



UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/8750 *and Rev. 1:*  
15 June 1972  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Twenty-seventh session

ANNOTATED PRELIMINARY LIST OF ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE  
PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION  
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY\*

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ANNEXES

- I. Presidents of the General Assembly
- II. Officers of the Main Committees
- III. Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
- IV. Non-permanent members of the Security Council
- V. Members of the Economic and Social Council

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document, which is a follow-up to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1972 (A/8700), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 21 July 1972.
2. In accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI), this annotated list will be brought up to date shortly before the opening of the twenty-seventh session, which will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 19 September 1972, at 3 p.m.

## II. ANNOTATED LIST

### 1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Indonesia

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 1/

### 2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 64 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session. 2/

### 3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly:

(a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the opening meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

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1/ For the election of the President, see item 4.

2/ Resolution 362 (IV), annex I.

At the twenty-sixth session, 3/ the Credentials Committee consisted of the following Member States: Australia, Colombia, France, Ireland, Liberia, Mongolia, Somalia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

#### 4. Election of the President

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 9<sup>4</sup> of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority.

The General Assembly decided 4/ that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among:

- (a) African and Asian States;
- (b) Eastern European States;
- (c) Latin American States;
- (d) Western European and other States.

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.

#### 5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers

As indicated in rule 100 of the rules of procedure, 5/ the General Assembly has seven Main Committees.

Under the old rule 105, officers of committees were elected by secret ballot. In its amended form, 6/ the rule reflects established practice. It stipulates that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the committee decides otherwise

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3/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 3):

- (a) Report of the Credentials Committee: A/8625;
- (b) Amendment: A/L.666;
- (c) Resolution 2862 (XXVI);
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1934, 2025 and 2027.

4/ Resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1.

5/ Formerly rule 101 see resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex I, para. 5.

6/ Resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex I, para. 6.

in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

On many occasions in the past, there were two or more speakers on a nomination. In its amended form, rule 105 stipulates that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

The new rule 101 (a)<sup>7/</sup> stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 105.

The General Assembly decided<sup>8/</sup> that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (c) One representative from a Latin American State;
- (d) One representative from a Western European or other State;
- (e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session or on the morning of the second day. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the seven Main Committees.

The Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the Main Committees are elected later, during the first week of the session, at separate meetings of the various Committees. It should be recalled that, in accordance with the amended version of rule 105 of the rules of procedure, <sup>9/</sup> each Main Committee will now have two Vice-Chairmen and that consequential amendments have been made to rules 39 and 107. <sup>10/</sup>

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<sup>7/</sup> Ibid., para. 5.

<sup>8/</sup> Resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4.

<sup>9/</sup> Resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex I, para. 6.

<sup>10/</sup> Ibid., paras. 1 and 7.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II.

## 6. Election of the Vice-Presidents

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 17 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on three occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents [resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII) and 1990 (XVIII)].

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the end of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

The General Assembly decided<sup>11/</sup> that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;
- (b) One representative from an Eastern European State;
- (c) Three representatives from Latin American States;
- (d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;
- (e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the General Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on either the morning or the afternoon of the second day of the session.

The names of the States which have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.

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<sup>11/</sup> Resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, paras. 2 and 3.

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

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

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

The Assembly usually takes note of the communication from the Secretary-General without discussion. 12/

8. Adoption of the agenda

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session will be issued on 21 July as document A/8760.

It should be noted in this connexion that, in accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, 13/ the Secretary-General issued on 15 February a preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the twenty-seventh session (A/8700) in order to assist delegations to prepare for the work of the Assembly. The present annotated list, which will be brought up to date shortly before the opening of the twenty-seventh session, was also prepared in accordance with a decision taken by the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. 14/

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

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12/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 7):

- (a) Notification by the Secretary-General: A/8396;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1939.

13/ Resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex II, para. 17 (a).

14/ Ibid., para. 17 (b).

/...



### Supplementary items

Rule 14 provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the date fixed for the opening of the session.

The supplementary list will be issued on 25 August.

### Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items 15/ of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

### Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 17 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

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15/ In accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session /resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex II, para. 128/, the Secretariat undertook a comparative study of the versions of the Assembly's rules of procedure in the various official languages in order to ensure their concordance. For the sake of uniformity, the expression "questions nouvelles" previously used in the French version of rule 15 has been replaced by the expression "questions additionnelles".

At the twenty-seventh session, the Secretary-General's memorandum will be issued shortly before the opening of the session as document A/BUR/179.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly<sup>16/</sup>

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda, and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, *inter alia*, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of approximately two and one half weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

The General Assembly decided that the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate should be closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate. <sup>17/</sup>

At the twenty-sixth session, 26 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/PV.1940-1965), during which 115 speakers took the floor. <sup>18/</sup> The

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<sup>16/</sup> References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 8):

- (a) Provisional agenda: A/8400/Rev.1;
- (b) Supplementary list: A/8450;
- (c) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/177;
- (d) Reports of the General Committee: A/8500 and Add.1-5;
- (e) Agenda of the session: A/8501 and Add.1-5;
- (f) Allocation of agenda items: A/8502 and Add.1-5;
- (g) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/SR.191-198;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1937-1939, 1959, 1980, 1990 and 1999.

<sup>17/</sup> Resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex II, para. 46.

<sup>18/</sup> For previous sessions, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/8426), annex III, table 8.

minimum length of statements was 15 minutes and the maximum 71 minutes. The average length was 34 minutes. 19/

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the Assembly on the work of the Organization. Under rule 48 of the rules of procedure, the report must be communicated to Member States at least 45 days before the opening of the session. The report of the Secretary-General is included in the Assembly's provisional agenda in accordance with rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

The introduction to the report, circulated shortly before the opening of the session, contains the Secretary-General's observations on a number of current international problems.

The Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session covered the period from 16 June 1970 to 15 June 1971. 20/

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the Secretary-General, covering the period from 16 June 1971 to 15 June 1972, will appear as Supplement No. 1 (A/8701); the introduction will appear as Supplement No. 1A (A/8701/Add.1).

11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. At its twenty-sixth session, however, the Assembly took the additional step of requesting the Secretary-General to present in his report at the twenty-seventh session, due consideration having been given to the views of interested Governments, suggestions concerning ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter.

19/ For previous sessions, see ibid., table 9.

20/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 10):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/8401);
- (b) Introduction to the report: Supplement No. 1A (A/8401/Add.1);
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2024.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session covered the period from 16 June 1970 to 15 June 1971. 21/

At the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1971 to 15 June 1972, will appear as Supplement No. 2 (A/8702).

## 12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session covered the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the Council. 22/

At the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the report of the Economic and Social Council, covering the fifty-second and fifty-third sessions of the Council, will appear as Supplement No. 3 (A/8703). An addendum to the report, covering the work of the resumed fifty-third session, will be issued later as Supplement No. 3A (A/8703/Add.1).

### 21/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 11):

- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/8402);
- (b) Draft resolution: A/L.654 and Rev.1;
- (c) Amendment: A/L.664;
- (d) Resolution 2864 (XXVI);
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2024 and 2025.

### 22/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/8403);
- (b) Addendum to the report: Supplement No. 3A (A/8403/Add.1);
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/8578 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/8588;
- (e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/8579, A/8613;
- (f) Resolutions 2802 (XXVI) to 2808 (XXVI), 2845 (XXVI) to 2848 (XXVI) 2855 (XXVI) to 2860 (XXVI);
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1370-1382, 1394, 1396, 1397, 1400, 1404, 1408-1410, 1417, 1425-1427, 1431, 1433, 1434, 1436-1439 and 1441-1446;
- (h) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1904 and 1905;
- (i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1478-1480;
- (j) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2017, 2026, 2027 and 2030.

A number of reports, which the General Assembly specifically requested or which the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the Assembly will also be considered under this item. These reports deal with the questions listed below.

#### Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The General Assembly has been concerned with the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources since its sixth session in 1952 [resolutions 523 (VI), 626 (VII), 1314 (XII) and 1515 (XV)]. At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the Assembly adopted a declaration of principles concerning the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources [resolution 1803 (XVII)]. In that and succeeding resolutions [resolutions 2158 (XXI) and 2386 (XXIII)], the Secretary-General was requested to study various aspects of permanent sovereignty over natural resources. A progress report on this question was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session 23/ and a comprehensive report was presented to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session (A/8058). After considering the comprehensive report, the Assembly, in resolution 2692 (XXV), requested the Secretary-General to continue the studies called for in resolutions 1803 (XVII), 2158 (XXI) and 2386 (XXIII), and to submit a report at the twenty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General's report will be considered by the Council at its fifty-third session, to be held in July 1972.

#### Report of the Committee on Science and Technology

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1621 B (LI), decided to establish a 54-member standing committee of the Council to provide policy guidance and make recommendations on matters relating to the application of science and technology to development which would report to the General Assembly through the Council. The Committee on Science and Technology will hold its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 30 June. Its report will be considered by the Council at its fifty-third session.

#### World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development

In response to General Assembly resolutions 1944 (XVIII) and 2318 (XXII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1155 (XLI), the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development prepared the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development. 24/ It was submitted to the Council at its fifty-first session, held in July 1971. The

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23/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 39, document A/7268.

24/ E/4962/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.18).

Council, in resolution 1638 (LI), decided to consider it in more detail at its spring and summer sessions this year. As recommended by the Council, the Assembly at the twenty-sixth session deferred its consideration of the matter to the twenty-seventh session.

#### Protein resources

In 1967, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare the first of three reports on increasing the production and use of edible protein /resolution 2319 (XXII)/. These reports 25/ were considered by the Economic and Social Council, and by the General Assembly at its twenty-third, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions /resolutions 2416 (XXIII), 2684 (XXV) and 2848 (XXVI)/. The latest report, a strategy statement on action to avert the protein crisis, was prepared by a panel of experts convened by the Secretary-General and contained a recommendation that a special fund for averting the protein crisis should be established. In resolution 2848 (XXVI) the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the feasibility of establishing such a fund under the United Nations Development Programme and to ascertain whether significant resources would be made available to it. The Secretary-General was asked to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session through the Council. The report is to be considered by the Council at its fifty-third session.

#### Role of modern science and technology in the development of nations

The General Assembly, in resolution 2658 (XXV), inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to prepare a study concerning 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 Secretary-General was requested to submit his study to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, for its consideration at the time of the first biennial review of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. As requested by the Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the progress made in preparing the study (E/5019) to the Council at its fifty-first session, held in July 1971. The Council adopted resolution 1639 (LI), in which the Secretary-General was requested to keep the Council and the Assembly and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development regularly informed of the progress of the preparatory work. The Council will consider the progress report at its fifty-third session.

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25/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, documents E/4592; E/4829; E/5018 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.17).

Application of computer technology to development

The first report on the application of computer technology to development 26/ was prepared by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) and was considered by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly in 1971. The Assembly, in resolution 2804 (XXVI), requested the Secretary-General, using the first report as a basis and in accordance with the modalities envisaged in Council resolution 1571 (L), to prepare an up-dated report on computer technology. The Assembly decided to re-examine the question at its twenty-seventh session, together with the recommendations that the Council might adopt at its fifty-third session.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

In response to General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established by the Secretary-General in 1967. In resolution 2815 (XXVI), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to take the necessary steps to improve the administrative machinery of the Fund. The Secretary-General was asked to inform the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, of steps that he has taken in this respect and of any recommendations he may wish to make. His report will be before the Council at its fifty-third session.

Evolution of the food problem in developing countries

The General Assembly, in resolution 2096 (XX), requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other interested agencies and programmes, to examine the means and policies which would be required for a large-scale international action of a multilateral character for combating hunger effectively. A progress report on this subject 27/ was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council [see resolution 2300 (XXII)] and a comprehensive report 28/ was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session. In resolution 2462 (XXIII), the Assembly, *inter alia*, invited the Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO, in consultation with other agencies and programmes, to keep under review the evolution of the food problem in developing countries and the progress made towards its solution. In resolution 2682 (XXV), it reminded the Secretary-General and the Director-General of this invitation and requested that

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26/ E/4800 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.1).

27/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda items 2 and 13, document E/4352 and Add.1.

28/ Ibid., Resumed Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document E/4538.

the report be submitted as soon as possible to the Assembly through the Council. The report is expected to be considered by the Council at its fifty-third session.

#### Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to defer to the twenty-seventh session further consideration of the draft resolution on measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council, which had been recommended by the Council in its resolution 1622 (LI), and the amendments thereto. 29/

#### 13. Report of the Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

Under the provisions of Articles 83 and 85 of the Charter, the functions of the United Nations with respect to territories placed under the international trusteeship system are discharged by the General Assembly and, in respect of strategic areas, by the Security Council. Both organs are assisted by the Trusteeship Council.

Of 11 territories originally placed under international trusteeship, there remain two: New Guinea, administered by Australia as part of the Territory of Papua New Guinea, and the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States, which is designated as a strategic area.

At its twenty-sixth session the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that, in accordance with the express desire of the people of the Territories, the name to be applied for United Nations purposes to the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea should henceforth be "Papua New Guinea" and called upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy attainment by Papua New Guinea of self-government and independence as a single political and territorial entity and, in that regard, to establish, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people, a specific time-table for the free exercise by the people of Papua New Guinea of their right to self-determination and independence [resolution 2865 (XXVI)].

The General Assembly welcomed the invitation extended by the administering Power to the Trusteeship Council to dispatch a special mission to observe the elections to the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly in 1972 and the fact that the mission would be composed as recommended in Assembly resolution 2590 (XXIV). The

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29/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document A/8578/Add.1, paras. 44-46.



mission visited the Territory in February-March 1972. Its report (T/1732) will be submitted both to the Council and 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.

The report of the Trusteeship Council considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session covered the thirty-eighth session of the Council. 30/

At the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the report of the Trusteeship Council, covering the thirty-ninth session of the Council, will appear as Supplement No. 4 (A/8704).

The General Assembly will also have before it 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 (A/8723 and addenda).

#### 14. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The Court's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at the twenty-third session.

The Assembly usually takes note of the report of the International Court of Justice without discussion.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session covered the period from 1 August 1970 to 31 July 1971. 31/

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30/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 13):

- (a) Report of the Trusteeship Council: Supplement No. 4 (A/8404);
- (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: A/8423/Add.8/Rev.1;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/8615;
- (d) Resolution 2865 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.1953, 1956-1958, 1960, 1962-1965, 1967 and 1968;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2028.

31/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 14):

- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 5 (A/8405);
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2024.

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the International Court of Justice, covering the period from 1 August 1971 to 31 July 1972, will appear as Supplement No. 5 (A/8705).

15. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 32/ and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957. 33/ Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement.

In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the General Assembly an annual report on its work. It also submits reports, when appropriate, to the Security Council, and reports to the Economic and Social Council and other organs of the United Nations on matters within their respective competences.

The fifteenth annual report of the Agency, considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, covered the period from 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971. The Assembly took note of the report in its resolution 2763 (XXVI). 34/

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the sixteenth report of the Agency, covering the period from 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972 and dealing, inter alia, with the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States (see item 25) and the establishment, within the framework of the Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control (see item 31). In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

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32/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/3713.

33/ Resolution 1145 (XII), annex.

34/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 15):

- (a) Report of the Agency: A/8384;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/L.642/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 2763 (XXVI);
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1979.

16. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, 35/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In its resolution 1991 A (XVIII), the General Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Five from African and Asian States;
- (b) One from Eastern European States;
- (c) Two from Latin American States;
- (d) Two from Western European and other States.

At present, the Security Council consists of the following member States:

Argentina,\* Belgium,\* China, France, Guinea,\*\* India,\*\* Italy,\* Japan,\* Panama,\*\* Somalia,\* Sudan,\*\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia.\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1972.

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

At the twenty-seventh session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Belgium, Italy, Japan and Somalia. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, 36/ a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

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35/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 [resolution 1991 A (XVIII)], which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from six to 10.

36/ Formerly rule 145 [see resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex I, para. 9].

The names of the States which have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

17. Election of nine members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 37/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 27 members elected for a term of three years. As a result of General Assembly resolution 1991 B (XVIII), the members of the Council are elected according to the following pattern:

- (a) Twelve from African and Asian States;
- (b) Three from Eastern European States;
- (c) Five from Latin American States;
- (d) Seven from Western European and other States.

At present, the Economic and Social Council consists of the following member States:

Bolivia,\*\*\* Brazil,\* Burundi,\*\*\* Ceylon,\* Chile,\*\*\* China,\*\*\* Finland,\*\*\* France,\* Ghana,\* Greece,\* Haiti,\*\* Hungary,\*\* Italy,\* Japan,\*\*\* Kenya,\* Lebanon,\*\* Madagascar,\*\* Malaysia,\*\* New Zealand,\*\* Niger,\*\* Peru,\* Poland,\*\*\* Tunisia,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\*\*\* United States of America\*\* and Zaire.\*\*

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\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1972.

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

\*\*\* Term of office expires on 31 December 1974.

At the twenty-seventh session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, Ceylon, France, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Peru and Tunisia. As stipulated in rule 148 of the rules of procedure, 38/ a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 85 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

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37/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 [resolution 1991 B (XVIII)], which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27.

38/ Formerly rule 147 [see resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex I, para. 9/].

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

For information, it should be noted that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2847 (XXVI), decided to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 27 to 54. In accordance with Article 108 of the Charter, this amendment will come into force only when it has been ratified by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

18. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, the members of the Court are elected for nine years and may be re-elected. The last election was in 1969, at the twenty-fourth session. 39/

The present membership of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan),\* Mr. Fouad Ammoun (Lebanon),\*\*  
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),\*  
Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico),\* Mr. Isaac Forster (Senegal),\*  
Mr. André Gros (France),\* Mr. Cesar Bengzon (Philippines),\*\* Mr. Sture Petré  
(Sweden),\*\* Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland),\*\* Mr. Charles D. Onyeama (Nigeria),\*\*  
Mr. Hardy C. Dillard (United States of America),\*\*\* Mr. Louis Ignacio-Pinto  
(Dahomey),\*\*\* Mr. Federico de Castro (Spain),\*\*\* Mr. P. D. Morozov (Union of  
Societ Socialist Republics)\*\*\* and Mr. Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga  
(Uruguay).\*\*\*

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\* Term expires on 5 February 1973.

\*\* Term expires on 5 February 1976.

\*\*\* Term expires on 5 February 1979.

At the twenty-seventh session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following five members:  
Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo,  
Mr. Isaac Forster and Mr. André Gros.

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39/ References for the twenty-fourth session (agenda item 18):

- (a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/7569-S/9353;
- (b) List of candidates: A/7570-S/9354 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2-4;
- (c) Curricula vitae: A/7580-S/9391;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1790.

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The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States parties to the Statute of the Court. The Secretary-General has requested that these nominations reach him by 1 August 1972. Shortly thereafter the list will be circulated in document form to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Two other documents to be issued are the curricula vitae of the candidates and a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The elections will take place in accordance with the following:

- (a) The Statute of the Court, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;
- (b) Rules 152 and 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly; 40/
- (c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III), Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not Members of the United Nations, will participate, in the General Assembly, in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

19. Election of 15 members of the Industrial Development Board

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 3, the Industrial Development Board consists of 45 members elected by the Assembly, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The members of the Board are elected according to the pattern provided for in paragraph 4 and in the annex 41/ to the resolution.

