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of the Nineteenth Regular Session of the Assembly

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INTRODUCTION

The nineteenth regular session of the General Assembly will open at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 10 November 1964, at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

On 21 April 1964, 20 Member States* informed the Secretary-General that it would be convenient if the opening of the nineteenth regular session of the Assembly were postponed to some suitable date in November (A/5708).

The date of the opening of the session was decided upon by the Secretary-General following a polling of the membership.

As of 30 September 1964, the Assembly has been asked to consider 83 items on the provisional agenda (A/5750/Rev.1) and two supplementary items. The Assembly's rules of procedure require that the provisional agenda of the regular session shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to Member States at least 60 days before the opening of the session.

The rules also provide that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the opening date of the regular session, request inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda.

Requests for two such items have been received. The Soviet Union has requested the inclusion of an item entitled "Renunciation by States of the use of force for the settlement of territorial disputes and questions concerning frontiers". Cyprus has requested the inclusion of an item entitled "Question of Cyprus".

Another rule of procedure allows inclusion of additional items "of an important and urgent character" proposed less than 30 days before a regular session, or during a session, provided the Assembly so decides by a majority of Members present and voting.

Items for the Assembly's nineteenth regular session are listed below, with notes, in the order in which they appear on the provisional agenda. Two supplementary items are also listed.

However, this is not necessarily the order in which they will appear on the final agenda as adopted by the Assembly.

Notes or other supplementary and additional items and reports which become available up to 30 October, will be issued at a later date as Addendum 1 to the Annotated Agenda.

* Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

ITEMS ON THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of session

The Assembly elects a new President at each session. Until the election, the Chairman of the delegation of the previous President will occupy the Chair. Carlos Sosa Rodriguez (Venezuela) was President in 1963.

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

This is observed at the opening of the first plenary meeting and before the end of the final meeting.

3. Credentials

At the beginning of the session, the Assembly appoints, on the proposal of the President, a nine-member Committee to examine and report on the credentials of representatives.

4. Election of the President

The President is elected by secret ballot and by a simple majority. There are no nominations.

Past Assembly Presidents were:

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

5. Main Committees, election of officers

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

Committee recommendations go to the Assembly in plenary for final action. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting is required for adoption of resolutions on important questions in plenary, but voting in Committees is by simple majority. (A two-thirds majority is needed to reopen a question.)

Certain items are considered directly by the Assembly in plenary, without referral to a Committee.

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

In 1963, the Assembly decided -- in resolution 1990 (XVIII), on the composition of the General Committee* -- that the Chairmen of the Main Committees shall 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 to rotate in alternate years between representatives of States referred to in (c) and (d).

6. Election of Vice-Presidents

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

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

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

* The General Committee is described under item 8.

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

This paragraph of the Charter states:

"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 Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters."

8. Adoption of the agenda

The provisional agenda,* the supplementary list and requests for inclusion of additional items are considered initially by the General Committee, an advisory body concerned with the agenda and organizational matters.

The Committee, composed of the President, the 17 Vice-Presidents and the seven Chairmen of the Main Committees, makes a recommendation on each item proposed. Approval of its reports by the Assembly requires a majority of the Members present and voting.

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

The Committee also makes recommendations on the closing date of the Assembly session; and assists the President and the Assembly in drawing up the agenda for each plenary meeting, in determining the priority of items, and co-ordinating the proceedings of all Committees. It cannot decide any political question.

9. General debate

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

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

The Charter requires the Secretary-General to report each year to the Assembly on the work of the Organization as a whole. The report (A/5801) (16 June 1963 to 15 June 1964) deals with the following subjects:

* A/5750/Rev.1.

The situation in the Republic of the Congo [with sections relating to reports by the Secretary-General on the question of military disengagement and on withdrawal of the United Nations Force]; Other political and security questions; The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; Economic and social questions [with sections on The broad issues and techniques relating to development, on The development and utilization of human resources, on The development and conservation of physical resources, on The development of basic services, and on Special questions, such as Co-operation in cases of natural disasters]; Technical co-operation and other programmes in the economic and social field; Regional economic commissions; Human rights questions; Questions concerning Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories; Legal questions; Financial questions; and Administrative and personnel questions.

The Introduction to the Secretary-General's report is issued separately (A/5801/Add.1) at a date nearer to the opening of the regular session.

11. Report of the Security Council

The Charter requires the Council to submit annual reports to the Assembly on its work. This report (A/5802), not yet issued, will cover the period from 16 July 1963 to 15 July 1964. The practice so far has been for the Assembly to "take note" of the Council's report.

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Departing from its normal practice, the Economic and Social Council held only a summer session this year -- 13 July to 15 August in Geneva. Action taken at that session (thirty-seventh), as well as at the resumed thirty-sixth session (December 1963 and January 1964), is described in the Council's report (A/5803).

It covers the period 3 August 1963 to 15 August 1964. The report deals with such matters as the 1964 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the Council's recommendation to combine the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance as a new consolidated United Nations Development Programme; world economic trends; economic and social consequences of disarmament; industrial development; questions relating to science and technology; racial discrimination, refugees, housing, and human rights; the World Food Programme; and a world literacy campaign.

At the invitation of the Assembly, the Council enlarged its Economic, Social and Co-ordination Committees by nine additional seats. This action was taken in December 1963 as an interim measure, pending completion of constitutional arrangements necessary for enlargement of the Council itself.

The nine additional members elected by the Council were Cameroon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Mexico, United Arab Republic, and United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The President of the Council, in an introduction to the report, notes that the thirty-seventh session was the Council's first to benefit from this measure, and that the nine additional members participated fully in the debates of the Council in addition to the proceedings of the Committees.

