XXV)	85 85
59. Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: report of the Secretary-General	Decision	87
60. The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights	Resolution 2649 (XXV)	73
61. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <i>e</i> of the Charter of the United Nations	Resolution 2701 (XXV)	93
(a) Report of the Secretary-General		
(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		
62. Question of Namibia	{ Resolution 2678 (XXV) Resolution 2680 (XXV)	90 92
(a) 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		
(b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia		
(c) Establishment of a United Nations Fund for Namibia	Resolution 2679 (XXV)	91
(d) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	Decision	10
63. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration	Resolution 2707 (XXV)	97
(a) 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		
(b) Report of the Secretary-General		
64. Question of Southern Rhodesia: 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	Resolution 2652 (XXV)	89
65. Question of Fiji: 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	Decision	101
66. Question of Oman: 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	Resolution 2702 (XXV)	94

<i>Agenda Item</i>		<i>Page</i>
67. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in Southern Africa: 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	Resolution 2703 (XXV)	94
68. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Resolution 2704 (XXV)	95
(a) 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		
(b) Report of the Secretary-General		
69. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General ..	Resolution 2706 (XXV)	97
70. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2705 (XXV)	97
71. Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1969 and reports of the Board of Auditors	Resolution 2653 (XXV)	105
(a) United Nations		
(b) United Nations Development Programme		
(c) United Nations Children's Fund		
(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East		
(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research		
(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
72. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1970 ..	Resolution 2729 (XXV)	108
	Resolution 2738 (XXV)	113
	Resolution 2739 (XXV)	115
	Resolution 2740 (XXV)	115
	Resolution 2741 (XXV)	116
	Resolution 2742 (XXV)	116
	Resolution 2743 (XXV)	117
	Resolution 2744 (XXV)	118
	Resolution 2745 (XXV)	118
	Resolution 2746 (XXV)	118
	Resolution 2747 (XXV)	118
	Resolution 2748 (XXV)	119
	Decision	120
	Appointment of the members of the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System	117-118
73. Budget estimates for the financial year 1971		
74. Planning estimate for the financial year 1972	Decision	120
75. Pattern of conferences: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2693 (XXV)	107
76. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly		
(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Resolution 2620 (XXV)	104
(b) Committee on Contributions	Resolution 2629 (XXV)	104
(c) Board of Auditors	Resolution 2630 (XXV)	105
(d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General	Resolution 2694 (XXV)	108
(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal	Resolution 2631 (XXV)	105
(f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee	Resolution 2695 (XXV)	108

<i>Agenda Item</i>		<i>Page</i>
77. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions	Resolution 2654 (XXV)	106
78. Audit reports relating to expenditure by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (a) Allocations from the Technical Assistance Account of the United Nations Development Programme (b) Allocations from the Special Fund Account of the United Nations Development Programme	Resolution 2730 (XXV)	111
79. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	{ Resolution 2731 (XXV) Decision	111 120
80. Implementation of the recommendations of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (a) Report of the Secretary-General (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	{ Resolution 2735 (XXV) Decision	111 120
81. Publications and documentation of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2732 (XXV)	111
82. Personnel questions	{ Resolution 2736 (XXV) Resolution 2737 (XXV) Decision	112 113 120
(a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General		
(b) Other personnel questions		
83. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	Resolution 2696 (XXV)	108
84. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-second session	Resolution 2634 (XXV)	124
85. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States	Resolution 2625 (XXV)	121
86. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its third session	Resolution 2635 (XXV)	125
87. Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression	Resolution 2644 (XXV)	126
88. Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations	Resolution 2697 (XXV)	127
89. Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28	Decision	129
90. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General	Resolution 2698 (XXV)	128
91. Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses	{ Resolution 2669 (XXV) Decision Resolution 2632 (XXV)	127 129 5
92. Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly	{ Appointment of the members of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly	6
93. Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2456 B (XXIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	Resolution 2666 (XXV)	17

<i>Agenda Item</i>		<i>Page</i>
94. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security	Resolution 2667 (XXV)	17
95. The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States	Resolution 2658 (XXV)	52
96. Review of the role of the International Court of Justice	{ Resolution 2723 (XXV) Decision	128 129
97. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations	Resolution 2642 (XXV)	6
98. Question of Korea	Resolution 2668 (XXV)	18
(a) Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations		
(b) Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea		
(c) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea		
99. Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel ...	{ Resolution 2645 (XXV) Decision	126 129
100. Admission of new Members to the United Nations ...	Resolution 2622 (XXV)	3
101. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	Resolution 2727 (XXV)	36

CHECK LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

The resolutions of the General Assembly are numbered in the order of their adoption. This check list includes all the resolutions adopted and other decisions taken by the Assembly during its twenty-fifth session.