At present, the Board consists of the following States:

Algeria,\*\* Argentina,\*\* Austria,\*\* Belgium,\*\* Brazil,\*\*  
Costa Rica,\*\* Cuba,\*\* Czechoslovakia,\*\* Denmark,\*\* Egypt,\*\*  
Federal Republic of Germany,\* France,\*\* Ghana,\* Hungary,\* India,\*\*  
Indonesia,\*\* Iran,\* Italy,\*\* Ivory Coast,\* Japan,\*\* Kenya,\*\*  
Kuwait,\*\* Libyan Arab Republic,\*\* Madagascar,\*\* Malaysia,\*\*  
Mali,\* Mexico,\* Netherlands,\*\*

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40/ Formerly rules 151 and 152 [see resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex I, para. 9/].

41/ The annex was brought up to date at the twenty-sixth session [resolution 2824 (XXVI)].

Norway,\* Pakistan,\* Peru,\*\*\* Philippines,\* Senegal,\*\* Spain,\* Sweden,\*\* Switzerland,\*\* Thailand,\*\*\* Turkey,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\* United States of America,\*\*\* Upper Volta,\*\*\* Uruguay\* and Venezuela.\*

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\* Term expires on 31 December 1972.

\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1973.

\*\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1974.

At the twenty-seventh session, therefore, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iran, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela. As stipulated in resolution 2152 (XXI), paragraph 5, members of the Board are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The members of the Board are elected by a simple majority.

#### 20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity was first considered in 1965, at the twentieth session of the General Assembly. In its resolution 2011 (XX), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer. It also invited him to explore, in consultation with the appropriate bodies of the Organization of African Unity, the means of promoting co-operation between the two organizations and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate.

The question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions. It was further considered at the twenty-fourth session, when the Assembly paid particular attention to the state of co-operation between the two organizations in the context of the Manifesto on Southern Africa /resolution 2505 (XXIV)/, and at the twenty-sixth session, when the Assembly considered the question of the holding of meetings of the Security Council in an African capital /resolution 2863 (XXVI)/. 42/

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42/ References for the twenty-sixth session (Agenda item 100)

- (a) Request for inclusion in the agenda: A/8494 and Add.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/L.653;
- (c) Resolution 2863 (XXVI);
- (d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1487;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2025 and 2027.

In response to the latter resolution, the Security Council decided to meet at Addis Ababa, where it held 13 meetings from 28 January to 4 February 1972 (S/PV.1627-1639) and adopted four resolutions concerning Namibia, apartheid and the Territories under Portuguese administration [resolutions 309 (1972) to 312 (1972)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the two organizations.

21. Installation of mechanical means of voting: report of the Secretary-General

At its eighteenth session the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly, authorized the Secretary-General to arrange for the installation of mechanical voting equipment in the General Assembly hall on an experimental basis and to carry out additional work of a preparatory nature in one or two committee rooms so as to permit the eventual expansion of the system without undue expense [resolution 1957 (XVIII)].

As a result of the success of the experiment, the Secretary-General was authorized, at the twenty-second session, to develop plans for the installation of mechanical voting equipment in one or two main committee rooms.

After an exhaustive study of the technical and financial factors which would be involved in the rental or purchase of such equipment, the Secretary-General proposed that the United Nations should design, construct and install its own system which would be specifically suited to the needs of the Organization. This course was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session [resolution 2519 (XXIV)] and resulted in the completion, in 1971, of the mechanical voting installation in Conference Room 3 and its successful use by the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. At that session, the Assembly decided to delete the item from its agenda and to include it in the provisional agenda of the next session.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/8564).

22. The situation in the Middle East

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the fifth emergency special session of the General Assembly was convened on 17 June 1967 to discuss the situation in the Middle East. During the first part of that session, the Assembly adopted two resolutions on Jerusalem [resolutions 2253 (ES-V) and 2254 (ES-V)] and one on humanitarian assistance [resolution 2252 (ES-V)]. During the resumed session, in September 1967, the Assembly decided to place the item, as a matter of high priority, on the agenda of its twenty-second session.

The Security Council unanimously adopted on 22 November 1967 resolution 242 (1967), setting forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.



The Secretary-General, on 23 November, appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden as his Special Representative to promote agreement between the States concerned. 43/ The General Assembly decided at its twenty-second session to defer discussions on the item. In the meantime, the Security Council continued to deal with certain aspects of the Middle East situation and the Secretary-General reported as appropriate on the activities of his Special Representative (S/8309 and Add.1-4). No action was taken by the General Assembly on the item at the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions.

The Secretary-General reported on 7 August 1970 (S/9902) that his Special Representative had been informed by the Governments of Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic of their acceptance of a peace proposal initiated by the Government of the United States. In accordance with this proposal, the three Governments agreed to resume discussions under the auspices of the Special Representative and to observe strictly, as from 7 August, the cease-fire resolutions of the Security Council. The talks which began at Headquarters in New York on 7 August broke down shortly thereafter.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly took up the item on the situation in the Middle East and adopted resolution 2628 (XXV) in which it called on the parties to resume contact with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Middle East and recommended that the cease-fire which had gone into effect on 7 August be extended for three months.

In a report dated 4 January 1971, 44/ the Secretary-General reviewed the activities of his Special Representative from his appointment to that date. His report also contained information regarding the decision of the Israeli Government to resume contact with the Special Representative. On 1 February, the Secretary-General reported that his Special Representative had resumed discussions with the parties at Headquarters on 5 January. 45/

As noted by the Secretary-General in a further report dated 5 March, 46/ the Special Representative in identical aide-mémoires dated 8 February and handed to the representatives of Israel and the United Arab Republic requested their Governments to make to him certain commitments which would enable the discussions under his auspices to proceed towards negotiations on a peace agreement. The Government of the United Arab Republic replied on 15 February that it would accept the commitments requested of it and would, if Israel would give commitments

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43/ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1967, document S/8259.

44/ Ibid., Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1971, document S/10070.

45/ Ibid., document S/10070/Add.1.

46/ Ibid., document S/10070/Add.2.

covering Israel's obligations under Security Council resolution 242 (1967), be ready to enter into a peace agreement with Israel. In a communication dated 26 February, Israel expressed the view that both parties should pursue negotiations in a detailed and concrete manner without prior conditions; Israel would withdraw its forces to secure, recognized and agreed boundaries to be established in the peace agreement, but would not withdraw to the lines which existed before 5 June 1967.

In compliance with General Assembly resolution 2628 (XXV), the Secretary-General, on 30 November 1971, issued a further report on the activities of his Special Representative (A/8541-S/10403).

At the twenty-sixth session, 47/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that territories occupied by force must be restored, in effect reaffirmed the provisions and principles of Security Council resolution 242 (1967), expressed its full support for all the efforts of the Special Representative to implement that resolution, noted with appreciation the positive reply given by Egypt to the Special Representative's peace initiative and called upon Israel to respond favourably to that initiative. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to reactivate the mission of his Special Representative and to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on the progress made by the Special Representative in the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and of the resolution adopted by the Assembly at the twenty-sixth session [resolution 2799 (XXVI)].

The following documents have already been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letters from Egypt: A/8667-S/10565, A/8674-S/10582, A/8677-S/10590, A/8679-S/10614, A/8685-S/10663;
- (b) Letter from Iraq: A/8652-S/10496;
- (c) Letters from Israel: A/8656-S/10511, A/8671-S/10570, A/8675-S/10587, A/8682-S/10628, A/8684-S/10639, A/8687-S/10667, A/8690-S/10687;
- (d) Letters from Jordan: A/8657-S/10517, A/8678-S/10598;
- (e) Letters from the Syrian Arab Republic: A/8651-S/10495, A/8659-S/10518;
- (f) Letter from 27 Member States: A/8686-S/10665 and Add.1.

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47/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 22):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/8282 and Add.1 and 2, A/8541-S/10403;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/L.650/Rev.1, A/L.651 and Add.1, A/L.652/Rev.1;
- (c) Amendments: A/L.655 and Add.1, A/L.656, A/L.657;
- (d) Resolution 2799 (XXVI);
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1999-2002, 2004, 2006, 2008-2010 and 2012-2017.

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

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 1654 (XVI). The Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration.

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, 48/ enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven new members. It also invited the Special Committee to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence /resolution 1810 (XVII)/.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge mutatis mutandis the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa /resolution 1805 (XVII)/. The Assembly also decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa /resolution 1806 (XVII)/.

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. It also requested the Special Committee to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary /resolution 1970 (XVIII)/.

At the same session, and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, has adopted a resolution renewing the Committee's mandate. 49/

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48/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to item 25, document A/5238.

49/ For the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to twenty-fifth sessions, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/5446/Rev.1); ibid., Nineteenth Session, annex No. 8 (part I) (A/5800/Rev.1); ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (parts I to III) (A/6700/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-third Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/7200/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/7623/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8023/Rev.1).

At its twenty-sixth session, 50/ the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/8423 and Add.1-8), approved that report and requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) 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 and report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session /resolution 2878 (XXVI)/. At the same session, the General Assembly adopted a number of other resolutions relating to decolonization (see foot-note 50/ (e)) and a consensus on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). The Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the questions of Spanish Sahara, Gibraltar and French Somaliland 51/ to its twenty-seventh session.

On 20 December 1971, the General Assembly confirmed the nomination by its President of China, Czechoslovakia and Indonesia as members of the Special Committee to fill three of the four vacancies on the Committee. Subsequently, in a letter dated 1 January 1972 (A/8655), the representative of Madagascar stated that his Government had decided to withdraw from membership in the Committee. At present, the Special Committee is therefore composed of the following 22 Member States: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session will appear in document A/8723 and addenda.

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50/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 23):

- (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: A/8423 and Add.1-8;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/8616;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8632;
- (d) Draft resolutions: A/L.662 and Add.1, A/L.663 and Add.1 and Corr.1;
- (e) Resolutions 2765 (XXVI), 2769 (XXVI), 2795 (XXVI), 2796 (XXVI), 2865 (XXVI) to 2874 (XXVI) and 2877 (XXVI) to 2879 (XXVI);
- (f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.1927, 1928, 1953, 1956-1958, 1960, 1962-1968, 1970 and 1971;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1488;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2016, 2018, 2020, 2023, 2024 and 2028.

51/ The new designation of the Territory is French Territory of the Afars and the Issas. See Terminology Bulletin No. 240 (ST/CS/SER.F/240) issued by the Secretariat on 15 April 1968.

24. World Disarmament Conference: report of the Secretary-General

The item concerning a world disarmament conference was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. <sup>52/</sup> In the explanatory memorandum, it was stated that the purpose of such a conference would be to consider the whole complex of problems relating to disarmament, with regard to both nuclear and conventional armaments.

After consideration of the item in plenary meetings without reference to a committee, the General Assembly expressed the conviction that it was most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration be given to the convening, following adequate preparation, of a world disarmament conference open to all States and invited all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 31 August 1972, their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to such a conference. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report containing the views and suggestions communicated to him /resolution 2833 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from China (A/8654-S/10503);
- (b) Letter from the USSR (A/8668);
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General (A/8681).

25. Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States: report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

A proposal for a conference of non-nuclear-weapon States was first discussed during the twenty-first session of the General Assembly in 1966 /resolution 2153 B (XXI)/.

On the basis of a decision taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session /resolution 2346 B (XXII)/, the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States met at Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968 and adopted

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<sup>52/</sup> References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 97):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/8491;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/L.631 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/L.659 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 2833 (XXVI);
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1978, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994-1996 and 2022.

a number of resolutions and a declaration. <sup>53/</sup> Five of the resolutions dealt mainly with various aspects of disarmament and security: nuclear-weapon-free zones, limitation of strategic nuclear weapon systems and partial measures of nuclear disarmament; eight resolutions related to various aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

At the twenty-third session, after considering the recommendations of the Conference, the General Assembly invited the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international bodies concerned to report to the Secretary-General on action they had taken in connexion with recommendations of the Conference /resolution 2456 (XXIII)/.

At the twenty-fourth session, after considering the Secretary-General's report (A/7677 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2), the General Assembly invited the same international bodies to take further appropriate action on the recommendations of the Conference in carrying out their activities and to submit information on the results /resolution 2605 A (XXIV)/.

A progress report of the Secretary-General, based on this information, was submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session (A/8079 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted resolution 2664 (XXV) which dealt with the financing of nuclear energy projects and technical assistance in this field. The report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the period 1 July 1970 to 30 June 1971 (A/8384) described the initiatives taken by the Agency in pursuance of resolution 2664 (XXV).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of this item to the twenty-seventh session.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see item 15).

26. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session in 1958. It has since been placed on the agenda of every Assembly session. Discussions at the thirteenth session led to the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which was to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations and its agencies, on the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space and on the future arrangements and nature of the legal problems which might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space /resolution 1348 (XIII)/.

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<sup>53/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, agenda item 96, document A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2.

On the basis of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the General Assembly at its fourteenth session set up the permanent Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space /resolution 1472 A (XIV)/, whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session /resolution 1721 E (XVI)/. In establishing the Committee, the Assembly believed that the United Nations should provide a focal point for international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space and the Committee was entrusted with the task of promoting international co-operation in that field. The Committee has established a Legal Sub-Committee and a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. It has also established three working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites and the use of satellites for remote sensing of earth resources.

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is composed of the following Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space /resolution 1962 (XVIII)/, the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies /resolution 2222 (XXI)/, the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space /resolution 2345 (XXII)/ and the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects /resolution 2777 (XXVI)/. On the recommendation of the Committee, the General Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space and more recently relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its twenty-sixth session, 54/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee, adopted three resolutions under this item. The

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54/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 33):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/8420);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/8528;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8535;
- (d) Resolutions 2776 (XXVI)-2778 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1819-1826;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1462;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1998.

Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the report and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session /resolution 2776 (XXVI)/, commended the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects /resolution 2777 (XXVI)/ and requested the Committee to have the Working Group on Remote Sensing of the Earth by Satellites initiate its substantive work as early as possible and to inform fully the Assembly on the progress of its work /resolution 2778 (XXVI)/.

The Committee is scheduled to hold its fifteenth session from 5 to 15 September to consider the work of its subsidiary bodies.

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the Committee will be issued as Supplement No. 20 (A/8720).

27. Preparation of an international treaty concerning the moon: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The item entitled "Preparation of an international treaty concerning the Moon" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 55/ The text of a draft international treaty concerning the moon was attached to the request for inclusion.

In resolution 2779 (XXVI), the General Assembly took note of the draft treaty submitted by the USSR and requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee to consider, as a matter of priority, the question of the elaboration of a draft international treaty concerning the moon in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 38 of the report of the Committee 56/ and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

The Legal Sub-Committee considered this subject at its eleventh session, held at Geneva from 10 April to 5 May 1972. The Sub-Committee's recommendations will be submitted to the Committee at its fifteenth session, scheduled to be held from 5 to 15 September.

The report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session will be contained in Supplement No. 20 (A/8720).

55/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 92):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/8391 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/8529;
- (c) Resolution 2779 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1819-1826;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1998.

56/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/8420).



28. General and complete disarmament:

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament
- (b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The item relating to general and complete disarmament was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its fourteenth session in 1959. It has since been placed on the agenda of every Assembly session and has been given considerable attention by the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, which became in 1969 the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly endorsed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, 57/ which had been submitted to the Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States [resolution 1722 (XVI)]. At the first session of the Disarmament Committee in 1962, both countries submitted draft treaties providing for the achievement of general and complete disarmament in several stages, which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, arms control and disarmament measures were negotiated between 1963 and 1971, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (see item 30); the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII)], 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 [resolution 2660 (XXV)] and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction [resolution 2826 (XXVI)].

In article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the parties agreed to negotiate in good faith on measures to halt the arms race and to conclude a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. In November 1969, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States began Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly specifically noted with satisfaction the continuation of the negotiations and urged the nuclear-weapon Powers to halt the nuclear arms race and to cease all testing and deployment of offensive and defensive nuclear-weapon systems [resolution 2661 A (XXV)]. The Assembly also requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to pay attention to the safeguards required with respect to new techniques for uranium enrichment [resolution 2661 B (XXV)].

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed appreciation for working papers on comprehensive disarmament programmes presented in 1970, especially the programme submitted to the Assembly by Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Sweden

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57/ Ibid., Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document A/4879.

and Yugoslavia on 1 December 1970, 58/ and recommended that the Committee on Disarmament take those documents into account in its future negotiations /resolution 2661 C (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, 59/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament: (a) requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to include in its annual report full information on progress with regard to the application of safeguards to nuclear materials in uranium enrichment plants using existing and new techniques, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons /resolution 2825 A (XXVI)/; (b) reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations in achieving general and complete disarmament and urged the Committee on Disarmament to resume its efforts on this question along the lines set forth in resolution 2661 C (XXV) and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session /resolution 2825 B (XXVI)/; and (c) expressed its support for the practice of requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, reports on concrete questions relating to disarmament, and encouraging the promotion of general and complete disarmament through increased study of the problems of the arms race in universities and academic institutions in all countries /resolution 2825 C (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, in addition to the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, the General Assembly will have before it the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see item 15).

29. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

The question of limitations on chemical and biological weapons has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since the twenty-first session in 1966. At first, discussion and action centred largely on strengthening the Geneva Protocol of 1925, banning the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. At the twenty-third session, however, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General

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58/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 93 and 94, document A/8191.

59/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 27):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: A/8457-DC/234;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/8573;
- (c) Resolution 2825 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1827-1842 and 1846;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2022.

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/resolution 2454 A (XXIII)/ to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons. The report 60/ was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

Since then, the attention of the General Assembly and the Committee on Disarmament has been concentrated largely on the question of prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its twenty-fourth session /resolution 2603 (XXIV)/ and at its twenty-fifth session /resolution 2662 (XXV)/.

After considerable negotiations and amendments, a final text of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction was commended by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session /resolution 2826 (XXVI)/. 61/

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia: (a) noted with satisfaction that the Convention contained an affirmation of the objective of effective prohibition of chemical weapons and a commitment to continue negotiations for an early agreement, and requested the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a high priority item, its negotiations to this end /resolution 2827 A (XXVI)/; and (b) urged all States to refrain from producing the most toxic chemical weapons not usable for peaceful purposes, pending achievement of a complete prohibition of chemical weapons /resolution 2827 B (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

30. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests:

- (a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests as a separate disarmament measure was widely discussed in the General Assembly and disarmament bodies as early as 1954. At its twelfth session in 1957, the General Assembly adopted the

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60/ A/7575/Rev.1-S/9292/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.I.24).