13. Report of the Trusteeship Council

The report of the Trusteeship Council (A/5804), covering the period 27 June 1963 to 29 June 1964, deals with its thirty-first session, held from 20 May to 29 June 1964. The report gives an account of the annual review of conditions in two of the three remaining Trust Territories: New Guinea and Nauru, both administered by Australia. In the case of Nauru, Australia administers the Territory on behalf of itself, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

As to the third Trust Territory -- the United States-administered Pacific Islands -- the Trusteeship Council reports to the Security Council, as this Territory is designated a strategic area (S/5783).

Of the original 11 Trust Territories, eight have attained the trusteeship goals of self-government or independence.

At its thirty-first session, the Council examined the report of its 1964 Visiting Mission to the Pacific Islands in conjunction with the annual report of the Administering Authority on the Territory. It also made arrangements for the dispatch, in 1965, of a visiting mission to New Guinea and Nauru.

With regard to New Guinea, the Council in its report noted with approval that, in accordance with its previous recommendations, a House of Assembly had been established in Papua and New Guinea. However, the Council recommended the elimination of those clauses of the electoral ordinances which provide for official and special seats, so as to provide for the election of all candidates from a common roll.

The Council also noted with satisfaction: the reconstruction of the Administrator's Council and the appointment to it of five indigenous elected members of the House of Assembly; the increase in Australia's grant to Papua and New Guinea for the year 1963-64; and the efforts being made to expand and diversify the cash economy and to develop the Territory's economic infrastructure.

The Council expressed the hope that the results of the economic survey made by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would enable a comprehensive development plan to be prepared.

The Council also called for more intensive efforts in the field of education to meet what it considered the rising needs of education.

On Nauru, the Council reaffirmed that the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should be fully applied to the Territory.

In re-examining the question of the future of the Nauruan people when the island's phosphate deposits are exhausted, the Council noted that the Head Chief of Nauru, on behalf of the Nauru Local Government Council, had informed the Director of Nauruan resettlement that Australia's proposals were, in some respects, unacceptable to the Nauru Local Government Council and that that Council would be making counter-proposals.

The Trusteeship Council noted further that, pending final decision by the Nauruan people, the Administering Authority had acquired certain parts of Curtis Island, off the Australian coast, to ensure its continuing availability for Nauruan resettlement.

The Council urged the Nauruan leaders and the Australian Government to continue their consultations aimed at a harmonious solution.

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The annual report of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) states that the period 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1964 was marked by further notable improvement in the prospects for economically competitive nuclear power and by interesting developments with regard to the use of nuclear energy for desalting water.

These developments, the report adds, are beginning to have an influence on the Agency's programme that may become more evident after the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held 31 August to 9 September.

Decisions taken at the Agency's eighth General Conference, held in September in Vienna for the purpose of reviewing the IAEA programme and budget, will be reported in a supplement which, together with the Board's report, constitutes the annual report to the General Assembly.

During the year, the Agency extended to large-scale reactors its system of safeguarding against the diversion of fissionable materials from peaceful uses, and a Working Group began to review the safeguards system.

The Agency continued co-operation with the Secretary-General in connexion with the question of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, submitting studies of such consequences on the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The report summarizes the 1963 technical assistance programme, and calls attention to the first report on the IAEA laboratory activities. These include research in Vienna relating to requests from Member States, and in Monaco relating to the question of radio-active wastes in the sea. Accounts are given of the Agency's responsibilities in connexion with the Middle Eastern Regional Radio-Isotope Centre in Cairo, and the new International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste. Among the IAEA programmes utilizing radio-isotopes in medicine and agriculture are co-ordinated research programmes in rice and maize cultivation, and projects for the irradiation of insect pests.

15. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council

The Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, USSR, United Kingdom and United States) and six non-permanent members elected by the Assembly for two-year terms.

The terms of Brazil, Morocco and Norway expire at the end of 1964.

The three other non-permanent members of the Council are Bolivia, Czechoslovakia and the Ivory Coast. [However, before the election of Czechoslovakia to the Council in November 1963, on the twelfth ballot, the President of the Assembly, Carlos Sosa Rodriguez of Venezuela, announced that an understanding had been reached whereby the term of office for the seat to be filled would be split in accordance with previous precedents. Czechoslovakia would be elected for the first year, resigning at the end of 1964, and Malaysia would be elected for the remaining year of the term.]

Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. In elections, the Charter calls for "due regard" to be paid to "the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution". Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

In 1963, the Assembly adopted resolutions calling for amendment of the Charter to enlarge the Security Council from 11 to 15 members, and the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27 members. The Assembly called upon all Member States to ratify the proposed amendments, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, by 1 September 1965.

As of 23 September, 21 ratifications have been received. However, under Article 108 of the Charter, amendments must be ratified by two-thirds of the United Nations Members, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

The following non-permanent members have served on the Council:

Argentina (1948-49, 1959-1960)	Lebanon (1953-54)
Australia (1946-47, 1956-57)	Liberia (1961)
Belgium (1947-48, 1955-56)	Mexico (1946)
Bolivia (1964-65)	Morocco (1963-64)
Brazil (1946-47, 1951-52, 1954-55, 1963-64)	Netherlands (1946, 1951-52)
Canada (1948-49, 1958-59)	New Zealand (1954-55)
Ceylon (1960-61)	Norway (1949-1950, 1963-64)
Chile (1952-53, 1961-62)	Pakistan (1952-53)
Colombia (1947-48, 1953-54, 1957-58)	Panama (1958-59)
Cuba (1949-1950, 1956-57)	Peru (1955-56)
Czechoslovakia (1964)	Philippines (1957, 1963)
Denmark (1953-54)	Poland (1946-47, 1960)
Ecuador (1950-51, 1960-61)	Romania (1962)
Ghana (1962-63)	Sweden (1957-58)
Greece (1952-53)	Syria (1947-48)
India (1950-51)	Tunisia (1959-1960)
Iran (1955-56)	Turkey (1951-52, 1954-55, 1961)
Ireland (1962)	Ukraine (1948-49)
Iraq (1957-58)	United Arab Republic* (1961-62)
Italy (1959-1960)	Venezuela (1962-63)
Ivory Coast (1964-65)	Yugoslavia (1950-51, 1956)
Japan (1958-59)	

16. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council consists of 18 members, six of whom retire each year after a three-year term of office. Election is by two-thirds majority on a secret ballot. Retiring members are eligible for re-election.

* Egypt served on the Security Council in 1946 and 1949-50.

The six members whose terms of office expire at the end of this year are Australia, Colombia, India, Senegal, United States and Yugoslavia.

The present members of the Council are Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Senegal, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

17. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission

In 1950, under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution, the Assembly established a Peace Observation Commission "which could observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tension the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security".

The terms of the 14 members of the Commission -- China, Czechoslovakia, France, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay -- expire at the end of 1964.

18. Admission of new Members

Malawi, which attained independence on 6 July 1964, applied for United Nations membership on 6 August (A/5724-S/5908).

Under Article 4 of the Charter, admission of a State to membership is effected "by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council". The Council's recommendation requires an affirmative vote of seven members of the Council, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

19. United Nations Emergency Force:

(a) Report on the Force

The Secretary-General's annual report on the Force, covering the period from 31 August 1963 to 31 July 1964, states that the Force had continued its function of guarding and patrolling along the Armistice Demarcation Line in the Gaza Strip and the International Frontier in the Sinai Peninsula and that, as a result, the area remained "free of any incidents of a serious nature".

As of 31 July, the size of the Force had been reduced by 289 to a total of 4,933 men, with contingents from the following seven countries: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

The Force was established by the Assembly at its first emergency special session in November 1956.

(b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force

In addition to his report on the functioning of UNEF, the Secretary-General submits annually to the Assembly a report on cost estimates for the coming year. The report on estimates for 1965 is not yet available.

When the Fifth Committee considered the cost estimates for UNEF at its eighteenth session, the Secretary-General first proposed an expenditure level for 1964 of \$18,954,300. However, the Committee asked for a study into possible methods of redefining and limiting the functions of UNEF so as to reduce its size and cost, and as a result the Secretary-General suggested a reduction in the strength of the Force from about 5,100 men to about 4,600. He reported that such a reduction would bring savings of about \$1,712,500 a year. Because the adjustments to UNEF could not be carried out at once, the savings expected in 1964 would be about \$832,000.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions considered that the foreseeable economies in 1964 could be increased to \$1,204,300, and accordingly recommended an expenditure level for UNEF of \$17,750,000. This figure was approved by the Assembly (resolution 1983 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963).

The cost of UNEF for 1964 is being apportioned among Member States in accordance with a formula set out in that resolution. Of the total of \$17,750,000, \$2 million is being assessed in accordance with the regular scale of assessments for the year. The balance is being assessed in the same way except that countries defined as "economically less developed" are assessed at a rate equivalent to only 42.5 per cent of their share under the regular scale.

Provision is made in the resolution for voluntary contributions by Member States to make up for the reductions in the assessments of the less developed States. (On 30 June 1964, voluntary contributions pledged for 1964 stood at \$1,247,572.)

The formula for apportioning the costs of UNEF for 1964 is similar in its basic outline to a formula approved by the Assembly at its fourth special session in 1963 for the apportionment of costs of UNEF and the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC).

20. Report of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year

By resolution 1907 (XVIII) of 21 November 1963, the Assembly designated 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year, and called upon Member States to formulate plans and programmes for promoting the purposes of the Year and to publicize the activities of international co-operation in which they were engaged, as well as their efforts to strengthen and expand these activities.

A 12-member Committee for the International Co-operation Year was established to draw up and co-ordinate plans, taking into account the views and intentions of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the non-governmental organizations concerned, and to organize and prepare for suitable activities to be undertaken by the United Nations itself in this regard. Members are: Argentina, Canada, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Liberia, Mexico and the United Arab Republic.

The Committee's interim report to the forthcoming session of the Assembly will be submitted later.

21. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee

Entering its third year of work, the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism organized its 1964 meetings into two sessions.* The first lasted from 25 February to 3 July; the second began on 8 September and is expected to continue through October. The members are: Australia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its first session, the Committee considered the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Southern Rhodesia, Aden, Malta, South West Africa, British Guiana and the territories under Portuguese administration.

Also, on the Committee's agenda are territories in the Caribbean, the Americas, the Pacific, and areas adjacent to Africa and Asia which were not considered by the Committee in 1963. These were included in the preliminary list of 64 territories which the Committee drew up in 1963 as those falling within the scope of the Declaration.

* The Committee's report is being issued as A/5800 and addenda.

The Committee divided these territories into three groups, appointed three Sub-Committees, and referred each group of territories to one of the Sub-Committees for study and report.

Sub-Committee I was also entrusted with the task of considering the implications of the mining industry and of other international companies having interests in South West Africa, in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operation.

The Committee, in adopting its resolution on the territories under Portuguese administration, also asked Sub-Committee I to study, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, the activities of foreign and other interests in territories under Portuguese administration which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in those territories.