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
2620 (XXV)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions			
	Resolution A	76 (a)	12 October 1970	104
	Resolution B	76 (a)	9 November 1970	104
	Resolution C	76 (a)	11 December 1970	104
2621 (XXV)	Programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	24	12 October 1970	1
2622 (XXV)	Admission of Fiji to membership in the United Nations	100	13 October 1970	3
2623 (XXV)	Effects of atomic radiation	33	13 October 1970	29
2624 (XXV)	The policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	34	13 October 1970	30
2625 (XXV)	Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	85	24 October 1970	121
2626 (XXV)	International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade	42	24 October 1970	39
2627 (XXV)	Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations	21	24 October 1970	3
2628 (XXV)	The situation in the Middle East	22	4 November 1970	5
2629 (XXV)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions	76 (b)	9 November 1970	104
2630 (XXV)	Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors	76 (c)	9 November 1970	105
2631 (XXV)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	76 (e)	9 November 1970	105
2632 (XXV)	Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly	92	9 November 1970	5
2633 (XXV)	Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development	55	11 November 1970	69
2634 (XXV)	Report of the International Law Commission	84	12 November 1970	124
2635 (XXV)	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	86	12 November 1970	125
2636 (XXV)	Credentials of representatives to the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly			
	Resolution A	3 (b)	13 November 1970	6
	Resolution B	3 (b)	14 December 1970	6
2637 (XXV)	Revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board	38	19 November 1970	49
2638 (XXV)	Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	38	19 November 1970	50
2639 (XXV)	Report of the Industrial Development Board	38	19 November 1970	50
2640 (XXV)	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	39	19 November 1970	51
2641 (XXV)	Review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy	42	19 November 1970	51
2642 (XXV)	Representation of China in the United Nations	97	20 November 1970	6
2643 (XXV)	Assistance to Pakistan in connexion with the cyclone and tidal bore of November 1970	12	20 November 1970	71
2644 (XXV)	Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression	87	25 November 1970	126
2645 (XXV)	Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel	99	25 November 1970	126
2646 (XXV)	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination	53	30 November 1970	71
2647 (XXV)	Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination	53	30 November 1970	72
2648 (XXV)	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	53	30 November 1970	73

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
2649 (XXV)	The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights	60	30 November 1970	73
2650 (XXV)	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ..	57	30 November 1970	74
2651 (XXV)	Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	20	3 December 1970	6
2652 (XXV)	Question of Southern Rhodesia	64	3 December 1970	89
2653 (XXV)	Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1969 and reports of the Board of Auditors			
	Resolution A	71	4 December 1970	105
	Resolution B	71	4 December 1970	105
	Resolution C	71	4 December 1970	105
	Resolution D	71	4 December 1970	105
	Resolution E	71	4 December 1970	105
	Resolution F	71	4 December 1970	106
2654 (XXV)	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations	77	4 December 1970	106
2655 (XXV)	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	15	4 December 1970	7
2656 (XXV)	Establishment of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	35	7 December 1970	30
2657 (XXV)	United Nations Conference on the Human Environment	43	7 December 1970	51
2658 (XXV)	The role of modern science and technology in the development of nations and the need to strengthen economic and technico-scientific co-operation among States	95	7 December 1970	52
2659 (XXV)	United Nations Volunteers	12	7 December 1970	53
2660 (XXV)	Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	27	7 December 1970	11
2661 (XXV)	General and complete disarmament			
	Resolution A	27	7 December 1970	13
	Resolution B	27	7 December 1970	13
	Resolution C	27	7 December 1970	14
2662 (XXV)	Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons ...	28	7 December 1970	14
2663 (XXV)	Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests			
	Resolution A	29	7 December 1970	15
	Resolution B	29	7 December 1970	15
2664 (XXV)	Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States	30	7 December 1970	16
2665 (XXV)	Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control	31	7 December 1970	16
2666 (XXV)	Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2456 B (XXIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	93	7 December 1970	17
2667 (XXV)	Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security	94	7 December 1970	17
2668 (XXV)	Question of Korea	98	7 December 1970	18
2669 (XXV)	Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses	91	8 December 1970	127
2670 (XXV)	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects	36	8 December 1970	31
2671 (XXV)	The policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa			
	Resolution A	34	8 December 1970	31
	Resolution B	34	8 December 1970	32
	Resolution C	34	8 December 1970	32
	Resolution D	34	8 December 1970	33
	Resolution E	34	8 December 1970	33
	Resolution F	34	8 December 1970	33