61/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 28):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: A/8457-DC/234;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/8574;
- (c) Resolutions 2826 (XXVI) and 2827 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1827-1842, 1846 and 1847;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2022.

first resolution on the subject, urging the immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons as part of a disarmament agreement accompanied by effective international controls [resolution 1148 (XII)]. As a result of subsequent negotiations in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (now the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. 62/ This Treaty, which came into force on 10 October 1963 after signature by 100 States, did not cover underground tests. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly called on all States to become parties to the Treaty and requested the Disarmament Committee to continue negotiations for a comprehensive test ban [resolution 1910 (XVIII)]. Since that time, the Assembly has repeatedly called for suspension of all tests and for continued work by the Disarmament Committee on a comprehensive test-ban treaty. The basic issue remains the question of verification of compliance with an underground test ban.

Since 1968, the General Assembly has adopted a number of resolutions urging early improvement of the system of international exchange of seismic data in order to increase the chances of distinguishing between seismic events caused by earthquakes and similar events caused by underground explosions [resolutions 2455 (XXIII), 2604 A (XXIV) and 2663 A (XXV)]. In resolution 2604 A (XXIV), the Assembly requested all Members to supply lists of seismographic stations in their countries from which records could be made available to a world-wide seismic data exchange, and the replies of Governments were reported to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session (A/7967/Rev.1).

At the request of the General Assembly, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament continued to give close attention to this matter.

At its twenty-sixth session, 63/ the General Assembly: (a) reiterated its condemnation of all nuclear tests and urged the Governments of the nuclear Powers to bring all tests to an end at the earliest possible date and, in any case, before 5 August 1973, and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session of any action taken by the nuclear Powers to implement the resolution [resolution 2828 A (XXVI)]; (b) appealed to the nuclear Powers to halt all tests and urged them to reach an agreement without delay [resolution 2828 B (XXVI)]; and (c) again stressed the urgency of halting all testing, urged all States to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in

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62/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

63/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 29):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament: A/8457-DC/234;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/8575 and Corr.1;
- (c) Resolution 2828 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1827-1842, 1847 and 1848;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2022.

the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, called in particular on Governments already parties to that Treaty to undertake immediately unilateral or negotiated measures of restraint to suspend or reduce testing pending the early entry into force of a comprehensive test ban, urged Governments to develop more effectively existing capabilities for seismological identification, requested the Committee on Disarmament to give highest priority to a comprehensive test ban treaty and requested testing Governments in particular to take an active part in developing in the Committee specific proposals for such a treaty.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 2828 (XXVI).

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

This item originated at the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Power States, held in 1968, and was subsequently taken up by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report 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 [resolution 2456 C (XXIII)].

At its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly considered the Secretary-General's report (A/7678 and Add.1-4) which summarized the comments of Governments on the question and reproduced a report of the Board of Governors of the Agency. The Assembly invited the Agency to submit a progress report on its studies and activities in the field of peaceful nuclear explosions [resolution 2605 B (XXIV)].

Having received the report (A/8080), the General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, requested the Agency to continue and intensify its programme in this field [resolution 2665 (XXV)].

At the twenty-sixth session, 64/ the Agency again gave information on the question of peaceful nuclear explosions, this time in its annual report (A/8384).

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64/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 30):

- (a) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency: A/8384;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/8581;
- (c) Resolution 2829 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1827-1842 and 1848;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2022.

The General Assembly requested the Agency to continue its activities in this field and to submit, in its annual report to the Assembly (see item 15), information on further developments and on the progress made in this regard [resolution 2829 (XXVI)].

32. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2830 (XXVI) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco): report of the Secretary-General

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, held later that year, as an event of historic significance. The Assembly then invited the nuclear-weapon States to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty [resolution 2286 (XXII)]. This call was repeated at the following session, in line with a recommendation of the Conference of the Non-Nuclear-Weapon States held in the summer of 1968 [resolution 2456 (XXIII)].

Under the Protocol, the nuclear Powers would undertake to respect the denuclearization of Latin America, agreed upon under the Treaty. So far, the United Kingdom and the United States have signed and ratified the Protocol.

At the twenty-fifth session, an item on this subject was included in the agenda of the General Assembly at the request of a number of Latin American countries. 65/ At that session, the Assembly reiterated its earlier appeals to the nuclear-weapon States to sign and ratify the Protocol [resolution 2666 (XXV)].

At its twenty-sixth session, 66/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that, for maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States was necessary and that it should take the form of a commitment undertaken in a legally binding international instrument. The Assembly noted with satisfaction that two nuclear Powers had ratified the Protocol, deplored the fact that the other nuclear States had not yet heeded its urgent appeals and urged them once again to sign and ratify the Protocol without further delay. The Secretary-General was requested to arrange for

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65/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda items 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 93 and 94, document A/7993 and Add.1 and 2.

66/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 31):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/8435 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/8582;
- (c) Resolution 2830 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1827-1842 and 1848;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2022.

transmittal of the resolution to the nuclear Powers and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on any measures taken by them to implement it /resolution 2830 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 2830 (XXVI). In addition, a letter from Mexico has been circulated under this item (A/8653).

33. Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace: report of the Secretary-General

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Ceylon, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania. <sup>67/</sup> In the explanatory memorandum, the sponsors of the request stated that the principles of demilitarization and the exclusion of military competition should be applied progressively to additional regions of the world. They also called on the United Nations to make the entire Indian Ocean an international domain, subject to international regulation and international responsibility.

The General Assembly solemnly declared that the Indian Ocean, within limits to be determined, is designated for all time as a zone of peace, and called upon the great Powers and the littoral and hinterland States to enter into immediate consultations with each other with a view to halting the further escalation and expansion of their military presence in the Indian Ocean, and eliminating from the Indian Ocean all bases, military installations, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great Power rivalry. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the Declaration /resolution 2832 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have before it the report of the Secretary-General.

34. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Secretary-General

The question of the strengthening of international security was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. At that session, the General Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security /resolution 2606 (XXIV)/.

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<sup>67/</sup> References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 98):

- (a) Request for inclusion: A/8492 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/8584;
- (c) Resolution 2832 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1827-1842, 1848 and 1849;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2022.

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At the twenty-fifth session, the item was examined on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (A/7922 and Add.1-6). At that session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security /resolution 2734 (XXV)/.

At the twenty-sixth session, 68/ the Secretary-General presented to the General Assembly a report on steps taken by Member States in pursuance of the Declaration (A/8431 and Add.1-5). At that session, the Assembly, while solemnly reaffirming the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on measures adopted in pursuance of that Declaration /resolution 2880 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have before it the report of the Secretary-General. In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

(a) Letter from Czechoslovakia: A/8661-S/10537,

(b) Letters from the USSR: A/8665-S/10562 and Corr.1, A/8673-S/10581, A/8680-S/10621.

35. 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: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction

The part of the item concerning reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor was considered for the first time by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session in 1967. As a result of the discussion of the item at that session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, composed of 35 Member States /resolution 2340 (XXII)/. At its twenty-third session, the Assembly established on a permanent basis the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. The new Committee was composed of 42 Member States /resolution 2467 A (XXIII)/. At the twenty-fifth session, following consideration of this and other items, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by 44 members and requested it to assume also functions in regard to the preparatory work for a new conference on the law of the sea /resolution 2750 C (XXV)/. At its twenty-sixth session, the Assembly decided to add to the membership of the Committee China and four other members to be appointed by the Chairman of the First Committee /resolution 2881 (XXVI)/. Although the total membership of the Committee as provided for in resolution 2750 C (XXV) and 2881 (XXVI) is 91, one of the members has not been appointed. The Committee is now composed of the following 90 Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina,

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68/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 34):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8431 and Add.1-5;
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/8626;
- (c) Resolution 2880 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1804-1818, 1827-1829, 1835, 1856 and 1857;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2029. /...



Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, 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, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

In 1970, the Committee adopted an agreement on the organization of its work by which it established three sub-committees of the whole and allocated to them various subjects assigned to the Committee.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1973 a conference on the law of the sea and to review, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, the progress reports of the Committee, on the understanding that, if the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session determined the progress of the preparatory work to be insufficient, it might decide to postpone the conference. The proposed conference 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. The Committee was requested to prepare for the conference draft treaty articles embodying the international régime and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly on the progress of its work /resolution 2750 C (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, 69/ the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the encouraging progress of the preparatory work of the Committee and requested the Committee, in the discharge of its mandate in accordance with resolution 2750 C (XXV), to hold two sessions, one in New York during March and April and one at Geneva during July and August 1972. At the same session, the

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69/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 35):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction: Supplement No. 21 (A/8421);
- (b) Report of the First Committee: A/8623;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8627;
- (d) Amendment: A/L.670;
- (e) Resolution 2881 (XXVI);
- (f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/PV.1843, 1844 and 1849-1855;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1488;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2029 and 2031.

Assembly also referred to the Committee, for further consideration, the question of the creation of an intergovernmental sea service [resolution 2846 (XXVI)];

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the Committee will be issued as Supplement No. 21 (A/8721).

36. Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly included in its agenda an item entitled "Withdrawal of all United States and other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations and dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and considered it at the same time as the item entitled "The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (see item 38).

From the twenty-second to the twenty-fifth session, the item entitled "Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations" was considered as a subitem under the general heading "Question of Korea".

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly had before it a request by 19 Member States for the inclusion of the item in the agenda (A/8443 and Add.1). On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/8500, para. 18), the Assembly decided, on 25 September 1971, to include this item in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session.

37. Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly included in its agenda an item entitled "Withdrawal of all United States and other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations and dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and considered it at the same time as the item entitled "The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (see item 38).

From the twenty-second to the twenty-fifth session, the item entitled "Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" was considered as a subitem under the general heading "Question of Korea".

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly had before it a request by 20 Member States for the inclusion of the item in the agenda (A/8444 and Add.1 and 2). On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/8500, para. 18), the Assembly decided, on 25 September 1971, to include this item in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session.

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38. Question of Korea: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

At its second session, in 1947, the General Assembly included in its agenda an item entitled "The problem of the independence of Korea". At the conclusion of the debate, the Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea [resolution 112 (II)].

At its third session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on Korea, consisting of seven Member States [resolution 195 (III)]. At its fourth session, the Assembly renewed the Commission's mandate [resolution 293 (IV)].

At its fifth session, the General Assembly decided to replace the United Nations Commission on Korea with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea [resolution 376 (V)]. This Commission, consisting at present of Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, has reported to the Assembly at every session.

From the eighth session onwards, the agenda item was entitled "The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

From the twenty-second to the twenty-fifth session, the Commission's report was considered under the general heading "Question of Korea" at the same time as the items entitled "Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations" (see item 36) and "Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (see item 37).

On 5 August 1971, the Chairman of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, in submitting the report of the Commission, requested the Secretary-General to transmit it to the General Assembly, should an item on the Korean question be included in the draft agenda of the twenty-sixth session. The Secretary-General, having received two requests for inscription in connexion with Korea (see items 36 and 37), proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the item entitled "Question of Korea: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" (A/8445) and circulated the Commission's report. 70/ On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/8500, para. 18), the Assembly decided, on 25 September 1971, to include this item in the provisional agenda of the twenty-seventh session.

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70/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/8427).

39. The policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Apartheid;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General

The racial policies of South Africa have been under discussion in the United Nations since 1946 when India complained that South Africa had enacted legislation against South Africans of Indian origin. At the seventh session, in 1952, the wider question of apartheid was placed on the agenda of the Assembly under the title "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The two related questions continued to be discussed as separate agenda items until the sixteenth session, in 1962, when they were combined under the present title.

At its seventh session, the General Assembly established a Good Offices Commission to assist in negotiations between the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Governments of India and Pakistan, and a Commission to study and report on the social situation in South Africa /resolutions 615 (VII) and 616 (VII)/. In subsequent resolutions, the Assembly has called on South Africa to revise its racial policies. Since 1955, South Africa, maintaining that its racial policies are essentially within its domestic jurisdiction, and that under Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter the United Nations is barred from considering the question, has not participated in the Assembly's discussions of this matter.

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly requested Member States to take measures, including the imposition of diplomatic and economic sanctions against South Africa, to bring about the abandonment of the policies of apartheid /resolution 1761 (XVII)/.

At the same session, the General Assembly established a Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council or to both, from time to time /resolution 1761 (XVII)/. At the twenty-fifth session, the title of the Special Committee was shortened to "Special Committee on Apartheid". In accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee has submitted annual and special reports to the General Assembly and to the Security Council.

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa /resolution 2054 B (XX)/. The Secretary-General has submitted to the Assembly annual reports on the Fund.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to expand the membership of the Special Committee by not more than seven additional members /resolution 2671 A (XXV)/. The Committee is now composed of the following Member States: Algeria, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

At its twenty-sixth session, 71/ the General Assembly adopted 10 resolutions under this agenda item, which related to maltreatment and persecution of opponents of apartheid /resolution 2764 (XXVI)/, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa /resolution 2774 (XXVI)/, the application of the arms embargo against South Africa, the issuance of educational material on apartheid, the work of the Special Committee on Apartheid, apartheid in sports, the establishment of Bantustans, the international campaign against apartheid, dissemination of information on apartheid and trade union activities against apartheid /resolutions 2775 A to H (XXVI)/.

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960 when by resolution 134 (1960) the Council, inter alia, recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security. In 1963, by resolution 181 (1963), the Council called on all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa. This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and has been reiterated and strengthened on several occasions.

Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question which are considered under different agenda items (see, for instance, items 51 and 68).

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the Special Committee on Apartheid will be issued as Supplement No. 22 (A/8722). It will comprise a report on military collaboration with, and military assistance to, South Africa by Governments and private enterprises /resolution 2775 A (XXVI)/ and a report on all known cases of maltreatment and torture of prisoners in South Africa /resolution 2764 (XXVI)/. The General Assembly will also have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and reports of the Secretary-General under resolutions 2775 D (XXVI), 2775 F (XXVI) and

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71/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 37):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/8422/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Special Committee on concerted action against apartheid by the trade-union movement: A/8515/Rev.1;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Trust Fund: A/8468;
- (d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/8504 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8534;
- (f) Resolutions 2764 (XXVI), 2774 (XXVI) and 2775 A-H (XXVI);
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/SR.757-780;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1462;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1981 and 1997.

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2775 G (XXVI). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from Cuba: A/8666 and Corr.1;
- (b) Note verbale from the USSR: A/8670-S/10568;
- (c) Letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid (A/8689-S/10680).

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

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, established by the General Assembly at its tenth session in 1955, was requested to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radio-activity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment [resolution 913 (X)]. The Committee has reported annually to the Assembly since 1956.

The Committee is composed of the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. They are represented by scientists.

Technical reports reviewing in detail levels and effects of atomic radiation were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-fourth sessions and shorter progress reports at the other intervening sessions.

The last report was considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. 72/ At that session, the Assembly took note of this report and requested the Committee to continue its work to increase knowledge of levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources.

The Committee met this year from 13 to 24 March at Headquarters and completed its report to the General Assembly. This report, to be considered by the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, will be issued as Supplement No. 25 (A/8725). Its technical annexes, that discuss in detail the evidence on which the Committee's conclusions are based, will be issued separately and simultaneously as a United Nations publication.

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72/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 36):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: A/8334;
  - (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/8484;
  - (c) Resolution 2773 (XXVI);
  - (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/SR.755 and 756;
  - (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1997.
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41. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General;
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General

United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees began at the third session of the General Assembly, in 1948 /resolution 212 (III)/.

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) /resolution 302 (IV)/. Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing relief, education, training and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the hostilities /resolution 2252 (ES-V)/. The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1975 /resolution 2792 A (XXVI)/.

Under paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV), the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency, and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency may wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

In view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, the General Assembly, at its twenty-fifth session, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East /resolution 2656 (XXV)/. As a result of its study, the Working Group recommended a number of short-term measures which were endorsed by the Assembly at the same session /resolution 2728 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, 73/ the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under this item. In these resolutions the Assembly, inter alia: (a) requested the Working Group to continue its work for one year and to prepare a comprehensive report on all aspects of the financing of the Agency [resolution 2791 (XXVI)]; (b) extended the mandate of the Agency for three years and requested the Conciliation Commission for Palestine to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and to report thereon as appropriate but not later than 1 October 1972 [resolution 2792 A (XXVI)]; (c) endorsed the efforts of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 hostilities [resolution 2792 B (XXVI)]; (d) called upon Israel to desist from further destruction of refugee shelters and to take immediate and effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they had been removed and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation [resolution 2792 C (XXVI)]; (e) recognized that full respect for the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine was indispensable for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East [resolution 2792 D (XXVI)]; and (f) called once more upon Israel to take immediately and without delay effective steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants [resolution 2792 E (XXVI)].

At its fiftieth session, the Economic and Social Council considered an item entitled "Emergency assistance to Palestine refugees" and adopted resolution 1565 (L), by which it requested the Secretary-General, the executive heads of specialized agencies, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as the non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue to consider appropriate ways and means of rendering all possible assistance to the Palestine refugees. It also requested all organizations of the United Nations system to include in their annual reports information on their possible present and future assistance to UNRWA, and on their activities that benefited the Palestine refugees, and thus lessened the financial burden of the Agency.

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73/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 38):

- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency: Supplement No. 13 (A/8413);
- (b) Report of the Working Group: A/8476 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8366;
- (d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/8547 and Corr.1;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8548;
- (f) Resolutions 2791 (XXVI) and 2792 A-E (XXVI);
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/SR.781-793;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1470;
- (i) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2001.



At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency will be issued as Supplement No. 13 (A/8713). The General Assembly will also have before it:

- (a) The report of the Working Group called for in resolution 2791 (XXVI);
- (b) The report of the Conciliation Commission for Palestine called for in resolution 2792 A (XXVI);
- (c) The reports of the Secretary-General under resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) and 2792 E (XXVI).

In addition, an appeal by the Secretary-General for help to the Palestine refugees has already been distributed under this item (A/8672).

42. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was established by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session in February 1965. The Committee was instructed to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the present financial difficulties of the United Nations /resolution 2006 (XIX)/.

The Special Committee is composed of the following 33 Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions /resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI) and 2308 (XXII)/, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue its work and also to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel which Member States might provide for the United Nations peace-keeping operations.

At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions /resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)/, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue its work and to submit to it a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by resolutions of the Security Council, as well as a progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other model of peace-keeping operations.

The Special Committee was unable to report any progress to the General Assembly at the twenty-fifth session. At that session, the Assembly instructed the Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing by 1 May 1971 its report on the United Nations military observers /resolution 2670 (XXV)/.

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At its twenty-sixth session, 74/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Special Committee submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 2670 (XXV). In its report the Special Committee regretted that it had not been able to fulfil its mandate but considered making further renewed efforts to break the deadlock. After considering the report, the Assembly urged the Committee to accelerate its work and instructed it to report at the twenty-seventh session on the progress it had achieved. The Assembly further requested all Member States to provide the Special Committee with views or suggestions to help its work.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have before it the report of the Special Committee. In addition, the following documents have already been distributed under this item:

- (a) Letter from the USSR: A/8669;
- (b) Letter from the United States: A/8676.

43. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session in 1968 /resolution 2443 (XXIII)/. The following Member States were appointed on 12 September 1969 to serve on the Special Committee: Ceylon, Somalia and Yugoslavia.