The reports of the three Sub-Committees will be submitted to the Committee during its present (second) session. At this session, it will consider Gibraltar, Fernando Poo, Ifni, Rio Muni, Spanish Sahara, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Fiji, Gambia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. (Since the drawing up of this agenda at the first session, Nyasaland attained independence on 6 July, adopting the name Malawi, and the date of Northern Rhodesia's independence has been fixed for 24 October.)

The Committee will also consider the reports of its Sub-Committees; other questions, including those related to its assumption of the functions previously performed by the dissolved Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories; and its report to the Assembly.

Of the resolutions adopted at the Committee's first session this year, six embody decisions on Southern Rhodesia, two on Aden, one on South West Africa, one on British Guiana, and one on territories under Portuguese administration. A consensus was reached on Malta.

Three of the resolutions involved the appointment of special Sub-Committees or visiting missions: resolution A/AC.109/64 of 9 April on Aden; A/AC.109/80 of 22 May on Southern Rhodesia; and A/AC.109/86 of 23 June on British Guiana.

The Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia visited London for conversations with the British Government, 30 May - 5 June. It was composed of representatives of Mali, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and Yugoslavia. Its report, unanimously approved on 17 June, was adopted by the Special Committee on 26 June. The Sub-Committee on Aden, composed of Cambodia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, visited Cairo, 4 - 11 July. Its report will be submitted to the Committee's second session. A Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana is composed of the representatives of Mali, Tunisia and Uruguay.

At its first session, the Committee also heard 15 petitioners: two on Southern Rhodesia, two on Aden, one on Malta, four on South West Africa, three on British Guiana, two on territories under Portuguese administration and one on Bermuda.

Southern Rhodesia

The Committee's decisions on Southern Rhodesia were taken at different times and in response to new developments.

On 23 March (resolution A/AC.109/61) the Committee invited the United Kingdom to hold a constitutional conference without delay to make arrangements for the independence of the Territory at the earliest date.

It urged the United Kingdom to warn the "minority settler government" of Southern Rhodesia against the consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence and called upon it to declare categorically that independence would not be granted until majority rule was established on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

In addition, the Committee requested all States to refrain from supplying arms and ammunition to the Government of Southern Rhodesia in any form, and it decided to draw the attention of the Security Council to the "explosive" situation, which it said constituted a serious threat to international peace and security.

On 24 March (resolution A/AC.109/62) the Committee requested the United Kingdom to use all its powers and prerogatives to save the lives of political prisoners who had been condemned to death under the amended Law and Order (Maintenance) Act and to ensure the release of all political prisoners.

On 27 April (resolution A/AC.109/68) the Committee voiced deep concern at the serious deterioration of the situation in Southern Rhodesia following the arrests of Joshua Nkomo and other political leaders and requested the United Kingdom to take steps with a view to effecting their immediate release.

The Committee repeated its call to the United Kingdom to hold a constitutional conference in order to make arrangements for the independence of the Territory.

On 18 May (resolution A/AC.109/76) the Committee resolved to send a Subcommittee of five members to London to discuss with the United Kingdom the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly as well as of the Special Committee concerning Southern Rhodesia.

On 22 May (resolution A/AC.109/80) it authorized the Sub-Committee to visit "such places in Africa" as it might consider necessary in connexion with the implementation of the resolutions on Southern Rhodesia.

Finally, on 26 June (resolution A/AC.109/88), the Committee deplored the "negative attitude" of the United Kingdom, and further deplored the "persistent refusal" of the United Kingdom to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the resolutions concerning Southern Rhodesia.

It endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of its Sub-Committee and decided to draw the report to the immediate attention of the Security Council.

Question of Aden

The Committee considered the question of Aden twice during its first session.

On 9 April (resolution A/AC.109/64) the Committee declared that the policies pursued by the United Kingdom had increased tension in the area.

It called on the United Kingdom to lift the state of emergency; to repeal all laws which restricted public freedoms; to release all political prisoners and detainees; to allow political exiles to return; and to cease all repressive action, particularly military expeditions and bombings, against the people. The Committee stated that the military base was prejudicial to peace and called for its early removal.

Moreover, the Committee decided to establish a Sub-Committee of five to keep the situation under constant review and to arrange, in consultation with the Administering Power, for visits to the Territory as might be deemed necessary.

On 11 May (resolution A/AC.109/74) the Committee deprecated the military action undertaken by the British authorities in Aden against the people of the Territory and urged the United Kingdom to cease its military measures forthwith. In addition, it resolved to call the attention of the Security Council to the "dangerous situation" prevailing in the area.

Malta

According to a consensus adopted on 30 April (A/AC.109/69), the Committee noted with satisfaction that the accession of Malta to independence was planned for 31 May,* but it also noted that controversies existed among the various political parties with respect to the constitution of the Territory.

* Malta attained independence on 21 September 1964.

It appealed to the United Kingdom to take measures to assure the transfer of power to the people of Malta in accordance with their freely expressed wishes and with the provisions of the Declaration on independence. The Committee also agreed to ask the United Kingdom to ensure that all political parties in Malta should have freedom of expression so that the aspirations of the people might be safeguarded.

South West Africa

A summary of the Committee's action on this Territory is given under item 61 -- Question of South West Africa. (See page 52.)

British Guiana

Following an examination of conditions in British Guiana, the Committee took a series of decisions in resolution A/AC.109/86 of 24 June.

It called on the United Kingdom to fix without delay the date for the independence of British Guiana. It appealed to all the political leaders of the country, and all others concerned, to take immediate steps to restore harmony and peaceful conditions in the Territory.

It also called on the United Kingdom to release all political prisoners and detainees; to refrain from taking any action which would aggravate the present situation; and to co-operate with the Special Committee in implementing resolutions on the question.