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
2672 (XXV)	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East			
	Resolution A	35	8 December 1970	35
	Resolution B	35	8 December 1970	35
	Resolution C	35	8 December 1970	36
	Resolution D	35	8 December 1970	36
2673 (XXV)	Protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict	47	9 December 1970	75
2674 (XXV)	Respect for human rights in armed conflicts	47	9 December 1970	75
2675 (XXV)	Basic principles for the protection of civilian populations in armed conflicts	47	9 December 1970	76
2676 (XXV)	Respect for human rights in armed conflicts	47	9 December 1970	76
2677 (XXV)	Respect for human rights in armed conflicts	47	9 December 1970	77
2678 (XXV)	Question of Namibia	62	9 December 1970	90
2679 (XXV)	United Nations Fund for Namibia	62	9 December 1970	91
2680 (XXV)	Petitions concerning Namibia	62	9 December 1970	92
2681 (XXV)	Unified approach to economic and social planning in national development	12	11 December 1970	53
2682 (XXV)	Multilateral food aid	12	11 December 1970	54
2683 (XXV)	World Population Year	12	11 December 1970	55
2684 (XXV)	Increase in the production and use of edible protein	12	11 December 1970	56
2685 (XXV)	Economic and social consequences of disarmament	12	11 December 1970	56
2686 (XXV)	Regional economic commissions	12	11 December 1970	57
2687 (XXV)	Role of the regional economic commissions in the Second United Nations Development Decade	12	11 December 1970	57
2688 (XXV)	The capacity of the United Nations development system	40	11 December 1970	58
2689 (XXV)	Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme	40	11 December 1970	62
2690 (XXV)	United Nations Capital Development Fund	41	11 December 1970	62
2691 (XXV)	International university	44	11 December 1970	62
2692 (XXV)	Permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and expansion of domestic sources of accumulation for economic development	45	11 December 1970	63
2693 (XXV)	Pattern of conferences	75	11 December 1970	107
2694 (XXV)	Confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General to fill vacancies in the membership of the Investments Committee	76 (d)	11 December 1970	108
2695 (XXV)	Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee	76 (f)	11 December 1970	108
2696 (XXV)	Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	83	11 December 1970	108
2697 (XXV)	Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations	88	11 December 1970	127
2698 (XXV)	United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	90	11 December 1970	128
2699 (XXV)	Report of the Security Council	11	12 December 1970	7
2700 (XXV)	Question of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea	13	14 December 1970	92
2701 (XXV)	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	61	14 December 1970	93
2702 (XXV)	Question of Oman	66	14 December 1970	94
2703 (XXV)	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	67	14 December 1970	94
2704 (XXV)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	68	14 December 1970	95
2705 (XXV)	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	70	14 December 1970	97
2706 (XXV)	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	69	14 December 1970	97
2707 (XXV)	Question of Territories under Portuguese administration	63	14 December 1970	97
2708 (XXV)	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	23	14 December 1970	7