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions relating to the violation of human rights in the Territories occupied by Israel, expressed its grave concern at the continuing reports of violation of human rights in those Territories and condemned such policies and practices as collective and area punishment, the destruction of homes and the deportation of the inhabitants of the Territories occupied by Israel /resolution 2546 (XXIV)/. The Assembly requested the Special Committee to take cognizance of the provisions of that resolution.

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74/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 39):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/8550 and Corr.1 (R);
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/8597;
- (c) Resolution 2835 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/SR.794-797.
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2023.

On 5 October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the General Assembly 75/ and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, renewed the mandate of the Special Committee /resolution 2727 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, 76/ the General Assembly had before it the second report of the Special Committee and a supplement thereto, as well as letters from the representative of Jordan (A/8472) and from the representative of Israel (A/8478), transmitting statements relating to the Committee's report. At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 2546 (XXV) and requested the Special Committee to continue its work /resolution 2851 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee.

44. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

- (a) Report of the Conference on its third session;
- (b) Report of the Trade and Development Board;
- (c) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly /resolution 1995 (XIX)/. The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic

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75/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, agenda item 101, document A/8089.

76/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 40):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories: A/8389 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/8630;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8636;
- (d) Resolution 2851 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/SR.798-803;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1488;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2027.

Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in resolution 1995 (XIX), section II, paragraph 3. The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968 and its third session at Santiago from 13 April to 21 May 1972.

The Conference is assisted by the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ consisting of 55 members elected by the Conference. It should be noted in this connexion that, at its third session, the Conference decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the membership of the Board should be increased to 68, in which case the members would be elected according to the following distribution:

- (a) 29 from the States listed in part A of the annex to resolution 1995 (XIX);
- (b) 21 from the States listed in part B of the annex;
- (c) 11 from the States listed in part C of the annex;
- (d) 7 from the States listed in part D of the annex.

In accordance with paragraph 22 of section II of the resolution, the Board reports to the Conference.

Under the terms of paragraph 27 of the resolution, the Secretary-General of the Conference is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Secretary-General, Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero, expires on 31 March 1973.

At its twenty-sixth session, 77/ the General Assembly gave the Conference a number of guidelines for its third session. It also decided to consider at its twenty-seventh session, as a matter of high priority, the results of the session of the Conference /resolution 2820 (XXVI)/.

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77/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 41):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/8558;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8599;
- (d) Resolutions 2820 (XXVI) and 2821 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1414-1421, 1424, 1429-1432;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1482 and 1483;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2021.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Conference on its third session (TD/178). The report of the Trade and Development Board, covering its twelfth session, will appear as Supplement No. 15 (A/8715). The Board is scheduled to hold its twelfth session from 3 to 27 October 1972.

The Assembly will also have to confirm the appointment of the Secretary-General of the Conference by the Secretary-General.

45. United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board;
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;
- (c) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established on 17 November 1966 as an organ of the General Assembly /resolution 2152 (XXI)/. The functions of the Organization are set out in resolution 2152 (XXI), section II, paragraph 2. In accordance with paragraph 7 (h) of the resolution, the Industrial Development Board reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Under the terms of paragraph 18 of the resolution, the Executive Director of the Organization is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The term of office of the present Executive Director, Mr. Ibrahim H. Abdel-Rahman, expires on 31 December 1972.

At its twenty-sixth session, 78/ the General Assembly decided to set up an Ad Hoc Committee on Co-operation between the United Nations Development Programme

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78/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 42):

- (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board: Supplement No. 16 (A/8416);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/8562 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8602;
- (d) Resolutions 2823 (XXVI) and 2824 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1411-1413, 1417, 1418, 1421, 1428, 1429, 1431 and 1432;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1483;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2021.

and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization composed of those Member States whose representatives are serving as officers of the Governing Council of the Programme and the Industrial Development Board.

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/8646). The report of the Industrial Development Board, covering its sixth session, will be issued as Supplement No. 16 (A/8716).

The General Assembly will also have to confirm the appointment of the Executive Director by the Secretary-General for a term of four years.

46. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session [resolution 1934 (XVIII)]. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its Statute. The Institute is assisted by a Board of Trustees. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board.

In accordance with article IV, paragraph 3 (i), of the Statute, the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

At its twenty-sixth session, 79/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the increasing effectiveness of the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities and expressed the hope that it would have greater and wider financial support [resolution 2767 (XXVI)].

At the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the report of the Executive Director will appear as Supplement No. 14 (A/8714).

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79/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 43):

- (a) Report of the Executive Director: Supplement No. 14 (A/8414);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/8517;
- (c) Resolution 2767 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1383 and 1384;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1988.

47. Operational activities for development: reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme:
- (a) United Nations Development Programme;
  - (b) United Nations Capital Development Fund;
  - (c) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General;
  - (d) United Nations Volunteers programme

United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund /resolution 2029 (XX)/.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted a set of principles on the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle which provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures /resolution 2688 (XXV)/.

The financial resources of the United Nations Development Programme come from voluntary contributions by Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. A 48-member Governing Council guides the activities of the Programme. The members of the Governing Council are elected by the Economic and Social Council according to a pattern approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 1 of resolution 2813 (XXVI).

The Administrator of the Programme is appointed by the Secretary-General and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. The mandate of the present Administrator, Mr. Rudolph Peterson, expires on 31 December 1975.

At its twenty-sixth session, 80/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Governing Council on its eleventh and twelfth sessions /resolution

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80/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 14):

- (a) Reports of the Governing Council on its eleventh and twelfth sessions: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4954 and Corr.1) and ibid., Supplement No. 6 A (E/5043/Rev.1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Volunteers programme: E/5028;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/8563;
- (d) Amendment: A/L.658;
- (e) Resolutions 2809 (XXVI)-2815 (XXVI);
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1385-1393, 1395, 1397-1399, 1404-1408 and 1425;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2017.

2809 (XXVI)̄. The Assembly also adopted resolutions on the financial contributions to the United Nations Development Programme, the enlargement of the Governing Council, the capacity of the United Nations development system and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities /resolutions 2811 (XXVI), 2813 (XXVI), 2814 (XXVI) and 2815 (XXVI)̄.

#### United Nations Capital Development Fund

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided in principle to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund /resolution 1521 (XV)̄.

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly decided to bring it into operation as an organ of the Assembly which would function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations /resolution 2186 (XXI)̄. The purpose was to supply low-interest loans or grants of investment capital for developing countries, and the resources of the Fund were to be provided through voluntary contributions.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly postponed the decision calling for the establishment of a 24-member Executive Board and the post of Managing Director, who would exercise over-all responsibility for the operations subject to directives of the Board. As a provisional measure, the Assembly authorized the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to perform the Board's functions, inviting the Administrator of the Programme to administer the Fund by performing the functions of the Managing Director /resolution 2321 (XXII)̄. The Assembly continued these arrangements at the twenty-third session /resolution 2410 (XXIII)̄. At the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, the Assembly decided to preserve the original functions of the Fund in accordance with the provisional arrangements /resolutions 2525 (XXIV) and 2690 (XXV)̄. At the twenty-sixth session, 80/ the Assembly took similar action, continuing these measures until 31 December 1972 /resolution 2812 (XXVI)̄.

#### Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary General and the relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council (see item 12), of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and of the budget estimates for 1973 (see item 74) which deal with the technical assistance activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.

#### United Nations Volunteers programme

The United Nations Volunteers, established by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, came into being on 1 January 1971. The aim of the programme is to provide young volunteers, at the request and approval of a recipient country, to assist in development activities. Volunteers are to be



recruited and serve on as wide a geographical basis as possible, including in particular the developing countries /resolution 2659 (XXV)/.

In response to the General Assembly's request, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme has been designated to serve as Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers. A Co-ordinator has been named to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection, training and administrative management of the activities of the volunteers within the United Nations system.

In establishing the United Nations Volunteers, the General Assembly invited Governments of Member States 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 Volunteers.

At the twenty-sixth session, 80/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous resolution and requested the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report, through the Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the reports of the Governing Council on its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions and the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Volunteers programme. In addition, a report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has been circulated under this item (A/8648).

48. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972, was convened in accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session /resolution 2398 (XXIII)/.

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly stated that the main purpose of the Conference was to serve as a practical means to encourage, and to provide guidelines for, action by Governments and international organizations designed to protect and improve the human environment and to remedy and prevent its impairment, by means of international co-operation, bearing in mind the particular importance of enabling developing countries to forestall the occurrence of such problems /resolution 2581 (XXIV)/. At the same session, the Assembly established the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee on its first session (A/CONF.48/PC/6) and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the progress of the preparatory work for the Conference /resolution 2657 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, 81/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate to the Conference a draft declaration on the human environment, a draft action plan, such other draft proposals as might be ready for consideration and draft proposals for organizational and financial arrangements needed to pursue effectively the work of the United Nations system of organizations in the environmental field. The resolution further requested the Conference to consider the drafts submitted to it and to take such appropriate action as it desired. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its twenty-seventh session on the results of the Conference /resolution 2850 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have before it the report of the Secretary-General. The report of the Conference and a limited number of copies of other Conference documents (A/CONF.48/1.13) will be available on request. In addition, a letter from Hungary has been circulated under this item (A/8688).

49. Question of the establishment of an international university

The establishment of a United Nations university, truly international in character and devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress, was suggested by U Thant in September 1969 in the introduction to the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization. 82/

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed this initiative and invited the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and in consultation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and other organizations concerned, an expert study on the feasibility of an international university for submission to the Assembly through the Economic and

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81/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8509 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/8577;
- (c) Amendments: A/L.661, A/L.665;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8601;
- (e) Resolutions 2849 (XXVI) and 2850 (XXVI);
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1422-1428, 1435, 1436, 1438 and 1439;
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1486 and 1487;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2026.

82/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1 A (A/7601/Add.1), paras. 196 and 197.

Social Council /resolution 2573 (XXIV)/. The feasibility study was prepared by a consultant and circulated to Member States (E/4878).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited UNESCO 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. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations and studies and authorized him to set up a Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, consisting of 10 experts, nominated by the Governments of Member States to be designated by the President of the Assembly, and of five experts to be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR. The Secretary-General was requested to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council /resolution 2691 (XXV)/. The report of the Secretary-General, which contained the report and comments of the Director-General of UNESCO, the decision adopted by the Executive Board of UNESCO, recommendations of UNITAR and the report of the Panel of Experts, was submitted to the Council at its resumed fifty-first session /Council resolution 1653 (LI)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, <sup>83/</sup> the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, requested him to continue his studies, in consultation with UNESCO and other interested bodies, and authorized him to call on the assistance of the Panel of Experts, which was to be expanded to allow for the designation of five additional experts by the Director-General of UNESCO. The Assembly also invited the Executive Board of UNESCO to submit to the Economic and Social Council further observations and recommendations and, at the same time, requested the Council to give detailed consideration to the various views and suggestions. Furthermore, the Assembly invited the General Conference of UNESCO to submit to it any appropriate comments and observations. The Assembly decided to consider the matter fully at its twenty-seventh session /resolution 2822 (XXVI)/.

The expanded Panel of Experts met at UNESCO headquarters from 5 to 8 April 1972. The Panel's report will be submitted initially to the Executive Board of UNESCO, which is to consider it in June this year. The report will also be before the Economic and Social Council (E/5155), which will consider it at its resumed fifty-third session, to be held in September.

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83/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 48):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8510 and Add.1/Rev.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/8596;
- (c) Resolution 2822 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.1440, 1441 and 1443;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1486;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2021.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will consider the matter soon after the views of the General Conference of UNESCO have become available. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

50. Human rights in armed conflicts:

- (a) Respect for human rights in armed conflicts: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict: report of the Secretary-General

Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

In its resolution XXIII, 84/ the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in April-May 1968 during the International Year for Human Rights, requested the General Assembly to invite the Secretary-General to study: (a) steps which could be taken to secure the better applications of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts, and (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 and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare.

Acting on the basis of that resolution, the General Assembly, at its twenty-third session, invited the Secretary-General to undertake such a study [resolution 2444 (XXIII)].

A preliminary study (A/7720) was submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. The purpose of the study was essentially to place before the Assembly facts and considerations on the issues involved and to identify areas where it would appear that further studies might be usefully undertaken. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue the study, giving special attention to the need for protection of the rights of civilians and combatants in conflicts which arose from the struggles of peoples under colonial and foreign rule for liberation and self-determination and to the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts [resolution 2597 (XXIV)].

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, after considering the Secretary-General's report (A/8052), adopted four resolutions dealing with various aspects of the problem of the protection of human rights in armed conflicts [resolutions 2674 (XXV)-2677 (XXV)]. In resolution 2677 (XXV), the Assembly expressed the hope that the Conference of Government Experts to be convened in

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84/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.

1971 by the International Committee of the Red Cross would consider further what development was required in existing humanitarian laws applicable to armed conflicts, and that it would make specific recommendations in that respect for consideration by Governments; the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to invite early comments by Governments on his reports, to present the comments received to the Assembly and to report 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.

At its twenty-sixth session, 85/ the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the results of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, convened in 1971 by the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other relevant developments (A/8370 and Add.1) and a note by the Secretary-General (A/8313 and Add.1-3) containing comments by Governments on the reports of the Secretary-General (A/7720, A/8052). At that session, the Assembly adopted two resolutions on this question /resolutions 2852 (XXVI) and 2853 (XXVI)/. In resolution 2852 (XXVI), the Assembly, inter alia, expressed the hope that the second session of the Conference of Government Experts, to be convened in 1972, would result in specific conclusions and recommendations for action at the government level; requested the Secretary-General to prepare as soon as possible, with the help of governmental qualified consultant experts, a report on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use, and requested him also to report on the results of the Conference of Government Experts and any other relevant developments. In resolution 2853 (XXVI), the Assembly, inter alia, called upon States parties to the existing international instruments to review, as a matter of priority, any reservations they might have made to these instruments and requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution.

85/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 49):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General (respect for human rights in armed conflicts): A/8370;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General (idem): A/8313 and Add.1-3;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General (protection of journalists): A/8371 and Add.1 and 2;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General (idem): A/8438 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/8589;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8612;
- (g) Resolutions 2852 (XXVI)-2854 (XXVI);
- (h) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1885-1887 and 1889-1898;
- (i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1486;
- (j) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2027.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 2852 (XXVI) and 2853 (XXVI).

Protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict

At the twenty-fifth session, during the consideration of the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts", the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict /resolution 2673 (XXV)/, in which it expressed its grave concern about the fate of press correspondents carrying out dangerous missions and its deepest regret that some of these correspondents had paid with their lives for the conscientious approach to their missions. The Assembly invited 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 were applicable, in particular, to war correspondents who accompanied armed forces but were not actually a part of them. The Economic and Social Council was invited 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.

The Commission on Human Rights, after considering this question, adopted resolution 15 (XXVII) in which it stated its conviction of the urgent need to examine the question both on humanitarian grounds and in order to enable journalists, with due respect for the law, to seek, receive and impart information fully, objectively and faithfully in the spirit of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in particular article 19 of the Declaration concerning freedom of information. The Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council should consider and transmit to the General Assembly a preliminary draft international convention on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions and requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of not more than seven experts for the purpose, in particular, of (a) considering the appropriate composition for an international professional committee for the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions, and (b) considering the conditions, procedure and the criteria for the issue and withdrawal as well as the procedure for the recognition of the safe-conduct card.

The Economic and Social Council, at its fiftieth session, decided in resolution 1597 (L) to transmit to the General Assembly the preliminary draft international convention.

At its twenty-sixth session 85/ the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/8371 and Add.1 and 2) containing a summary of the relevant developments since the adoption of resolution 2673 (XXV) and a note by

the Secretary-General (A/8438 and Add.1) containing the report of the Working Group established under Commission on Human Rights resolution 15 (XXVII).

At that session, the Assembly expressed its belief that it was necessary to adopt a convention and invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to consider, as a matter of priority, at its twenty-eighth session the draft convention contained in Council resolution 1597 (L); requested the Commission to transmit its report to the second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, to be convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross in May 1972, in order that the International Committee may submit its observations to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session; invited Governments to transmit their observations on the part of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-eighth session relating to the item and requested the Secretary-General to submit the replies received and an analytic report on those replies to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session. The Assembly decided to examine the item as a matter of the highest priority at that session, taking into consideration the recommendations transmitted to the Assembly by the Economic and Social Council /resolution 2854 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 2854 (XXVI). In addition, a letter from Sweden has been circulated under this item (A/8683).

51. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolutions 2784 (XXVI) and 2785 (XXVI);
- (b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
- (c) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) Draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid.

Reports of the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolutions 2784 (XXVI) and 2785 (XXVI)

At its twenty-sixth session, 86/ after examining the second progress report of the Secretary-General on the observance of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/8367 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2), the General Assembly adopted resolutions 2784 (XXVI) and 2785 (XXVI), each calling for continued international action to combat racism and racial discrimination.

In resolution 2784 (XXVI), the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to forward directly to the heads of State or Government of each State a special message, annexed to the resolution, concerning the United Nations campaign against racial discrimination. The Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on this subject to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

In resolution 2785 (XXVI), the General Assembly requested every competent United Nations organ to consider, as a matter of highest priority: (a) the further action that it might itself take with a view to the speedy elimination of

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86/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 54):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination: A/8367 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/8418);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention: A/8439;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/8542 and Corr.1;
- (e) Resolutions 2783 (XXVI)-2786 (XXVI);
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1844-1868 and 1871;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2001.



racial discrimination throughout the world; (b) the action that it might suggest to its subsidiary organs, to States and to international and national bodies for this purpose; and (c) the follow-up measures required to ensure full and effective implementation of its decisions in this matter. The Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on the measures taken by United Nations organs, which would make possible a detailed assessment and formulation of further new methods and measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have before it the reports of the Secretary-General called for under resolutions 2784 (XXVI) and 2785 (XXVI). In addition, a letter from China has been circulated under this item (A/8660-S/10528).

#### Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

This matter is placed on the agenda of the General Assembly at every session in compliance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which was adopted by the Assembly on 21 December 1965 and entered into force on 4 January 1969 /resolution 2106 A (XX)/. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, composed of 18 experts serving in their personal capacity, was established in 1969 in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Convention. The Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States parties to the Convention.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly considered the first report of the Committee, which covered the activities of its first and second sessions, held in 1970. 87/ This report dealt mostly with organizational matters, consideration and adoption of its provisional rules of procedure, preparation of guidelines for the reports of States parties under article 9 and the statement of the responsibilities of the Committee under article 15 of the Convention. The Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee and requested all States parties to give full co-operation to the Committee in order that it may fulfil its mandate under the Convention /resolution 2648 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, 86/ the General Assembly considered the second report of the Committee, covering the work of its third and fourth sessions held in 1971. That report dealt with the Committee's consideration of reports and information submitted by States parties under article 9, drew the attention of the General Assembly to certain situations referred to in the reports of two States parties and contained, among other decisions, the opinions and

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87/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/8027).

recommendations of the Committee under article 15 of the Convention. The Assembly endorsed the opinions and recommendations of the Committee /resolution 2784 (XXVI)/; expressed the view that the work of the Committee would be facilitated if the reports submitted by States parties conformed to the guidelines laid down by the Committee for that purpose and if the Committee invited the States parties to be present at its meetings when their reports were examined; and recognized that its consideration of the reports of the Committee would be facilitated by inclusion of the criteria used by the Committee when it examines in greater depth the substance of the reports from States parties /resolution 2783 (XXVI)/.