In addition, the Committee decided to establish a "good offices" sub-committee of three to visit the Territory and take any other measures necessary for the implementation of resolutions adopted on the Territory.

Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to renew his efforts to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on British Guiana established in 1963.

(In one of these recommendations, the Secretary-General was requested to appoint a team of constitutional experts drawn from Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries to visit British Guiana and help in formulating constitutional proposals acceptable to the parties concerned. It was stated that the experts should be appointed after consultations with the Administering Power and others concerned.)

Portuguese territories

The Committee took action on the territories under Portuguese administration on 3 July (A/AC.109/90).

In the resolution embodying its decisions, it noted with deep concern the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the Territories and stated that they were detrimental to the political aspirations of the indigenous people. It requested Sub-Committee I to study their activities.

The Secretary-General was requested to invite the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the specialized agencies concerned to consider the possibility of extending medical and other assistance to the "increasing numbers" of refugees from the territories under Portuguese administration. The Committee condemned the Government of Portugal for its "continued refusal" to implement the Declaration on independence and decided to draw the attention of the Security Council to the "deteriorating situation" with a view to its securing compliance with the relevant resolutions.

The Committee included a reference to the Security Council resolution of 31 July 1963 which, among other things, called for the immediate recognition of the right of the people to self-determination; the immediate cessation of repressive acts by Portugal; and the withdrawal of forces used for that purpose. The Council urged negotiations with the authorized representatives of political parties within and outside the territories with a view to transferring power to freely elected political institutions, and advocated the granting of independence immediately afterwards.

22. Installation of mechanical means of voting

The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to arrange for the installation, on an experimental basis for one year, of electrical voting equipment in the General Assembly Hall and to carry out additional work of a preparatory nature, in one or two committee rooms, so as to permit, if the experiment is successful, an eventual expansion of the system without undue expense (resolution 1957 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963).

Installation of the equipment, now under way, is expected to be completed by the opening of the forthcoming Assembly session.

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

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

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

After discussion of its last report in the First Committee (Political and Security) and adoption of resolutions at the last session of the General Assembly, the Disarmament Committee resumed its meetings in Geneva on 21 January 1964 and continued meeting, with recesses, until 17 September. During this period, it held 61 plenary meetings.

The Committee continued discussion of measures relating to the first stage of a treaty on general and complete disarmament regarding nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, conventional armaments, and nuclear disarmament, together with appropriate control measures.

The Committee's report (A/5731) states that primary consideration was again given to a revised draft treaty on general and complete disarmament, submitted by the Soviet Union on 26 November 1962 (ENDC/2/Rev.1) and amended on 4 February 1964 (ENDC/2/Rev.1/Add.1), and to the outline of basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament, in a peaceful world, submitted by the United States on 18 April 1962 (ENDC/30 and Add. 1-3).

On 14 September 1964, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic presented separate memoranda containing a brief resume of the suggestions and proposals made by each delegation during the discussions (ENDC/144).

The Committee, in line with Assembly resolution 1908 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, also continued its discussion of measures aimed at the lessening of international tension, the consolidation of confidence among States, and the facilitation of general and complete disarmament. In this regard, the Committee last April issued a communique noting with "great satisfaction" the 20 April statements by the Soviet Union and the United

States and the 21 April statement of the United Kingdom that the three Governments were taking steps to reduce fissionable materials production for weapon purposes.

The Soviet Union stated it was immediately stopping the construction of two new large atomic reactors for the production of plutonium, and during the next few years it would substantially reduce the production of uranium-235 for nuclear weapons, accordingly allocating more fissionable materials for peaceful purposes (ENDC/131).

The United States stated it had ordered a further substantial reduction in production of enriched uranium, to be carried out over a four-year period. When added to previous reductions, this would mean an over-all decrease in the production of plutonium by 20 per cent, and of enriched uranium by 40 per cent (ENDC/132).

The United Kingdom informed the Committee that it was following a policy along similar lines.

The Committee, in its report, states that the questions before it were discussed in a thorough and concrete manner. Although so far the Committee had not reached specific agreement either on questions of general and complete disarmament or on measures aimed at the lessening of international tension, it expressed the hope that the useful discussions and exchange of views during the period would facilitate agreement on the further work of the Committee.

24. Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

On 24 November 1961, the Assembly asked that views of Governments be sought on the possibility of convening a special conference to sign a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons for war purposes. In December 1962, the Assembly again asked the Secretary-General to consult Governments of Member States on this subject.

In all, 62 replies were received; 31 expressed favourable views concerning the suggested conference; 26 had negative views or had doubts concerning such action at the time; three indicated a preference for awaiting the results of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference; and two were not classified in these three main groupings.

On 27 November 1963, after further discussion of the question, the Assembly requested the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to study urgently the question of convening such a conference and report to the Assembly's nineteenth session (resolution 1909 (XVIII)).

The original proposal for convening the conference had been put forward by Ethiopia, a member of the Eighteen-Nation Committee. During its Geneva discussions in 1964, Ethiopia proposed that the Committee recommend to the Assembly that the proposed conference be held. No decision was taken on this proposal.

The report of the Eighteen-Nation Committee has been circulated (A/5731).

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

This item was proposed by India shortly before the treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water was signed by the USSR, United Kingdom and United States on 5 August 1963 in Moscow. The treaty was subsequently acceded to by a number of other States.

Discussion on this item at the 1963 Assembly session centred on the banning of nuclear tests in the remaining environment, namely, underground.