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
2709 (XXV)	Question of American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands	23	14 December 1970	99
2710 (XXV)	Question of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	23	14 December 1970	100
2711 (XXV)	Question of Spanish Sahara	23	14 December 1970	100
2712 (XXV)	Question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity	50	15 December 1970	78
2713 (XXV)	Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance	49	15 December 1970	79
2714 (XXV)	Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of <i>apartheid</i> , in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories	12	15 December 1970	79
2715 (XXV)	Employment of qualified women in senior and other professional positions by the secretariats of organizations in the United Nations system	12	15 December 1970	81
2716 (XXV)	Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women	12	15 December 1970	81
2717 (XXV)	Assistance in cases of natural disaster	12	15 December 1970	83
2718 (XXV)	Housing, building and planning	48	15 December 1970	84
2719 (XXV)	Technical assistance in the field of drug abuse control	58	15 December 1970	85
2720 (XXV)	Technical assistance in the field of narcotic drugs	58	15 December 1970	85
2721 (XXV)	Human rights and scientific and technological developments	56	15 December 1970	85
2722 (XXV)	Freedom of information	51	15 December 1970	86
2723 (XXV)	Review of the role of the International Court of Justice	96	15 December 1970	128
2724 (XXV)	Identification of the least developed among the developing countries	37	15 December 1970	64
2725 (XXV)	Third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	37	15 December 1970	64
2726 (XXV)	Transfer of technology, including know-how and patents	37	15 December 1970	65
2727 (XXV)	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories	101	15 December 1970	36
2728 (XXV)	Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	35	15 December 1970	8
2729 (XXV)	Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1970			
	Resolution A	72	16 December 1970	108
	Resolution B	72	16 December 1970	110
2730 (XXV)	Audit report on the consolidated status of funds of the United Nations Development Programme Account	78	16 December 1970	111
2731 (XXV)	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	79	16 December 1970	111
2732 (XXV)	Publications and documentation of the United Nations	81	16 December 1970	111
2733 (XXV)	International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space			
	Resolution A	26	16 December 1970	19
	Resolution B	26	16 December 1970	20
	Resolution C	26	16 December 1970	20
	Resolution D	26	16 December 1970	21
2734 (XXV)	Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	32	16 December 1970	22
2735 (XXV)	Implementation of the recommendations of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies			
	Resolution A	80	17 December 1970	111
	Resolution B	80	17 December 1970	112
2736 (XXV)	Composition of the Secretariat			
	Resolution A	82	17 December 1970	112
	Resolution B	82	17 December 1970	112
	Resolution C	82	17 December 1970	112
2737 (XXV)	Amendments to the Staff Rules of the United Nations	82	17 December 1970	113

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
2738 (XXV)	Budget for the financial year 1971			
	Resolution A	73	17 December 1970	113
	Resolution B	73	17 December 1970	114
	Resolution C	73	17 December 1970	115
2739 (XXV)	Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1971	73	17 December 1970	115
2740 (XXV)	Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1971	73	17 December 1970	115
2741 (XXV)	Electronic data processing in the organizations of the United Nations system	73	17 December 1970	116
2742 (XXV)	Salary scales for the Professional and higher categories	73	17 December 1970	116
2743 (XXV)	Establishment of the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System	73	17 December 1970	117
2744 (XXV)	Programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations and extension of the Palais des Nations	73	17 December 1970	118
2745 (XXV)	United Nations accommodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa	73	17 December 1970	118
2746 (XXV)	United Nations building in Santiago, Chile	73	17 December 1970	118
2747 (XXV)	Work of the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations	73	17 December 1970	118
2748 (XXV)	Harmonization and growth of programmes and budgets in the United Nations system	73	17 December 1970	119
2749 (XXV)	Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction	25	17 December 1970	24
2750 (XXV)	Reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction and use of their resources in the interests of mankind, and convening of a conference on the law of the sea			
	Resolution A	25	17 December 1970	25
	Resolution B	25	17 December 1970	25
	Resolution C	25	17 December 1970	26
Other decisions				
	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	7	18 September 1970	9
	Adoption of the agenda	8	18 September 1970	9
	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	10	12 December 1970	9
	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	11 December 1970	66
			16 December 1970	9
			16 December 1970	119
	Report of the International Court of Justice	14	12 December 1970	9
	Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations	21	6 October 1970	9
			12 October 1970	9
			12 December 1970	10
	The situation in the Middle East	22	17 December 1970	10
	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	23	14 December 1970	101
	Appointments to fill vacancies in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	23	17 December 1970	10
	The policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of South Africa	34	8 December 1970	37
	Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	38 (b)	19 November 1970	66
	Operational activities for development	40	11 December 1970	67
	Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	46	14 December 1970	86
	Question of the elderly and the aged	52	15 December 1970	86
	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	54	15 December 1970	86
	Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national development	55	11 November 1970	87
	Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	59	15 December 1970	87
	Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia	62 (d)	9 December 1970	10
	Question of Fiji	65	13 October 1970	101
	Budget estimates for the financial year 1971	73	17 December 1970	120
	Planning estimate for the financial year 1972	74	4 December 1970	120
	Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	79	16 December 1970	120

<i>Title</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
Implementation of the recommendations of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	80	17 December 1970	120
Personnel questions	82	17 December 1970	120
Amendment to Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Seat of the Court) and consequential amendments to Articles 23 and 28	89	8 December 1970	129
Progressive development and codification of the rules of international law relating to international watercourses	91	8 December 1970	129
Review of the role of the International Court of Justice	96	15 December 1970	129
Aerial hijacking or interference with civil air travel	99	25 November 1970	129