The Committee held its fifth session from 14 to 25 February 1972 and will hold its sixth session from 7 to 25 August 1972.

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the Committee, covering the work of its fifth and sixth sessions, will be issued as Supplement No. 18 (A/8718).

#### Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly by resolution 2106 A (XX) adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and invited the States referred to in article 17 of the Convention to sign and ratify it without delay. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions /resolution 2106 A (XX)/.

The Convention, which was opened for signature in New York on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession as provided in article 19 of the Convention.

As of 31 May 1972, the Convention had received 72 signatures, 51 of which had been followed by ratifications. Fourteen States have acceded to the Convention, bringing the total of ratifications and accessions to 65.

At the twenty-sixth session, 86/ the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly a report containing a list of States which had signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General with an up-dated list of States.

#### Draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid

At the twenty-sixth session, 86/ the Third Committee had before it a draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid (A/C.3/L.1871) submitted by Guinea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

during the discussion of item 54 (a) of the agenda, (International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination).

On the recommendation of the Third Committee, the Assembly, considering that there had been no opportunity at that session to consider the draft convention fully, invited the Secretary-General to transmit the draft convention, together with the relevant records of the discussion, to the Commission on Human Rights, and recommended that the Commission and the Economic and Social Council should consider the item, in co-operation with the Special Committee on Apartheid, as a matter of priority and should submit the text of a draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

52. 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 International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in April-May 1968, adopted resolution VIII, entitled "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". 88/

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to review at its next session the progress achieved in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution and of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the subject /resolution 2588 B (XXIV)/.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, considered 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, condemned 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, and requested 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 Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, as soon as possible /resolution 2649 (XXV)/.

After considering the General Assembly's request, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 8 A (XXVII), in which it decided to continue the consideration of this question. In its resolution 8 B (XXVII), it decided to

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88/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights  
(United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 9.

recommend to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly. This draft resolution was approved by the Council in resolution 1592 (L).

At its twenty-sixth session, 89/ the General Assembly, inter alia, urged the Security Council as well as States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to take effective steps to ensure the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions on the elimination of colonialism and racism, and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session. The Assembly also resolved to devote constant attention to the question of flagrant large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms resulting from the denial to peoples under colonial and foreign domination of their right to self-determination /resolution 2787 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

53. Measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred

At its twenty-sixth session, 90/ the General Assembly had before it a draft resolution which had been recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1590 (L). The draft resolution was based on a text which had been adopted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-third session and subsequently endorsed by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh session. After considering the item entitled "Measures to be taken against nazism and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on incitement to hatred and racial intolerance",

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89/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 55):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/8331;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8543;
- (c) Resolution 2787 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1868-1873 and 1880-1884;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2001.

90/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 57):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/8332;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8593;
- (c) Resolution 2839 (XXVI);
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1902;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2025.

the General Assembly decided, inter alia, to place the question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or on incitement to racial discrimination or any other form of group hatred on its agenda and under continuing review. The Assembly urged other competent organs of the United Nations to do likewise, so that appropriate measures could be taken promptly as required /resolution 2839 (XXVI)/.

The Economic and Social Council, on 6 January 1972, decided to transmit the resolution of the General Assembly to the Commission on Human Rights and to consider the question in the context of the Commission's report to it.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

54. Principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity

The Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 3 (XXI) of 9 April 1965, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of the problems raised in international law by war crimes and crimes against humanity, and by priority a study of legal procedures to ensure that no period of limitation shall apply to such crimes. The Secretary-General submitted a study (E/CN.4/906) to the Commission at its twenty-second session, which was essentially based on information received from Governments.

The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1158 (XLI) of 5 August 1966, invited the Commission to prepare a draft convention to the effect that no statutory limitations should apply to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, on the basis of the Commission's work and in accordance with a recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, examined the question with a view to adopting a convention as soon as possible /resolution 2338 (XXII)/.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity /resolution 2391 (XXIII)/. The Convention came into force on 11 November 1970, 90 days after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification. As of 31 May 1972, 15 States had ratified the Convention or acceded thereto.

At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States concerned to take the necessary measures for the thorough investigation of 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 had not yet been brought to trial or punished /resolution 2583 (XXIV)/.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested 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 of the criteria for determining compensation to the victims of such crimes, in order to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session /resolution 2712 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, 91/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General which was a continuation of the study on the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the principles of international co-operation in the detection, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity and to submit a report on this question to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session /resolution 2840 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Commission on Human Rights, which will be transmitted to it through the Economic and Social Council.

#### 55. Crime prevention and control

In 1948, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 155 (VII), endorsed the principle that the United Nations should assume leadership in promoting study, on an international basis, of the problem of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and asked for a meeting of experts in this field.

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly approved the transfer to the United Nations of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, establishing social defence as a United Nations responsibility /resolution 415 (V)/.

The Economic and Social Council reiterated the role of the United Nations in this field in its resolutions 390 E and F (XIII), 663 C (XXIV), 731 F (XXVIII), 830 D (XXXII) and 1086 B (XXXIX). In the latest one, resolution 1584 (L) of 21 May 1971, the Council endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of

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91/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 56):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8345;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8592;
- (c) Resolution 2840 (XXVI);
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1902;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2025.

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Offenders, held at Kyoto, Japan, in August 1970, 92/ and asked the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Criminality and social change" to enable the Assembly to consider fully the situation arising from increasing criminality and such measures as might be necessary to deal with it. In the same resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to intensify international efforts in crime prevention and decided to establish the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

At its twenty-sixth session, 93/ the General Assembly decided, because of lack of time at that session, to consider the question of crime prevention and control in depth at its twenty-seventh session [resolution 2843 (XXVI)]/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General reviewing the problem of crime as it relates to development efforts and recommending priority areas for action, as well as a summary of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its first session, held in May 1972.

56. Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, its problems and needs, and its active participation in national development and international co-operation:

- (a) Channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations: report of the Secretary-General:
- (b) Implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples

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92/ The text of the Declaration is contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1584 (L). See also the report entitled Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.IV.8).

93/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 64):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/8372;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8595;
- (c) Resolution 2843 (XXVI);
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1905;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2025.

Channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations

At its twenty-fourth session, 94/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider the measures to be taken to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly as early as possible /resolution 2497 (XXIV), section II/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and international non-governmental youth organizations. The report will contain recommendations for action and a summary of existing means of communication. It will also include information on the results of consultations held with Governments and the specialized agencies concerned, in pursuance of paragraph 4 of resolution 2633 (XXV), regarding the possibility of convening, in the future, world youth assemblies.

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

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples /resolution 2037 (XX)/.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the Declaration, expressed a number of considerations regarding the role of youth and decided to resume the discussion of the item in the future, taking into account in particular the advisability of considering the question of the implementation of the Declaration /resolution 2633 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, 95/ the General Assembly, expressing its desire to realize the aims of resolution 2633 (XXV), requested the Secretary-General to

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94/ References for the twenty-fourth session (agenda item 62):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/7662;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/7724;
- (c) Resolution 2497 (XXIV);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1650-1661;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1792.

95/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 53):

- (a) Report of the Third Committee: A/8507;
- (b) Resolution 2770 (XXVI);
- (c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1824-1844;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1991.

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invite early comments from Governments on the question of the implementation of the Declaration /resolution 2770 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 2770 (XXVI).

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: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession 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, and expressed the hope that these instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol /resolution 2200 A (XXI)/. In response to that request, reports on the status of the International Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been presented annually to the General Assembly as from its twenty-second session.

At its twenty-sixth session, 96/ the General Assembly recommended that Member States should give special attention to possibilities of accelerating as far as possible the internal procedures that would lead to the ratification of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol and requested the Secretary-General, on the basis of communications from Governments, to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session and at such other times as he may consider appropriate on the progress of the ratification of these instruments /resolution 2788 (XXVI)/.

As of 31 May 1972, the International Covenants had been ratified or acceded to by 16 States and the Optional Protocol had been ratified or acceded to by 6 States; 46 States had signed the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 45 States had signed the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 17 States had signed the Optional Protocol. According to the provisions of the Covenants, each

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96/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 63):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8390;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8546;
- (c) Resolution 2788 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1869, 1884 and 1885;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2001.

Covenant will come into force three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession has been deposited. Subject to the entry into force of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol will come into force three months after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession in respect thereof.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Covenants and of the Optional Protocol.

58. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner;
- (b) Question of the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner

At its fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish, as of 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees [resolution 319 A (IV)].

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Statute of the Office of the High Commissioner [resolution 428 (V), annex]. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth and twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner [resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII) and 2294 (XXII)]. In its resolution 2294 (XXII), the Assembly decided to review, not later than at its twenty-seventh session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 1973.

The term of office of the present High Commissioner, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, expires on 31 December 1973.

At its twenty-sixth session, 97/ the General Assembly considered the report of the High Commissioner for the period from 1 April 1970 to 31 March 1971 [resolution 2789 (XXVI)].

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97/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 58):

- (a) Report of the High Commissioner: Supplement No. 12 (A/8412);
- (b) Addendum to the report: Supplement No. 12 A (A/8412);
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/8544;
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8640-S/10466;
- (e) Resolutions 2789 (XXVI) and 2790 (XXVI);
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1874-1879;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2001.

In discussing this agenda item, the General Assembly considered the questions of assistance to East Pakistan refugees in India from the United Nations system and of the United Nations East Pakistan relief operation. The Assembly endorsed the designation by the Secretary-General of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be the focal point for the co-ordination of these two activities /resolution 2790 A (XXVI)/.

In addition, the Security Council, in its resolution 307 (1971), called for international assistance in the relief of suffering of refugees and authorized the Secretary-General to appoint if necessary a special representative to lend his good offices for the solution of humanitarian problems.

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the High Commissioner, covering the period from 1 April 1971 to 31 March 1972, will appear as Supplement No. 12 (A/8712). An addendum to the report, containing the report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its twenty-third session, will be circulated later as Supplement No. 12 A (A/8712/Add.1). In addition, the Secretary-General has submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council a report and two addenda concerning the implementation of Assembly resolution 2790 (XXVI) and Council resolution 307 (1971) (A/8662-S/10539 and Add.1 and 2).

59. Freedom of information:

- (a) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information;
- (b) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

At its first session, the General Assembly declared that freedom of information is a fundamental human right, and is the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated and resolved to authorize the holding of a conference of all Members of the United Nations on freedom of information. The Economic and Social Council was instructed to undertake the convocation of such a conference /resolution 59 (I)/.

The United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information met at Geneva in March-April 1948. The Conference prepared three draft conventions - on the gathering and international transmission of news, on the instituting of an international right of correction, and on freedom of information - as well as a draft article for inclusion in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a number of resolutions. The Final Act of the Conference (E/CONF.6/79) was referred to the Economic and Social Council, which in turn referred it to the General Assembly for action.

At its third session, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction, which consisted of an amalgamation of the provisions of the draft Conventions on the Gathering and International Transmission of News and on the Institution of an International Right of Correction prepared by the Conference of 1948. The Assembly, however, decided that the Convention it had adopted should not be open for signature until

it had taken definite action on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information /resolutions 277 A and C (III)/. The Assembly has not yet taken much action on the draft Convention. However, a Committee established by the Assembly in resolution 426 (V) prepared a new version of the draft Convention. 98/ On the basis of the work done by that Committee, the Third Committee, at the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, approved the preamble and four operative paragraphs of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. 99/ The articles have not yet been approved by the Assembly in plenary meeting. From the seventeenth to the twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly was not able to continue the consideration of the draft Convention.

The question of a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information was discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions in 1959. In resolution 732 (XXVIII) the Council invited Member States to comment on the desirability of the adoption by the United Nations of a Declaration on Freedom of Information and on the draft text of such a declaration which was annexed to the resolution. At its twenty-ninth session, the Council considered and adopted a draft Declaration and by resolution 756 (XXIX) transmitted it to the General Assembly for its consideration. The item entitled "Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information" has been on the Assembly's agenda since its fifteenth session, but at that and subsequent sessions the Assembly was not able to consider it.

At its twenty-sixth session, 100/ the General Assembly decided to consider at its following session the item relating to freedom of information /resolution 2844 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

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98/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/AC.42/7 and Corr.1.

99/ Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/4341; ibid., Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/4636; and ibid., Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/5041.

100/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 51):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/8340;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8590;
- (c) Resolution 2844 (XXVI);
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1905;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2025

60. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General

In paragraph 18 of the Proclamation of Teheran, 101/ adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held in April-May 1968, the Conference declared that, while recent scientific discoveries and technological advances had opened vast prospects for economic, social and cultural progress, such developments might nevertheless endanger the rights and freedoms of individuals and would require continuing attention.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance, inter alia, of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and in co-operation with the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies, a study of the problems in connexion with human rights arising from developments in science and technology, in particular from the following standpoints: (a) respect for the privacy of individuals and the integrity and sovereignty of nations in the light of advances in recording and other techniques; (b) protection of the human personality and its physical and intellectual integrity, in the light of advances in biology, medicine and biochemistry; (c) uses of electronics which may affect the rights of the person and the limits which should be placed on such uses in a democratic society and (d) more generally, the balance which should be established between scientific and technological progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on a preliminary basis, a report comprising a summary account of studies already made or in progress on the aforementioned subjects, emanating in particular from governmental and intergovernmental sources, the specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations, and a draft programme of work which might be undertaken in fields in which subsequent surveys would be necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the resolution. The Secretary-General was requested to submit his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-sixth session for consideration and transmittal, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session /resolution 2450 (XXIII)/.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to study the problems relating to human rights as they arise from developments in science and technology. The Assembly also requested the Commission on Human Rights to give priority to the examination of the preliminary report on human rights and scientific and technological developments /resolution 2721 (XXV)/. The Commission on Human Rights, after considering the preliminary report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1028 and Add.1-6 and Add.3/Corr.1), adopted resolution 10 (XXVII) in which it recognized the need during the Second United Nations Development Decade to concentrate its attention on the most important and basic problems of protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of scientific and technological progress and

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101/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), chapter II.

requested the Secretary-General to continue his study of the consequences, for the observance of human rights, of current developments in science and technology, taking into account the possibility of using them to improve living conditions and the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

At its twenty-sixth session, 102/ the General Assembly was unable, owing to lack of time, to discuss the item. The Assembly decided, however, to consider it at the twenty-seventh session /resolution 2844 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information.

61. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance:

- (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

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to prepare:  
(a) a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its eighteenth session;  
(b) a draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, to be submitted to the Assembly if possible at its nineteenth session and, in any case, not later than at its twentieth session. The Assembly invited Member States to submit their comments and proposals concerning the draft convention by 15 January 1964 /resolution 1781 (XVII)/.

Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance

The Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session, 1963, held a preliminary debate on resolution 1781 (XVII) and decided to give priority at its twentieth session to the preparation of a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance. The Commission requested the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to prepare and submit to the Commission at its twentieth session a preliminary draft of such a declaration. At its twentieth session, 1964, the Commission set up a working group to prepare a draft declaration on the basis of the preliminary draft. The working group, however, was able to consider only the first six articles of the

102/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 50):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8339;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8590;
- (c) Resolution 2844 (XXVI);
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1905;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2025.

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text submitted by the Sub-Commission, in relation to which it prepared a provisional text consisting of six articles. It also submitted to the Commission certain alternative texts and proposals. In resolution 2 (XX), the Commission, inter alia, recommended that the Economic and Social Council should give such further consideration as it may deem practicable to the drafting of a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, in the light of the comments of Governments, and should transmit the appropriate documents to the General Assembly for consideration at its nineteenth session.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1015 C (XXXVII) of 30 July 1964, decided to refer to the General Assembly resolution 2 (XX) of the Commission together with certain documents, which included the preliminary draft of a declaration submitted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the report of the working group of the Commission and comments of Member States on these texts.

The General Assembly was unable to consider the draft declaration at its nineteenth session.

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission to make every effort to complete the preparation of the draft declaration and the draft convention in order that they might be submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-first session /resolution 2020 (XX)/.

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly had before it Economic and Social Council resolution 1157 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 in which the Council had requested the Commission on Human Rights to do its utmost to complete at its twenty-third session, in 1967, consideration of the draft international convention. In that resolution, the Council drew the Assembly's attention to resolution I (XXII) in which the Commission had decided, inter alia, to give the highest priority at its twenty-third session to the completion of the preparation of the draft convention. Neither the Council nor the Commission referred in their decisions to the preparation of a draft declaration. Thus, the Commission on Human Rights has not taken up the preparation of the draft declaration since its twentieth session.

Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

The Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-first session, in 1965, having received no new instructions from the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council proceeded in accordance with the decision in its resolution 2 (XX) to prepare a draft international convention in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1781 (XVII). The Commission began the examination of the preliminary text of a draft international convention prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and adopted a preamble and four articles for inclusion in the draft convention. The Commission at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions held in 1966 and 1967, resumed the preparation of the draft international convention. In resolution 3 (XXIII), it submitted to the Council and recommended that the Council should transmit to the General Assembly: (a) a preamble and 12 articles of a draft international convention; (b) an additional draft article submitted by the delegation of

Jamaica and draft article XIII proposed by the Sub-Commission and (c) the preliminary draft of additional measures of implementation submitted by the Sub-Commission in its resolution 2 (XVII), which the Commission did not consider for lack of time.

At the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, the Third Committee devoted 29 meetings (A/C.3/SR.1486-1514) to the consideration of the draft international convention. It adopted the preamble and article I. As recommended by the Committee in its report, 103/ the Assembly decided not to mention any specific examples of religious intolerance in the draft convention and to change its title to read "Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief". The Assembly, having been unable to complete the consideration of the draft convention owing to its heavy agenda and lack of time, decided to consider the item during its twenty-third session.

At its twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the question.

At the twenty-sixth session, 104/ the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" was again placed on the agenda of the General Assembly. Owing to lack of time, the Assembly was unable to discuss it but decided to consider it at its twenty-seventh session /resolution 2844 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General with the relevant background information (A/8649).

62. Programme for the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

At its twenty-sixth session, during the consideration of item 12 (Report of the Economic and Social Council), 105/ the General Assembly, noting that Human

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103/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 54, document A/6934.

104/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 60):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/8330;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8590;
- (c) Resolution 2844 (XXVI);
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1905;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2025.

105/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/8403);
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8588;
- (c) Resolution 2860 (XXVI);
- (d) Meeting of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1905;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2027.



Rights Day in 1973 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and desiring to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration in a manner which would fit the occasion and serve the cause of human rights, decided to consider at its twenty-seventh session the question of the preparation of a programme to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary and requested the Secretary-General to present such suggestions as he might consider appropriate for this celebration /resolution 2860 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this question.

63. Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-sixth session, 106/ the General Assembly, recalling resolutions 2034 (XX), 2435 (XXIII), 2608 (XXIV) and 2717 (XXV) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1533 (XLIX) and 1546 (XLIX) relating to assistance in cases of natural disaster, called upon the Secretary-General to appoint a Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and endorsed the Secretary-General's proposals, contained in his report to the Economic and Social Council (E/4994) for an adequate permanent office in the United Nations to be the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session a report on any further steps which might be required to enable the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator adequately to perform the functions entrusted to him /resolution 2816 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General, which will deal with the plan of work and organizational arrangements for the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and give an account of its initial activities. The report will also bring to the attention of the Assembly any resolution which the Economic and Social Council may adopt on this subject.

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106/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 59):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/8436;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/8430 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8499;
- (d) Resolutions 2757 (XXVI) and 2816 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/SR.1827, 1888 and 1890;
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1475-1477;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1961 and 2018.

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64. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:

- (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

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined 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 which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take this information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its twenty-sixth session, 107/ the General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee and the report of the Secretary-General, inter alia, requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures /resolution 2870 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant chapter of the Special Committee's report (A/8723 and addenda), as well as the report of the Secretary-General relating to the item.

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107/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 65):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8520 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Special Committee: A/8423/Add.8/Rev.1;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/8617;
- (d) Resolution 2870 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.1953, 1956-1958, 1960 and 1962-1967;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2028.

65. Question of Namibia:

- (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) Question of the enlargement of the United Nations Council for Namibia: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) United Nations Fund for Namibia: report of the Secretary-General;
- (e) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

The question of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) has been on the agenda of every session of the General Assembly since 1946.

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly terminated South Africa's mandate over South West Africa and resolved that the United Nations must discharge the responsibilities with respect to the Territory [resolution 2145 (XXI)]. Subsequently, at its fifth special session, the Assembly established a United Nations Council for South West Africa to administer the Territory until its independence [resolution 2248 (S-V)].

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed that, in accordance with the desires of its people, the Territory of South West Africa should be known as "Namibia" [resolution 2372 (XXII)]. The Council was then renamed the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Council is composed of the following 11 Member States: Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The question of Namibia has also been the subject of consideration 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. In addition, the Security Council has considered the situation in Namibia and adopted several resolutions on this question, including resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 301 (1971), 309 (1972) and 310 (1972).

At its twenty-sixth session, 108/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia concerning the enlargement of its membership, to hold consultations among the permanent members of the Security Council and other regional groups not represented on the Council and to report thereon to the Assembly /resolution 2871 (XXVI)/. The Assembly also reaffirmed its decision to establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia /resolution 2872 (XXVI)/ and decided that Mr. Agha Abdul Hamid would continue to exercise the functions of Acting United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia will be issued as Supplement No. 24 (A/8724). The Assembly will also have before it the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee (A/8723 and addenda) and two reports of the Secretary-General, one relating to the enlargement of the membership of the United Nations Council for Namibia, submitted in pursuance of resolution 2871 (XXVI), and the other concerning the United Nations Fund for Namibia, submitted in pursuance of resolution 2872 (XXVI).

66. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration:

- (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

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories

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108/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 66):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/8423/Add.3 (Parts I and II);
- (b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/8424);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Fund for Namibia: A/8473;
- (d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/8618;
- (e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8633;
- (f) Resolutions 2871 (XXVI) and 2872 (XXVI);
- (g) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.1921-1926, 1928-1936, 1938-1947, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1960 and 1965-1969;
- (h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1487;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2028, 2030 and 2031.

within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories concerned [resolution 1542 (XV)]. These Territories include the Cape Verde Archipelago, Guinea called Portuguese Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe and their dependencies, Angola, including the enclave of Cabinda, Mozambique, Macau and dependencies and Timor and dependencies.

Since the sixteenth session, the question of Territories under Portuguese administration has been considered by the General Assembly at every session as a separate agenda item. In addition, the question has been the subject of many resolutions of the Security Council 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, all of which sought to obtain fulfilment by Portugal of the measures aimed at the achievement of self-determination and independence by the peoples of the Territories concerned.

At its twenty-sixth session, 109/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territories under review and requested the Secretary-General to report on the steps taken or envisaged by States in the implementation of the various provisions of the resolution [resolution 2795 (XXVI)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant chapters of the Special Committee's report (A/8723 and addenda), as well as the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 2795 (XXVI).

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109/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 67):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/8423/Add.4;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8348 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/8549;
- (d) Resolution 2795 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.1923-1926, 1928-1947, 1949, 1954 and 1958-1961;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2028.

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67. Question of Southern Rhodesia:

- (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

At its sixteenth session in 1962, the General Assembly affirmed that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter [resolution 1747 (XVI)].

On 11 November 1965, the minority government in Southern Rhodesia unilaterally proclaimed independence. Following a recommendation by the General Assembly [resolution 2024 (XX)], the Security Council considered the situation as a matter of urgency and in resolution 217 (1965) condemned the unilateral declaration of independence and called on all States not to recognize the illegal racist minority régime.

Since the sixteenth session, the question of Southern Rhodesia has been considered by the General Assembly at every session. The question has also been under continuous consideration 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. The matter has also been the subject of several Security Council resolutions, including in particular those relating to the imposition of economic sanctions against the illegal régime [resolutions 217 (1965), 221 (1966), 253 (1968), 288 (1970) and 314 (1972)].

At its twenty-sixth session, 110/ the General Assembly adopted four resolutions concerning the item: resolution 2765 (XXVI) concerning the importation of Rhodesian chrome by the Government of the United States; resolution 2769 (XXVI) concerning the United Kingdom's decision to hold talks with the illegal régime; resolution 2796 (XXVI), dealing with the item as a whole; and resolution 2877 (XXVI), rejecting the "proposals for a settlement" agreed upon by the United Kingdom and the illegal régime on the political and constitutional future of the Territory. In its resolution 2796 (XXVI), the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution.

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110/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 68):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/8423/Add.2 (Parts I and II);
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/8518 and Add.1-3;
- (c) Amendment: A/L.643;
- (d) Resolutions 2765 (XXVI), 2769 (XXVI), 2796 (XXVI) and 2797 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.1923-1926, 1928-1936, 1938-1949, 1951-1959, 1963, 1965 and 1970-1972;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1984, 1991, 2012 and 2028.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee (A/8723 and addenda) and the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 2796 (XXVI). In addition, the following documents have been circulated under this item:

- (a) Letter from Nigeria (A/8650-S/10481);
  - (b) Letter from China (A/8663-S/10556);
  - (c) Letter from the USSR (A/8664-S/10559).
68. 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: 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

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At the twenty-first session, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an 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, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" /resolution 2189 (XXI)/.

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to amend the above-mentioned title and to give the item its present wording. Since then, the Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee /resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2524 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV) and 2873 (XXVI)/.

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At its twenty-sixth session, l11/ the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the item, requested the Special Committee to continue to study this question, including in particular the efforts being made by non-governmental organizations to acquaint world public opinion with the role of foreign economic and other interests in impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant chapter of the Special Committee's report (A/8723 and addenda).

69. 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) 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) Reports of the Secretary-General

This question was first inscribed as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-second session in 1967. In various resolutions on this subject, including resolution 2874 (XXVI), the Assembly has recommended, inter alia, that the agencies and institutions concerned should: (a) provide 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 introduce the greatest possible measures of flexibility in the relevant procedures; (b) provide assistance, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and, through it, of the national liberation movements, to the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese administration, including in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories; (c) discontinue all collaboration with, and withhold financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa; and (d) examine, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the possibility of providing

l11/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 70):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/8398 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/8619;
- (c) Resolution 2873 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.1953, 1956-1958, 1960, 1962-1965, 1967 and 1968;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2028.

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for participation, where necessary and appropriate, in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings, of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa, in an appropriate capacity.

At its twenty-sixth session, 112/ the General Assembly, inter alia, 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 continue to examine the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session. The Assembly also requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the organizations concerned in implementing the relevant resolutions of the Assembly. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare, for submission to the relevant bodies, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his comprehensive report, to continue to assist the organizations in working out appropriate measures for implementing the resolutions and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session [resolution 2874 (XXVI)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the relevant chapter of the Special Committee's report (A/8723 and addenda). Any action taken by the Economic and Social Council will be recorded in its report to the Assembly, to be issued as Supplement No. 3 (A/8703). The Assembly will also have, for its consideration, the report of the Secretary-General (A/8647) called for under resolution 2874 (XXVI).

70. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa:  
report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special education and training programme for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration, established by the Assembly in 1961 and 1962 respectively, and the educational and training programme for South Africans, initiated by the Security Council in 1964. At the same time, the Assembly decided also to include assistance under the integrated programme to persons from Southern Rhodesia. The new programme, to be known as the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, was to be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions. To that end the Secretary-General was authorized to appeal for funds to achieve a target of \$US 3 million in the three-year period from 1968 to 1970 [resolution 2349 (XXII)].

112/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 71):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: A/8423 (Part III);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/8314 and Add.1-6, A/8480;
- (c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/8620;
- (d) Resolution 2874 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.1953, 1956-1958, 1960, 1962-1965 and 1968-1971;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2028.

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At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa [resolution 2431 (XXIII)]. The Committee is now composed of the following Member States: Canada, Denmark, India, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

At its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item [resolutions 2557 (XXIV) and 2706 (XXV)].

At its twenty-sixth session, 113/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the operation of the programme. According to the report, total voluntary contributions for the period 1968 to 8 December 1971 had amounted to \$1,937,282, of which \$600,916 had been contributed by 20 Member States for that year 1971. After the submission of the Secretary-General's report, further cash contributions, amounting to \$45,843, were received for 1971, bringing the total cash contributions received from 24 Member States for that year to \$645,759. During the period 1970-1971, 556 scholarship-holders were studying under the Programme in universities and schools in 36 countries. Of this total, 67 were from Namibia, 191 from South Africa, 111 from Southern Rhodesia and 187 from Territories under Portuguese administration.

At the same session, the General Assembly urgently appealed for generous contributions so that the Programme might not only be continued, but also strengthened and expanded. As a transitional measure, the Assembly provided \$100,000 from the regular United Nations budget for 1972, as it had done in each of the years from 1968 to 1971, to ensure the continuation of the Programme. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its twenty-seventh session on the progress of the Programme. The Assembly also invited the Secretary-General, within the framework of the Programme and in consultation with the specialized agencies, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Governments of the host countries and the Organization of African Unity, to intensify further educational and training programmes for the people 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 Assembly at its twenty-seventh session [resolution 2795 (XXVI)]. The Assembly also decided, pending the

113/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 72):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8485 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/8621;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8634;
- (d) Resolution 2875 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.1953, 1956-1958, 1960, 1962-1965, 1967 and 1968;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1487;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2028.

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entry into full operation of the comprehensive programme for Namibians, that they should continue to be eligible for assistance through the Programme and through the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa [resolution 2872 (XXVI)].

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 2795 (XXVI).

71. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General

At its ninth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training of university standard but, in the first place, for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value. It also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the General Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up [resolution 845 (IX)]. A similar invitation has been repeated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and on each occasion the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the next session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

Previous reports of the Secretary-General under this item have revealed increases in the number of students requesting information and applying for such facilities.

At its twenty-sixth session, 114/ the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General in which the Assembly was informed that, up to 31 October 1971, 25 Member States had made scholarships available for the use of inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in response to the Assembly resolutions. The number of students requesting and receiving information and application forms from the Secretariat was 1,407. The Secretary-General was requested to submit a report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session [resolution 2876 (XXVI)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have before it the report prepared by the Secretary-General.

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114/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 73):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8530;
- (b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/8622;
- (c) Resolution 2876 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/SR.1953, 1956-1958, 1960 and 1962-1966;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2028.

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72. Financial reports and accounts for the year ended 31 December 1971 and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- (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

The Board of Auditors (see item 77 (c)) transmits annually to the General Assembly the financial statements and accounts of the United Nations, and of the various extra-budgetary accounts for which the Secretary-General is custodian, for the previous financial year. The Board of Auditors certifies, after due process of audit and with or without qualification, that the statements are correct and submits reports on the result of the audit of the accounts to the Assembly. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report to the Assembly.

At its twenty-sixth session, 115/ the General Assembly accepted the various reports of the Board of Auditors and book note of the observations of the Advisory Committee /resolutions 2759 A-F (XXVI)/.

115/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 74):

- (a) Financial reports:
  - (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 7 (A/8407);
  - (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 7A (A/8407/Add.1);
  - (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 7B (A/8407/Add.2);
  - (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 7C (A/8407/Add.3);
  - (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 7D (A/8407/Add.4);
  - (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 7E (A/8407/Add.5);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/8350;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8477;

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At the twenty-seventh session, the reports will be issued as Supplements Nos. 7, 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D and 7E (A/8707 and Add.1-5).

73. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1972

Each year, the Secretary-General proposes to the General Assembly any revisions he considers necessary in the appropriation and income estimates for the current year, as approved at the previous session.

At its twenty-sixth session, 116/ the General Assembly approved an increase of \$US 2,478,500 in the budget appropriations for the financial year 1971 and raised by \$US 478,500 the income estimates for that year /resolutions 2882 A and B (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, a report of the Secretary-General on supplementary estimates for 1972 is expected to be submitted early in October. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will present thereafter its related report.

74. Budget estimates for the financial year 1973

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General submits to each regular session of the General Assembly budget estimates for the following financial year.

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved the budget appropriations for the financial year 1972, amounting to \$US 213,124,410, and the income estimates for that year, totalling \$US 35,921,650 /resolutions 2899 A-C (XXVI)/.

The Secretary-General's initial estimates for the regular budget for 1973 include total expenditures amounting to \$244,150,100 and estimates of income

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115/ (continued)

- (d) Resolutions 2759 A-F (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1426-1428 and 1435;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1979.

116/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 75):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8458;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/8471;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8610;
- (d) Resolutions 2882 A and B (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1431, 1434-1437, 1445 and 1486;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2030.

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totalling \$35,682,300, leaving a net estimated budget of \$188,467,800. Revised estimates in respect of certain parts of the budget will be submitted as the need arises.

At the twenty-seventh session, the budget estimates for 1973 will be issued as Supplement No. 6 (A/8706), the related report of the Advisory Committee as Supplement No. 7 (A/8707) and the approved budget as Supplement No. 6A (A/8706/Add.1). A number of other submissions will be made by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee under this agenda item, including reports on the following subjects:

#### Form of presentation of the budget

At the twenty-sixth session, the Fifth Committee decided (A/8629, para. 13) that owing to practical considerations it was not possible to consider the mock-up of the budget in a new format (A/C.5/1363 and Add.1) which the Secretary-General had prepared following a decision taken by the Committee during the twenty-fifth session (A/8266).

At the twenty-seventh session, the Secretary-General will present to the General Assembly a miniature mock-up covering a small segment of the 1973 budget estimates, as well as a report setting out the probable legal, institutional and organizational implications of changing over to a programme form of budget presentation. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will also be presenting its comments on the subject in a report to be submitted to the Assembly in the early part of its session.

#### United Nations accommodation

At the twenty-sixth session, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly (A/C.5/1381) that it had not been possible to complete the financial package envisaged to implement the new construction project at United Nations Headquarters as authorized by the Assembly in resolution 2618 (XXIV). As a result, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the new construction and major alterations at Headquarters until the forthcoming session and requested the Secretary-General to undertake certain studies and report to the Assembly thereon at its twenty-seventh session [resolution 2895 (XXVI)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the Assembly will therefore have before it a report dealing with the problem of the shortage of space at Headquarters, the United Nations Office at Geneva and other locations, and the possibility and desirability of relocating all or parts of certain units of the Secretariat.

In addition, the Secretary-General will be submitting to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session progress reports on the following United Nations construction or maintenance projects now in progress: extension to and major maintenance of the Palais des Nations at Geneva, new construction and modification

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and improvement of existing premises in Santiago and construction of new premises in Addis Ababa and Bangkok. The related reports containing the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will also be forthcoming.

#### Restructuring of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly, after considering the Secretary-General's recommendations (A/C.5/1380) for the strengthening of certain units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, decided to postpone consideration of the question to its twenty-seventh session, at which time the manpower utilization survey of the Department being conducted by the Administrative Management Service would be complete and the Secretary-General would be able to put forward firmer recommendations for the Department as a whole and on the total resources required for their implementation [resolution 2898 (XXVI)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on this question (A/C.5/1430). The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will also submit its comments on the Secretary-General's recommendations in its related report to the Assembly.

#### Review and reappraisal of the United Nations information policies and activities

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly, after considering the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1320) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8408/Add.4) concerning United Nations information policies and activities, inter alia, decided that the basic principles laid down in its resolutions 13 (I) and 595 (VI) concerning United Nations information policies and activities were still valid and required no revision or amendments, subject to such directives as the Assembly had already given or may give from time to time. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to convene the Consultative Panel on Public Information to advise him on the information policies and activities of the United Nations and asked him to report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the various stipulations outlined in the resolution [resolution 2897 (XXVI)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have before it the report of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee will very likely submit its comments thereon in a related report.

#### Financial situation of the United Nations

At the twenty-sixth session, 117/ the President of the General Assembly, in a note to Member States (A/8635), referred to observations made by

117/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Budget estimates for 1972: Supplement No. 6 (A/8406);
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 8 (A/8408 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 8A (A/8408/Add.1-30);

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Mr. Edvard Hambro, President of the twenty-fifth session, who had assisted the Secretary-General in trying to resolve the financial situation of the United Nations. Mr. Hambro had stated that in order to utilize the time between the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions and, if possible, to prepare the next session fully for action, delegations might consider establishing an intergovernmental working group which would meet between the sessions and study all the facts as well as existing and new suggestions for a solution and consider the possible working out of concrete proposals for the next session of the Assembly (A/8497).

The President of the twenty-sixth session announced that he and the Secretary-General fully supported the proposal made by Mr. Hambro. He therefore suggested that a special committee of 15 Member States should be established to work in close collaboration with the Secretary-General for the purposes envisaged above. On 22 December 1971, the Assembly decided without objection to establish such a committee, composed of the following Member States: Brazil, Canada, China, France, Ghana, India, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Special Committee on the Financial Situation of the United Nations has met regularly since 20 January 1972 to consider fully the various aspects of the financial situation of the Organization within its competence. In a letter to the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Committee asked him to bring the acute liquidity situation of the Organization to the notice of all Member States and to appeal urgently to those Members which, according to the Financial Rules and Regulations, are in arrears with their payments to settle their accounts at the earliest possible date.

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the Special Committee will be issued as Supplement No. 29 (A/8729).