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

The report (A/5731) of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, which adjourned its session in Geneva on 17 September, notes that no specific agreement had been reached on questions before it, but lists in an annex, among documents submitted, a joint statement by the Governments of the Soviet Union, United Kingdom and United States issued on the first anniversary of the signing of the test ban treaty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Similar proposals were contained in memoranda submitted separately by the eight non-aligned States to the Eighteen-Nation Committee.

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

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

In 1963, the General Assembly set out guidelines, in resolution 1963 (XVIII), for the future work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.*

The Assembly was of the view that legal principles for the exploration and use of outer space should be incorporated in an international agreement, and it requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue studying the legal problems involved.

The Assembly welcomed the decision of the Committee to prepare a working paper on the activities and resources of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, as well as a summary of national and co-operative international space activities.

The Assembly also welcomed the decisions of the Committee to undertake:

- The preparation of a list of bibliographic and abstracting services covering scientific and technical results and publications in space and space-related areas;
- The compilation of a review of information on facilities for education and training in subjects relating to space research;
- The sending of a group of six scientists to the sounding rocket launching facility in Thumba (India) to advise the Committee on its eligibility for United Nations sponsorship.

The Assembly also noted with appreciation that the Secretary-General was maintaining a registry of objects launched into orbit and that some Member States had voluntarily given information on their national space programmes.

The Assembly invited Member States to consider favourably requests from other countries for training and assistance in space research. It noted that there was a considerable measure of international co-operation in this field. The Assembly expressed the belief that international co-operation could lead to further exploration of the solar system.

* The Committee has a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and a Legal Sub-Committee. The same 28 States are members of all three bodies: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

In the same resolution, the General Assembly noted with appreciation a report of the World Meteorological Organization on the advancement of atmospheric sciences;* and organizational and financial steps taken by the Fourth Congress of the WMO. It also endorsed WMO efforts towards the establishment of a World Weather Watch.

The Assembly noted with appreciation a report of the International Telecommunication Union on telecommunication and the peaceful uses of outer space** and welcomed the allocation of frequency bands for space communication. It invited ITU to make a progress report in 1964 and recognized the potential contributions of communication satellites in the expansion of global telecommunication facilities.

Work of Sub-Committees

The Legal Sub-Committee met in Geneva from 9 to 26 March 1964 and considered several draft agreements on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space, and on assistance to, and return of, astronauts and space vehicles.

Draft agreements on both questions were drawn up by two working groups. However, the members considered that more time was needed for Governments to study these drafts. It was decided to hold another session of the Legal Sub-Committee at United Nations Headquarters on 5 October 1964 before the full Committee meets.

The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, which met in Geneva from 22 May to 5 June, has approved its report to the Committee (A/AC.105/20 and Add.1).

The report recommends that an international conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space be held in 1967. It also recommends United Nations sponsorship for the launching facilities in Thumba, India, and use of this station as a centre for international co-operation and training.

The Sub-Committee noted with satisfaction the declarations by the Soviet Union and the United States on a preliminary agreement by scientists of the two countries to begin joint preparation for publication of a review of achievements and prospects for development of space biology and medicine.

The Committee itself will meet in New York on 26 October to take up the reports of the two Sub-Committees and to approve its own report to the Assembly.

* E/3794 and Corr.1.

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

The Assembly, at its nineteenth session, will consider the fourteenth annual report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). This has not yet been circulated (A/5812).

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

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

On 13 December 1963, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1964 (XVIII)) requesting UNCURK to continue its work and reaffirming that United Nations objectives were "to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area".

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

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

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

28. Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems

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

The item was included in the agenda at the eighteenth session, but consideration was deferred by the Assembly until the nineteenth session.

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

This Committee was established by the Assembly in 1955 to collect, study and disseminate information on the effects of atomic radiation. So far, it has submitted two comprehensive reports, one in 1958 and the other in 1962.

The Committee's report to the Assembly this year (A/5814) up-dates the 1962 comprehensive report by reviewing the information that has since become available on radio-active contamination of the environment due to nuclear explosions and on risks of carcinogenesis arising from the exposure of man to ionizing radiation. The report is largely based on information submitted by Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations, and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The report will be available later.

The Committee is composed of scientists from 15 nations: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. This year, it held its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions, from 24 February to 4 March in Geneva, and from 29 June to 10 July at United Nations Headquarters.

The Assembly, in its 1963 resolution (1896 (XVIII)) on this question, asked the Committee to continue its programme and its co-ordinating activities to increase the knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources. The Assembly also urged the World Meteorological Organization to proceed with implementation of its scheme for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radio-activity.

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

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, whose operations are financed by voluntary contributions, provides relief, education, training and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine now living in Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. As of 30 June 1964, the number of refugees on the Agency's ration rolls totalled 878,901.

The Agency began work in May 1950, following adoption of Assembly resolution 302 (IV) on 8 December 1949, and its present mandate expires on 30 June 1965. The Assembly will consequently have to decide at its nineteenth session whether to continue UNRWA and, if so, for how long.

The Commissioner-General of the Agency is Laurence Michelmore, who succeeded John H. Davis at the beginning of this year. He is assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of Belgium, France, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

His report to the Assembly for the year ended 30 June 1964 will appear later (A/5813).

In 1963, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1912 (XVIII)) expressing appreciation to the outgoing Commissioner-General, Mr. Davis, and to his staff; and calling upon the Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue its efforts for the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) of December 1948, which refers to repatriation or compensation of the refugees. The Assembly also directed attention to the Agency's "precarious" financial position and urged increased contributions to enable it to carry out its essential programmes.

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

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

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

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

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

So far this year, the Committee submitted reports on 23 March and on 25 May to the Assembly and to the Security Council (documents A/5692-S/5621 and A/5707-S/5717). A comprehensive report will be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Assembly.