#### 75. Planning estimate for the financial year 1974

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to suggest to the Assembly at each regular session a planning estimate for the regular budget of the Organization for the second succeeding budgetary period. This estimate was to be reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and transmitted, together with its comments

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117/ (continued)

- (c) Budget for 1972: Supplement No. 6A (A/8406/Add.1);
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8531 and Add.1 and 2;
- (e) Resolutions 2772 (XXVI) and 2889 (XXVI)-2902 (XXVI);
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1427-1434, 1436-1444, 1446-1470, 1472, 1474-1479 and 1481-1491;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1997 and 2031.

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and recommendations, to the Assembly not later than 1 December. The approved planning estimate was intended to act as a guide to the Secretary-General in the preparation of his budget estimates. The Assembly also decided that the first planning estimate should be in respect of the financial year 1971 [resolution 2370 (XXII)]. However, at its twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, 118/ the Assembly deferred the implementation of the relevant paragraph of resolution 2370 (XXVI).

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the first planning estimate, relating to the financial year 1974.

76. Pattern of conferences: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-sixth session, 119/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its twenty-seventh session a calendar for 1973 and a preliminary calendar for 1974 [resolution 2834 (XXVI)]. The Secretary-General was also requested to present to the Assembly at that session the study called for under the terms of paragraph 6 (b) of resolution 2609 (XXIV). This subparagraph deals with a study by the Secretary-General which would include proposals concerning a calendar of conferences that would allow for the most rational and economic use of the administrative premises and staff assigned to conference and meeting services both at Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva. At the twenty-sixth session the scope of the study was broadened to include other locations.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have before it the calendar of conferences and preliminary calendar requested in resolution 2834 (XXVI) and the study called for under resolution 2609 (XXIV).

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118/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 77):

- (a) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8605;
- (b) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1475 and 1476;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2023.

119/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 78):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8448 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/8319 and Corr.1;
- (c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/8532 and Corr.1 and 2;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8606;
- (e) Resolution 2834 (XXVI);
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1469-1471 and 1484;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2023.

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77. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:

- (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

At the twenty-seventh session, 120/ the General Assembly will fill vacancies in four of its subsidiary organs in the administrative and budgetary field, and will be asked to confirm the Secretary-General's action relating to the appointment of some of the members of the Investments Committee. Appointments to these organs are for terms of office of three years, beginning on 1 January 1973, and the Assembly acts upon the recommendations of the Fifth Committee, arrived at after elections by secret ballot have been held. Except in the case of the Board of Auditors, where the Auditor-General (or official of equivalent rank) of a Member State is appointed, all appointments are of individuals in their personal capacity, and not of government representatives.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 [resolution 14 (I)], acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 157 to 159 of the rules of procedure. 121/

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120/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 79):

- (a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/8351-A/8355, A/8355/Corr.1;
- (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/8461 and Add.1, A/8462-A/8466;
- (c) Resolutions 2755 (XXVI), 2756 (XXVI), 2760 (XXVI), 2761 (XXVI), 2797 (XXVI) and 2883 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1426, 1428, 1437, 1474, 1486 and 1488;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1961, 1979, 2015, 2023 and 2030.

121/ Former rules 156 to 158 [see resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex I, para. 9].

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At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to increase from 12 to 13 the membership of the Advisory Committee [resolution 2798 (XXVI)].

The present membership of the Advisory Committee is the following:

Mr. Mohamed Alwan (Iraq),\*\*\* Mr. Albert F. Bender (United States of America),\* Mr. Paulo Lopes Corrêa (Brazil),\*\* Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran),\*\*\* Mr. Hsing Sung-yi (China),\*\*\* Mr. Ahmed Tewfik Khalil (Egypt),\*\* 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)\*\*\* and Mr. József Tardos (Hungary).\*\*

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\* Term expires on 31 December 1972.

\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1973.

\*\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1974.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have to replace Mr. Bender, Mr. Majoli, Mr. Palamarchuk and Mr. Piñera.

#### Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 [resolution 14 (I)], advises the General Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members. Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 160 to 162 of the rules of procedure. 122/

The present membership of the Committee is the following:

Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),\* Mr. Joseph Quao Cleland (Ghana),\*\*\* Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia),\*\*\* Mr. Angus J. Matheson (Canada),\*\*\* Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico),\* Mr. Takeshi Naito (Japan),\*\* Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland),\*\* Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil),\*\*\* Mr. David L. Stottlemeyer (United States of America),\*\* Mr. Maurice Viaud (France),\* Miss Kathleen Whalley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)\*\*\* and Mr. A. V. Zakharov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).\*

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\* Term expires on 31 December 1972.

\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1973.

\*\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1974.

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122/ Former rules 159 to 161 [see resolution 2837 (XXVI), annex I, para. 9)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have to replace Mr. Ali, Mr. Meyer Picón, Mr. Viaud and Mr. Zakharov.

#### Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 [resolution 74 (I)], transmits to the General Assembly the financial statements and accounts (see item 72). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General of their countries and not as individuals.

The present membership is the following:

Auditor-General of Canada,\*\* Auditor-General of Colombia\*\*\* and Comptroller and Auditor-General of Pakistan.\*

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\* Term expires on 30 June 1973.

\*\* Term expires on 30 June 1974.

\*\*\* Term expires on 30 June 1975.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have to replace the Auditor-General of Pakistan.

#### Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 [resolution 155 (II)], advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

The present membership of the Committee is the following:

Mr. Eugene Black,\*\*\* Mr. Roger de Candolle,\* Mr. Jean Guyot,\* the Honourable David Montagu,\*\*\* Mr. George A. Murphy\*\* and Mr. B. K. Nehru.\*\*

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\* Term expires on 31 December 1972.

\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1973.

\*\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1974.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of two members to replace Mr. de Candolle and Mr. Guyot.

### United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly [resolution 351 A (IV)], hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

The present membership of the Tribunal is the following:

Mrs. Paul Bastid (France),\*\* Mr. Francisco Forteza (Uruguay),\*  
Mr. Vincent Mutuale (Zaire),\*\* Mr. Francis T. P. Plimpton (United States  
of America),\*\*\* Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus),\* Sir Roger Bentham Stevens  
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)\*\*\* and  
Mr. R. Venkataraman (India).\*\*

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\* Term expires on 31 December 1972.

\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1973.

\*\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1974.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have to replace Mr. Forteza and Mr. Rossides.

### 78. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions

Member States contribute to the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with a scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly on the basis of a report submitted by the Committee on Contributions (see item 77 (b)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973 [resolution 2654 (XXV)].

At its twenty-sixth session, 123/ the General Assembly established rates of assessment for Fiji and Bhutan, admitted to membership in the United Nations at the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions [resolution 2762 (XXVI)]. The Assembly

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123/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 80):

- (a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/8411) and A/8411/Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8489;
- (c) Resolution 2762 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1427-1430 and 1443;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1979.

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also approved a recommendation of the Fifth Committee calling for a report of the Committee on Contributions on the criteria for selection of currencies other than the United States dollar for payment of contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations.

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the Committee on Contributions will be issued as Supplement No. 11 (A/8711).

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

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions presents to the General Assembly annual reports on general co-ordination matters and on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system.

At its twenty-sixth session, <sup>124/</sup> the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on general co-ordination matters, on the administrative budgets of the agencies for 1972 and on the review of the administrative and management procedures concerning the programme and budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency /resolution 2884 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it reports of the Advisory Committee on general co-ordination matters and on the administrative budgets of the agencies.

80. Joint Inspection Unit:

- (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;
- (b) Question of the continuation of the Joint Inspection Unit: report of the Secretary-General

At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment of the Joint Inspection Unit /resolution 2150 (XXI)/. At that session, the President of the Assembly

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<sup>124/</sup> References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 81):

- (a) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/8447/Rev.1, A/8490, A/8538;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8607;
- (c) Resolution 2884 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1469, 1476, 1478, 1479 and 1487;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2030.

designated the eight countries which were to provide inspectors, as mentioned in paragraph 67 of the Ad Hoc Committee's report. 125/ The present membership of the Joint Inspection Unit is the following:

Mr. Maurice Bertrand (France), Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra (Argentina), Mr. Sreten Ilić (Yugoslavia), Mr. Chandra S. Jha (India), Mr. Cecil Edward King (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Robert M. Macy (United States of America), Mr. Joseph Sawe (United Republic of Tanzania) and Mr. A. F. Sokirkin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

In accordance with the decision taken at its twenty-fifth session [resolution 2735 A (XXV)], the General Assembly will, at the twenty-seventh session, review the question of the Joint Inspection Unit and will consider in this regard 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 those of the Joint Inspection Unit itself.

The Assembly will also consider the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the 12-month period ending 30 June 1972, as well as reports by the Unit on specific questions relating to the activities of the Organization. Some of these latter reports may be considered as appropriate, in conjunction with related agenda items.

In addition, the Joint Inspection Unit, pursuant to a recommendation of the Fifth Committee which was endorsed by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, 126/ will include in its programme of work for 1972 an over-all review

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125/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/6343.

126/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda items 78, 83 and 84):

- (a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:
  - (i) Activities of the Unit: A/C.5/1368;
  - (ii) United Nations documentation and organization of the proceedings of the General Assembly and its main bodies: A/8319 and Corr.1;
  - (iii) Programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations: A/8362;
  - (iv) Personnel problems in the United Nations: A/8454 (Parts I and II);
- (b) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/8604/Add.1, A/8606, A/8608/Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 2834 (XXVI), 2836 (XXVI), 2837 (XXVI) and 2886 (XXVI);
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2023, 2024 and 2030.

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of the question of experts and consultants hired by different services of the United Nations and will submit a report, with any related recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session.

81. Publications and documentation of the United Nations:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

At its twenty-sixth session, 127/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the programme of recurrent publications of the United Nations and requested the intergovernmental bodies concerned to consider the specific recommendations contained in the report and to transmit their observations, through the Economic and Social Council where appropriate, to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit their observations and recommendations on the matter /resolution 2886 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will therefore have before it the observations of the intergovernmental bodies concerned and the observations and recommendations of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee. The observations of the Secretary-General will contain, inter alia, the information and report asked for by the Sixth Committee at its 1306th and 1307th meetings regarding the United Nations Juridical Yearbook and other legal publications as well as the report on the Treaty Series requested by the Advisory Committee (A/8408/Add.30, para. 6).

In resolution 2836 (XXVI), dealing with the general question of publications and documentation of the United Nations, the General Assembly did not call for a formal report until the twenty-eighth session. Nevertheless, the resolution contained certain important provisions upon whose implementation the Secretary-General may wish to make a progress report for the information of Member States, depending on the situation at the opening of the twenty-seventh session.

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127/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 83):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8437;
- (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/8532 and Corr.1 and 2, A/8624;
- (c) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/8362;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8608 and Add.1;
- (e) Resolutions 2836 (XXVI) and 2886 (XXVI);
- (f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1469-1473, 1486 and 1487;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2024 and 2030.



82. Personnel questions:

- (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Other personnel questions: report of the Secretary-General

Composition of the Secretariat

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 153 (II), 1559 (XV) and 1852 (XVII), a report is presented each year on the composition of the Secretariat with respect to its geographical distribution.

At its twenty-sixth session, 128/ the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Fifth Committee that the Secretary-General should include in his report to the twenty-seventh session information on the situation with regard to the implementation of the decisions of the Assembly on measures to ensure the rapid implementation of resolutions 2539 (XXIV) and 2736 (XXV), giving particular attention to the application of guidelines for the recruitment of staff set out in Article 101 of the Charter and resolution 2736 (XXV). The Secretary-General was requested to report at the same time on a long term recruitment plan recommended in the report of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Secretariat (A/7359) in 1968 and in more detail in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on personnel problems in the United Nations (A/8454). In his preliminary comments (A/8545) on the latter report, the Secretary-General indicated that follow-up studies on the recommendation relating to the establishment of a long-term recruitment plan would be carried out in time for a submission to the General Assembly at the twenty-seventh session.

The General Assembly also approved a recommendation of the Fifth Committee that the Secretary-General should be requested to report on measures taken in implementation of resolution 2480 (XXIII), which aims at ensuring a better linguistic balance in the Secretariat, to safeguard the interests of those staff

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128/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 84):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8483;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/8552;
- (c) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/8454 (Parts I and II);
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8604 and Add.1;
- (e) Amendment: A/L.669;
- (f) Resolution 2888 (XXVI);
- (g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1457, 1459-1461, 1464, 1480-1485 and 1489;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/PV.2023 and 2030.

members whose mother tongue is not one of the official languages of the United Nations. In previous years, the report referred to the situation at 31 August of each year. At the twenty-sixth session it was decided that the report would refer in future to the situation at 30 June. An annex to the report for this session only will show the position at 31 August to permit comparability with earlier years. The related list of the Secretariat will also be prepared as at 30 June. The Secretary-General was also requested to include in this report a table showing each country's position in relation to the desirable ranges over the last 10 years.

#### Other personnel questions

In his note transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on personnel problems (A/8545), the Secretary-General indicated that it dealt with topics that were related to the mandate of the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System (see item 84) which might wish to consider it. Also the Administrative Management Service had not yet carried out the survey of the Office of Personnel. The Secretary-General therefore concluded that his preliminary comments on the substance of the report should be supplemented by a fuller submission to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make a full submission to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on personnel problems of the United Nations, taking into account the views and recommendations of the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System as well as the results of the Administrative Management Survey of the Office of Personnel.

At the twenty-sixth session, 128/ the Secretary-General proposed (A/C.5/1404) that the General Assembly provide a subvention from the regular budget as a contribution to the United Nations staff college which had been proposed by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the plan be deferred for a year. The General Assembly approved in principle the idea of establishment of the staff college but deferred consideration of the proposal to set up such a staff college until 1972.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on personnel questions.

83. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Regulations for which were adopted in 1948 [resolution 248 (III)], is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board consisting of 21 members, one third of whom are elected by the General Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third nominated by the executive heads, and one third elected by the participants.

The United Nations, nine specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency are members of the Fund. As at 30 September 1971, the number of full participants was 34,855 and the principal of the Fund amounted to \$605,051,035.

The Board each year submits to the General Assembly a report on the operation of the Fund and from time to time recommends amendments to the Regulations.

At its twenty-sixth session, 129/ the General Assembly, after considering the Board's report for 1971, adopted certain amendments to the Regulations of the Fund [resolution 2887 (XXVI)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the Board will appear as Supplement No. 9 (A/8709).

84. United Nations salary system: report of the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly established the Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System, consisting of government experts from the following 11 Member States: 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.

The Committee was requested 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 its conclusions and recommendations on the matter. The Assembly also requested

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129/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 85):

- (a) Report of the Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/8409);
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/8598;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8628;
- (d) Resolution 2887 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1485 and 1486;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2030.

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the Committee to transmit the 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 Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

At its twenty-sixth session, 130/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the Special Committee, giving an account of the Committee's work during its first session and, subject to the extension of its mandate, details of its work programme for 1972, when it would reconvene for the purpose of concluding its work. The Fifth Committee, which had expressed the view at the twenty-fifth session that the Assembly, in resolution 2743 (XXV), had not intended to establish a rigid deadline for completion of the task entrusted to the Special Committee, recommended that the Committee's mandate should be extended to 1972 so that its report might be submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session. The Assembly approved that recommendation.

At the twenty-seventh session, the report of the Special Committee will be issued as Supplement No. 28 (A/8728). The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is expected to submit a related report with its comments on the report of the Special Committee.

85. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations International School is at present accommodated in temporary premises in Manhattan and Queens. The opening of the School's permanent building is scheduled for the autumn of 1972.

The question of the International School appeared on the agenda of the General Assembly as a separate item from the twelfth to the twenty-fourth session.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 131/ to defer this item to the following session.

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly, decided on the recommendation of the General Committee, 132/ to delete from its agenda the item

130/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 76):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 28 (A/8428 and Corr.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8531/Add.2;
- (c) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1443;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2031.

131/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/8100, para. 15.

132/ Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/8500, para. 14.

entitled "United Nations International School", it being understood that the question would continue to be considered under the item relating to the budget.

At the twenty-seventh session, the Secretary-General will submit to the General Assembly a report on the progress of work on the construction of the new building for the International School and on the financial situation of the School. This document will also contain the report of the Board of Trustees of the School.

Since the twenty-seventh session will coincide with the opening of the new premises and a number of important questions will have to be considered at that time, the Secretary-General felt that it would be desirable to include the question of the International School as a separate item in the provisional agenda.

86. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to further progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. The Commission consists of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world [resolution 2205 (XXI)]. The Commission began its work in 1968. Its present membership is the following:

Argentina,\* Australia,\* Austria,\*\* Belgium,\* Brazil,\* Chile,\*\* Egypt,\*\* France,\*\* Ghana,\*\* Guyana,\*\* Hungary,\* India,\* Iran,\* Japan,\*\* Kenya,\* Mexico,\* Nigeria,\*\* Norway,\*\* Poland,\*\* Romania,\* Singapore,\*\* Spain,\* Syrian Arab Republic,\* Tunisia,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\*\* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,\*\* United Republic of Tanzania,\*\* United States of America\* and Zaire.\*

\* Term expires on 31 December 1973.

\*\* Term expires on 31 December 1976.

At its twenty-sixth session, 133/ the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Commission on the work of its fourth session, recommended that the

133/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/8417);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/8506;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8519;
- (d) Resolution 2766 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1247-1254, 1266 and 1267;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1455;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1986.

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Commission should continue its work on the topics to which it had decided to give priority - international sale of goods, international payments, international commercial arbitration and international legislation on shipping - and to continue its activities in the other fields of work /resolution 2766 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Commission on its fifth session, held in New York from 10 April to 5 May 1972. This report, the contents of which have also been forwarded to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for comments, will be issued as Supplement No. 17 (A/8717).

87. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-fourth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but is not precluded from entering the field of private international law /resolution 174 (II)/.

The Statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 25 members elected by the General Assembly in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their Governments. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for five years. Its present membership, which expires on 31 December 1976, is the following:

Mr. Roberto Ago, (Italy), Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador),  
Mr. Milan Bartoš (Yugoslavia), Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria),  
Mr. Suat Bilge (Turkey), Mr. Jorge Castañeda (Mexico),  
Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt), Mr. Taslim O. Elias (Nigeria),  
Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway), Mr. Richard D. Kearney (United States of America),  
Mr. Nagendra Singh (India), Mr. R. Q. Quentin-Baxter (New Zealand),  
Mr. Alfred Ramangasoavina (Madagascar), Mr. Paul Reuter (France),  
Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus), Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina),  
Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil), Mr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Afghanistan),  
Mr. Arnold J. P. Tammes (Netherlands), Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal),  
Mr. Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan), Mr. N. A. Ushakov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary), Sir Humphrey Waldo (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Mr. Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq).

The Commission began its work in 1949. During its twenty-three sessions, it submitted to the General Assembly final draft articles or reports on the following topics: draft declaration on the rights and duties of States; ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available; formulation of the Nürnberg Principles; question of international criminal jurisdiction; reservations to multilateral conventions; question of

defining aggression; draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind; nationality, including statelessness; law of the sea; arbitral procedure; diplomatic intercourse and immunities; consular relations; extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations; law of treaties; special missions and representation of States in their relations with international organizations.

The following multilateral conventions have been concluded following consideration of the relevant topics by the Commission: Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone; 134/ Convention on the High Seas; 135/ Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas; 136/ Convention on the Continental Shelf; 137/ Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes relating to the above-mentioned conventions on the law of the sea; 138/ Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 139/ and Optional Protocols concerning Acquisition of Nationality and the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes; 140/ Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; 141/ Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 142/ and Optional Protocols concerning Acquisition of Nationality and the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes; 143/ Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 144/ and Convention on Special Missions. 145/

At its twenty-sixth session, 146/ the General Assembly considered the report of the Commission on the work of its twenty-third session, which contained in

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134/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 516 (1964), No. 7477.

135/ Ibid., vol. 450 (1963), No. 6465.

136/ Ibid., vol. 559 (1966), No. 8164.

137/ Ibid., vol. 499 (1964), No. 7302.

138/ Ibid., vol. 450 (1963), No. 6466.

139/ Ibid., vol. 500 (1964), No. 7310.

140/ Ibid., vol. 500 (1964), No. 7311 and No. 7312.

141/ A/CONF.9/15.

142/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 596 (1967), No. 8638.

143/ Ibid., vol. 596 (1967), No. 8639 and No. 8640.

144/ United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, First and Second Sessions, Official Records, Documents of the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.V.5), p. 287.

145/ Resolution 2530 (XXIV), annex.

146/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 88):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/8410/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/8537;

(c) Resolution 2780 (XXVI);

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1255-1265, 1279 and 1280;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1999.

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particular final draft articles on the topic "Representation of States in their relations with international organizations". In addition to its decisions on the above-mentioned topic (see item 88), the Assembly took note of the report of the Commission, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at the twenty-third session and approved the programme and organization of work of its twenty-fourth session to be held in 1972, including the decision to place on its provisional agenda an item entitled "Review of the Commission's long-term programme of work: 'Survey of International Law' prepared by the Secretary-General". Furthermore, the Assembly made certain recommendations concerning the future work of the Commission on the topics currently under discussion, namely succession of States in respect of treaties, succession of States in respect of matters other than treaties, State responsibility, the most-favoured-nation clause, and the question of treaties concluded between States and international organizations or between two or more international organizations. In addition, it recommended that the Commission decide upon the priority to be given to the topic of the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to invite comments from Member States on the question of the protection and inviolability of diplomatic agents and other persons entitled to special protection under international law, to be transmitted to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session, and requested the Commission to study the question in the light of those comments, with a view to preparing a set of draft articles for submission to the Assembly at the earliest date which the Commission would consider appropriate [resolution 2780 (XXVI)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the International Law Commission on its twenty-fourth session, being held at Geneva. The session, which began on 2 May, is scheduled to end on 7 July. The report will be issued as Supplement No. 10 (A/8710).

88. Representation of States in their relations with international organizations

At its twenty-sixth session, 146/ the General Assembly had before it the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-third session (see item 87).

Chapter II of the report contained final draft articles on the representation of States in their relations with international organizations adopted by the International Law Commission, following the revision, in the light of observations and comments from Member States, Switzerland and the secretariats of various international organizations and taking into account the relevant resolutions and debates of the General Assembly, of provisional draft articles on the matter prepared by the Commission at its twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions. In connexion with this chapter of the report, the Assembly expressed its appreciation to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the question of representation of States in their relations with international organizations and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to this work; invited Member States and Switzerland as a host State, the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit their written comments and observations on the



draft articles: invited the above-mentioned States to present also written comments and observations on the procedure to be adopted for the elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the subject; expressed its desire that an international convention be elaborated and concluded expeditiously on the basis of the draft articles adopted by the Commission and in the light of those comments and observations, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session the item entitled "Representation of States in their relations with international organizations" /resolution 2780 (XXVI), section II/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General transmitting the above-mentioned comments and observations.

#### 89. Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression

The Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, in 1967, to consider all aspects of the question of defining aggression so that an adequate definition might be prepared /resolution 2330 (XXII)/. The Special Committee is composed of the following 35 Member States:

Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Norway, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The Special Committee has held annual sessions. At its 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971 sessions, it considered various proposals on a definition but was unable to complete its work. At its twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the Special Committee, that the Committee should resume its work /resolutions 2420 (XXIII), 2549 (XXIV) and 2644 (XXV)/.

At its twenty-sixth session, 147/ the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should resume its work as early as possible in 1972 /resolution 2781 (XXVI)/.

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#### 147/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 89):

- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 19 (A/8419);
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/8525;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8533;
- (d) Resolution 2781 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1268-1276, 1281 and 1285;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1460;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1999.

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In accordance with resolution 2781 (XXVI), the Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 31 January to 3 March 1972.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Special Committee, which has been issued as Supplement No. 19 (A/8719).

90. Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was first considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session in 1969. At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session [resolution 2552 (XXIV)].

At its twenty-fifth session, 148/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter of the United Nations for submission to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session [resolution 2697 (XXV)].

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General containing the views and suggestions of Member States.

91. Review of the role of the International Court of Justice

The item entitled "Review of the role of the International Court of Justice" was first considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. At that session, the Assembly, inter alia, invited Member States and States parties to the Statute of the Court to submit their views and suggestions concerning the role of the Court [resolution 2723 (XXV)].

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148/ References for the twenty-fifth session (agenda item 88):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/8053;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/8219;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8224;
- (d) Resolution 2697 (XXV);
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1238-1244;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1413;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1843 and 1926.

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At its twenty-sixth session, 149/ the General Assembly, inter alia, invited Member States and States parties to the Statute of the Court which had not yet been able to do so - and, if it so desired, the Court - to submit their views on the matter /resolution 2818 (XXVI)/.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General forwarding the comments received in pursuance of resolution 2818 (XXVI).

92. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country, composed of the host State and 14 other Member States, was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session 150/ /resolution 2819 (XXVI)/. The membership of the Committee is the following:

Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Guyana, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

The Committee replaced the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations which had been established in 1966. In resolution 2819 (XXVI) the Committee was requested to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on the

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149/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 90):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8382 and Add.1-4;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/8568;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/8569;
- (d) Resolution 2818 (XXVI);
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1277-1284 and 1293-1296;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1472;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2019.

150/ References for the twenty-sixth session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/8474;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/8585;
- (c) Resolution 2819 (XXVI);
- (d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1285-1292, 1296-1298, 1302 and 1303;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/PV.2019.

progress of its work and to make, if it deemed it necessary, appropriate recommendations. The Assembly instructed the Committee to deal with the question of the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, as well as with all the categories of issues previously considered by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations; the Committee was authorized to study the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and to consider, and to advise the host country on, issues arising in connexion with the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations.

In accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 2819 (XXVI), the Secretary-General addressed a note to Member States, requesting their views with respect to the measures needed to ensure the future security of missions and the safety of their personnel. The Committee asked the Secretariat to submit to it a comparative study on privileges and immunities, undertaken at the request of the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations.

At the twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have before it the report of the Committee, which will be issued as Supplement No. 26 (A/8726).

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

The item entitled "Declaration on Universal Participation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties" appeared for the first time in the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. Its inclusion had been proposed by the Secretary-General pursuant to a Declaration adopted by the Vienna Conference on the Law of Treaties. In this Declaration, the Conference, noting that articles 81 and 83 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties enabled the General Assembly to issue special invitations to States which were not Members of the United Nations or 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, and declaring itself convinced that it was in the interest of the rule of law that the Convention should be open to the participation of all States, invited the Assembly to give consideration, at its twenty-fourth session, to the matter of issuing invitations in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the Convention. 151/

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151/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 94 (a) and (c), document A/7592, paras. 3-5.

At the twenty-fourth session, 152/ the item was referred to the Sixth Committee. Several proposals were submitted in connexion with it but they were not examined. The Committee limited itself to recommending to the General Assembly that it should defer consideration of the item until the following session. This recommendation was approved by the Assembly.

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 153/ to defer consideration of the item until the following session.

At the twenty seventh session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

94. 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

At its twenty-fourth session, 154/ the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification or for accession the Convention on Special Missions and the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes /resolution 2530 (XXIV)/.

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152/ References for the twenty-fourth session (agenda item 94 (a) and (c)):

- (a) Request for inclusion in the agenda: A/7592;
- (b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/7797;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/7830;
- (d) Resolution 2534 (XXIV);
- (e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1153-1158;
- (f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/SR.1343;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1825.

153/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/8100, para. 15; ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/8500, para. 15.

154/ References for the twenty-fourth session (agenda item 87):

- (a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/7799;
- (b) Resolution 2530 (XXIV);
- (c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1121-1153 and 1170;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/PV.1825.

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Articles 50 and 52 of the Convention provide that it shall be open for signature or for accession by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a party to the Convention. Articles IV and VI of the Optional Protocol provide that the Protocol shall be open for signature or for accession by all States which may become parties to the Convention.

In resolution 2530 (XXIV), the General Assembly noted that articles 50 and 52 of the Convention enabled it to issue special invitations to States which were 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, and stated its conviction that multilateral treaties which dealt with the codification and progressive development of international law, or the object and purpose of which were of interest to the international community as a whole, should be open to universal participation. Accordingly, the Assembly resolved to consider at its twenty-fifth session the question of issuing invitations in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the Convention on Special Missions.

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 153/ to defer consideration of the item until the following session.

At the twenty-seventh session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

95. 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

At the twenty-fourth session, 155/ 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" was included in the agenda of the General Assembly at the request of the International Court of Justice.

Article 22 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice stipulates that the seat of the Court shall be established at The Hague. The Court proposed

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155/ References for the twenty-fourth session (agenda item 93):

- (a) Request for inclusion in the agenda: A/7591 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/7793;
- (c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/7847;
- (d) Resolution 2520 (XXIV);
- (e) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.1173;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/PV.1820 and 1831.

in a draft resolution (A/7591/Add.1) that this Article be changed to provide that the seat shall be at The Hague "or at such other place as shall at any time be approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Court". The reasons for this proposal were set forth in an explanatory memorandum submitted by the Court (A/7591).

The General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, to postpone consideration of the item until the twenty-fifth session. Prior to that decision, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, both acting pursuant to Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, adopted a resolution providing that States which are parties to the Statute of the Court but not Members of the United Nations may participate in the General Assembly in regard to amendments to the Statute in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations [resolution 2520 (XXIV)].

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly again decided, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, to defer consideration of the item until the following session. 156/

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 157/ to defer consideration of the item until the following session.

At the twenty-seventh session, no advance documentation is expected under this item.

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156/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 89, document A/8201, para. 6.

157/ Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/8500, para. 15.

ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

<u>Regular sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 <sup>a/</sup>	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 <sup>a/</sup>	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 <sup>a/</sup>	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 <sup>a/</sup>	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 <sup>a/</sup>	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 <sup>a/</sup>	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 <sup>a/</sup>	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 <sup>a/</sup>	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 <sup>a/</sup>	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 <sup>a/</sup>	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 <sup>a/</sup>	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia

<sup>a/</sup> The session ended during the following year.

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<u>Special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan

<u>Emergency special sessions</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan

## ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

## A. First Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Örn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Dahomey)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)

## B. Special Political Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goffi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Iran)

C. Second Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Republic)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Mužík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)

D. Third Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de Léon (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radić (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)

E. Fourth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Iran)	Mr. Emmanuel Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakarathne (Ceylon)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashteren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashteren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg-Åhman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)

F. Fifth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico)  Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Samu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)

G. Sixth Committee

<u>Session</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)

## ANNEX III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

<u>Member States</u>	<u>Sessions</u>																										
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX*	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	
Australia				X								X				X						X					
Austria																					X						
Barbados																								X			
Belgium																X											X
Bolivia																					X						
Brazil				X								X														X	
Bulgaria															X		X						X				
Burma									X			X															
Burundi																					X						X
Cameroon																	X										
Canada															X								X				
Central African Republic																					X						
Ceylon											X																
Chad																										X	
Chile																					X			X			
Colombia																X											
Costa Rica															X						X						X
Cuba	X																										
Cyprus															X		X				X						
Czechoslovakia												X			X												
Dahomey																						X					
Denmark																									X		

\* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Member States	Sessions																												
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX*	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI			
Dominican Republic																											X		
Ecuador									X			X														X		X	
Egypt							X																						
El Salvador										X							X												
Ethiopia								X																					
Gabon																												X	
Ghana																X										X			
Greece																X										X		X	
Guatemala																												X	
Guinea																	X											X	
Guyana																												X	
Haiti																X													
Honduras							X																						
Hungary																												X	X
Iceland																		X										X	
India											X																		
Indonesia																	X											X	
Iran																													X
Iraq							X																					X	X
Israel										X																			
Italy											X																		
Jamaica																													X
Japan																	X												X
Jordan																		X									X	X	X
Kenya																													X

\* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Member States	Sessions																										
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX*	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	
Kuwait																				X							
Laos																				X		X					
Lebanon																								X			
Libyan Arab Republic															X							X					
Luxembourg										X															X		
Madagascar																X											
Malawi																									X		
Malaysia																				X							
Malta																										X	
Mauritania																								X			
Mauritius																										X	
Mexico	X	X						X							X												
Mongolia																									X		
Morocco													X							X							
Nepal												X										X				X	
Netherlands												X			X							X					
Nicaragua																							X				
Niger															X												
Nigeria																									X		
Pakistan				X								X		X													
Panama														X											X		
Paraguay											X									X							
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen																											X
Peru																								X			X
Philippines													X											X		X	

\* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.



Member States	Sessions																										
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX*	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	
Poland		X																		X							
Romania														X		X											
Rwanda																					X						
Senegal																					X				X		
Sierra Leone																					X						X
Somalia																		X									
South Africa	X											X															
Spain											X										X						
Sudan															X							X					X
Sweden													X										X				
Syrian Arab Republic																		X									
Togo																							X				
Trinidad and Tobago																						X					
Tunisia												X															
Turkey														X			X										
Uganda																								X			
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic																										X	
United Republic of Tanzania																							X				
Uruguay												X															
Venezuela	X				X										X												X
Yugoslavia						X																		X			
Zaire																						X					
Zambia																											X

\* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

## ANNEX IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

<u>Member States</u>	<u>Years</u>																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Algeria																								X	X			
Argentina			X	X										X	X						X	X				X	X	
Australia	X	X									X	X																
Belgium		X	X							X	X																X	X
Bolivia																			X	X								
Brazil	X	X				X	X		X	X							X	X			X	X						
Bulgaria																					X	X						
Burundi																										X	X	
Canada			X	X									X	X								X	X					
Ceylon															X	X												
Chile						X	X									X	X											
Colombia		X	X				X	X			X	X													X	X		
Cuba			X	X						X	X																	
Czechoslovakia																			X									
Denmark							X	X														X	X					
Ecuador					X	X									X	X												
Egypt	X		X	X												X	X											
Ethiopia																						X	X					
Finland																									X	X		
Ghana																	X	X										

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Greece						X	X																					
Guinea																											X	X
Hungary																								X	X			
India					X	X																X	X			X	X	
Iran										X	X																	
Iraq												X	X															
Ireland																X												
Italy														X	X											X	X	
Ivory Coast																		X	X									
Japan												X	X							X	X				X	X		
Jordan																			X	X								
Lebanon							X	X																				
Liberia															X													
Malaysia																				X								
Mali																					X	X						
Mexico	X																											
Morocco																X	X											
Nepal																									X	X		
Netherlands	X					X	X													X	X							
New Zealand								X	X												X							
Nicaragua																									X	X		
Nigeria																					X	X						
Norway				X	X												X	X										

Member States	Years																											
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Pakistan							X	X															X	X				
Panama													X	X													X	X
Paraguay																							X	X				
Peru											X	X																
Philippines												X						X										
Poland	X	X													X										X	X		
Romania																X												
Senegal																							X	X				
Sierra Leone																										X	X	
Somalia																										X	X	
Spain																								X	X			
Sudan																											X	X
Sweden												X	X															
Syrian Arab Republic		X	X																						X	X		
Tunisia														X	X													
Turkey						X	X		X	X					X													
Uganda																							X					
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic			X	X																								
Uruguay																						X	X					
Venezuela																X	X											
Yugoslavia					X	X					X																X	X
Zambia																								X	X			

## ANNEX V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																												
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Afghanistan															X	X	X												
Algeria																			X	X	X								
Argentina							X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X				X	X	X				
Australia			X	X	X			X	X	X							X	X	X										
Austria																	X	X	X										
Belgium				X	X	X	X	X	X														X	X	X				
Bolivia																											X	X	X
Brazil			X	X	X					X	X	X			X	X	X								X	X	X		
Bulgaria														X	X	X							X	X	X				
Burundi																											X	X	X
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic		X	X	X																									
Cameroon																				X	X	X							
Canada	X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X	X								
Ceylon																										X	X	X	
Chad																							X	X	X				
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X	X
China	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												X	X	X
Colombia	X															X	X	X											
Congo																							X	X	X				
Costa Rica													X	X	X														
Cuba	X	X				X	X	X																					
Czechoslovakia	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X							
Dahomey																			X	X	X								
Denmark			X	X	X										X	X	X												

Member States	Years																												
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Dominican Republic										X	X	X																	
Ecuador									X	X	X								X	X	X								
Egypt						X	X	X	X	X	X																		
El Salvador															X	X	X												
Ethiopia															X	X	X												
Finland												X	X	X												X	X	X	
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon																			X	X	X								
Ghana																									X	X	X		
Greece	X									X	X	X					X	X	X					X	X	X			
Guatemala																						X	X	X					
Haiti																										X	X	X	
Hungary																										X	X	X	
India	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Indonesia										X	X	X													X	X	X		
Iran				X	X	X															X	X	X						
Iraq																		X	X	X									
Ireland																							X	X	X				
Italy															X	X	X								X	X	X		
Jamaica																								X	X	X			
Japan														X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X
Jordan															X	X	X												
Kenya																									X	X	X		
Kuwait																						X	X	X					
Lebanon	X	X	X	X																						X	X	X	
Libyan Arab Republic																						X	X	X					
Luxembourg																		X	X	X									

...

Member States	Years																													
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	
Madagascar																											X	X	X	
Malaysia																											X	X	X	
Mexico					X	X	X					X	X	X								X	X	X						
Morocco																						X	X	X						
Netherlands	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X															
New Zealand		X	X	X										X	X	X										X	X	X		
Niger																										X	X	X		
Norway	X	X							X	X	X													X	X	X				
Pakistan					X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X		X	X	X			
Panama																						X	X	X						
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X															X	X	X		X	X	X			
Philippines						X	X	X													X	X	X							
Poland			X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X										X	X	X	
Romania																					X	X	X							
Senegal																X	X	X												
Sierra Leone																				X	X	X	X	X	X					
Spain														X	X	X														
Sudan												X	X	X										X	X	X				
Sweden						X	X	X													X	X	X							
Tunisia																										X	X	X		
Turkey		X	X	X				X	X	X												X	X	X						
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	X																													
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Member States	Years																												
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania																			X	X	X	X	X	X					
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Upper Volta																								X	X	X			
Uruguay						X	X	X							X	X	X							X	X	X			
Venezuela		X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X	X						
Yugoslavia	X						X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X	X			
Zaire																										X	X	X	