Meanwhile, the Security Council has also dealt with this question. On 18 June, the Council set up an Expert Committee, composed of representatives of all members of the Council, to "undertake a technical and practical study, and report to the Security Council as to the feasibility, effectiveness and implications of measures which could, as appropriate, be taken by the Security Council under the United Nations Charter" (S/5471).

The Expert Committee is to report back to the Council by the end of February 1965 after seeking the views of all United Nations Members.

Earlier, the Secretary-General, acting on a request from the Security Council, had appointed "a small group of recognized experts to examine methods of resolving the present situation in South Africa through full, peaceful and orderly application of human rights and fundamental freedoms to all inhabitants of the territory as a whole, regardless of race, colour or creed, and to consider what part the United Nations might play in the achievement of that end".

The Expert Group made its report on 20 April (S/5658), recommending the formation of "a National Convention fully representative of all the people of South Africa" to "consider the views and proposals of all those participating and set a new course for the future".

(b) Report of the Secretary-General

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

The Secretary-General's report has not yet been issued.

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

Delegations from 120 countries, most of them headed by Cabinet Ministers, gathered in Geneva from 23 March to 16 June 1964 to discuss, negotiate and adopt a programme of practical action in the field of international trade aimed particularly at dealing with the urgent problems of developing nations in increasing their export earnings and accelerating their economic development.

The Conference was called by the Economic and Social Council, with the concurrence of the General Assembly, and it was held after extensive preparatory work. Those invited to attend were members of the United Nations or of its related agencies.

The topics discussed were divided under various main headings, and five Committees of the whole were established by the Conference to study them in detail. Thus, the First Committee dealt with international commodity problems; the Second Committee, with trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures; the Third Committee, with improvement of invisible trade of developing countries and financing for an expansion of international trade; the Fourth Committee, with institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade; and the Fifth Committee, with expansion of international trade and regional economic groupings.

Plenary sessions were held at the opening and closing phases of the Conference.

An account of the background, proceedings and findings of the Conference, as well as of the recommendations approved and the reservations and observations of delegations, is embodied in a Final Act (E/CONF.46/L.28) which was approved by the Conference on 15 June. This Final Act, together with a report on the work of the Conference and its Committees (E/CONF.46/L.28/Add.1), will be placed before the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

A total of nearly 60 individual recommendations were adopted by the Conference. These included 15 "General Principles" and 13 "Special Principles" to govern "international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development"; and eight principles relating to transit trade of land-locked States. Recommendations were also adopted relating to commodities, manufactured goods, financing for an expansion of trade, improvement of "invisible trade", special problems, and a programme of work in the field of trade and development.

The recommendations approved by the Conference also included one calling for the establishment of new international machinery as an integral part of the United Nations to continue the work initiated by the Conference and to implement its recommendations and conclusions.

These proposed that the General Assembly, at its nineteenth session:

-- Establish the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly;

-- Establish a Trade and Development Board as the permanent organ of the Conference; and

-- Provide an adequate, permanent and full-time secretariat for the servicing of the Conference and its subsidiary bodies.

The recommendations would provide for future Conferences to be convened at intervals of not more than three years, the next session to be held early in 1966.

The work of the Trade Conference held in Geneva was reviewed by the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-seventh session in Geneva. In a resolution which it unanimously adopted on 24 July, the Council took note with satisfaction of the Final Act and of the report of the Conference and decided to transmit them to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session for further action.

33. Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries

The General Assembly, in resolution 1938 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, requested the establishment, by the Economic and Social Council, of a standing committee or any other appropriate machinery to review the inflow of international assistance and development capital to developing countries, as well as the outflow of capital from these countries.

The proposed committee, according to the resolution, should also serve as an advisory body on matters relating to the nature and volume of these flows with a view to accelerating the economic development of developing countries.

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

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

The General Assembly will have before it the Secretary-General's report (A/5732), which presents a detailed comparative review of the definitions and methods employed in the compilation of statistical data for reports by the United Nations and other international bodies on the subject.

The report examines various concepts of capital in the context of domestic income and expenditure flows, and of the international transactions of the developing countries. It also considers ways of measuring the financial and real contribution of external resources to the growth of developing countries.

Another report (E/3917) which the Assembly will have is the third of a series of annual reviews on the question. Entitled "International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1960-62", this examines the flow of funds from developed countries, the flow of funds to the developing countries, and the international economic assistance of the centrally planned economies during the period.

Also available to the Assembly is a related study, "Financing for an expansion of international trade", dealing with a number of major problems and policy issues relating to international aid and trade. This is contained in chapter 8 of the World Economic Survey, 1963 (E/3908).

On the question of the promotion of international flow of private capital, the Assembly has before it a report by the Secretary-General, the fourth in a series begun in 1958 in response to resolution 1318 (XIII).

This report (E/3905 and Add.1) deals with economic, legal and administrative measures recently introduced in capital-supplying countries, in developing countries, and also at the international level for the encouragement of the flow of private capital to developing countries.

Within the framework of the Development Decade and in response to various subsequent requests, it also placed special emphasis on the role and functions of multilateral and national institutions which play an increasingly important part in channelling public and private capital to the developing countries.

Apart from the views of the Economic and Social Council, consideration of this item by the Assembly this year will be in the light of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

These include a Conference recommendation that each economically advanced country should endeavour to supply financial resources to developing countries of a minimum net amount approaching, as nearly as possible, 1 per cent of its national income, and that the rate of interest on Government loans to developing countries should not normally exceed 3 per cent.

34. Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund

The General Assembly, following a number of resolutions it had adopted since its fifth session recommending the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund, decided in principle at its fifteenth session that the fund should be established.

At the same time, it established, under resolution 1521 (XV) of December 1960, a Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund, to consider preparatory measures necessary to carry out its decision.

Extensive preparatory work by the Committee, in the intervening years, resulted in a report on which the Assembly took action last year under resolution 1936 (XVIII).

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

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

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

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

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

35. Activities in the field of industrial development

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

The Committee for Industrial Development, meeting early this year, considered a working paper by the Secretary-General (E/C.5/L.30) and suggested to the Economic and Social Council that it recommend the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development (E/3869).

The Council considered this proposal at its thirty-seventh session and declared that there was an urgent need to establish a specialized agency for industrial development (resolution 1030 B (XXXVII)).

The Council, in recommending the establishment of a specialized agency, suggested that the Assembly should consider the discussions on the subject in the Committee for Industrial Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and in the Council itself. The Conference, meeting in Geneva this year, had recommended that the Council take action in 1964 towards the establishment of a specialized agency.

The discussions that the Assembly is asked to consider include recommendations by all three bodies that the existing United Nations Centre for Industrial Development should be strengthened, and that financial support for industrial development programmes should be increased to enable the Centre to fulfil a number of new functions, without prejudice to the establishment of the proposed agency.

The Council, in resolution 1030 A (XXXVII), requested the Secretary-General to make any organizational and procedural changes required to enable the Centre to take on new functions.

The General Assembly will have before it on this subject a report* prepared by the Secretary-General in response to a request by the Assembly and the Council. This embodies a study on the scope, structure and functions of such an agency, including draft statutes and information on the steps required to bring it into operation.

Symposia on Industrial Development

The Secretary-General has prepared a report (E/3921 and Add.1) on the results of consultation and studies he had initiated in response to a request contained in Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII). This concerned the advisability of holding, not later than 1966, an international symposium, preceded by regional and sub-regional symposia, relating to the problems of industrialization of developing countries.

The report summarizes the views expressed by Governments and the regional economic commissions, indicating a consensus in favour of holding the symposia. It also contains proposals put forward by Governments on the symposia's scope and objectives.

Tentative budget estimates, set forth in the report, total \$230,000 for the regional symposium for Africa, \$270,000 for Asia and the Far East, \$170,000 for Latin America, with \$767,000 for the international symposium.

The Secretary-General's report has been considered by the Committee for Industrial Development, the regional economic commissions, and by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session.

The Council, in resolution 1030 (XXXVII), endorsed action taken on the report by the Industrial Development Committee and the regional economic commissions, requested that it be transmitted to the Assembly, and invited Governments, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to co-operate with the Centre for Industrial Development in preparatory work for the symposia.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee for Industrial Development on the results of the regional and sub-regional symposia, and to make any appropriate recommendation on the agenda for an international symposium.

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

Consideration by the General Assembly, at its 1962 session, of the problems of the economic development of developing countries, resulted in a resolution calling for measures to intensify the role of the Organization in training national personnel for the accelerated industrialization of those countries (resolution 1824 (XVII) of 18 December 1962).

That resolution referred to a report by the Committee for Industrial Development which stated that training of technical personnel was an important factor in economic development, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question.

The Secretary-General's report, "Training of national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of developing countries" (E/3901 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2), will be before the Assembly.

The report reviews national and international action already undertaken, and formulates proposals for further work. It contains an estimate of the requirements of developing countries for technical personnel at the intermediate and higher levels, estimates of financial implications, and recommendations for action by developing countries and by international organizations.

The Economic and Social Council considered the report at its thirty-seventh session, and has submitted its views to the nineteenth session. These include a recommendation that the report be transmitted, for their comments and recommendations, to Governments, specialized agencies and IAEA, regional economic commissions, and to the Committee for Industrial Development.

The Assembly had also requested a progress report, to be prepared by the Council when the Secretary-General's report had been received and considered by these bodies.

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

The Secretary-General prepared a report on this subject for the Committee for Industrial Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, as requested in resolution 1713 (XVI). The report was also submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1935 (XVIII).

The Secretary-General's study (E/3861) covers the economic, legal and technical implications of the patent system for the economies of the developing countries. It suggests the screening and control of licence agreements and the avoidance of unduly restrictive features. It submits that the problems connected with the transfer of technology to developing countries go beyond the operation of national patent systems or the conduct of international patent relations. Consequently, only part of the issues could be dealt with at an international conference on problems regarding the granting, protection and use of patents.

The report was considered at the fourth session of the Committee for Industrial Development, held in March 1964. Members of the Committee expressed general agreement with its conclusions (E/3869). Some delegations stated, however, that it deserved more detailed consideration at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

At the Trade Conference, a recommendation was made (Annex A.IV.26 of the Final Act) that developed countries should encourage the holders of patented and non-patented technology to facilitate the transfer of licences, know-how, technical documentation and technology in general to the developing countries.

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

Another recommendation was to the effect that additional facilities for information on, and for the transfer of, technical documentation and know-how should be organized within the framework of the United Nations in consultation with the appropriate international organizations.

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

The Secretary-General was further requested to provide additional facilities for information on, and for the transfer of, technical documentation and know-how to the developing countries. In addition, the Council asked the Secretary-General to take whatever steps he might consider appropriate, such as arrangements for the reciprocal exchange of information and documentation and for reciprocal representation at meetings between the competent international bodies, and to report to the appropriate international United Nations bodies, including the Council.

Finally, it transmitted the report to the General Assembly for appropriate action at its forthcoming session, in the light of the recommendations on the subject adopted at the Trade Conference.

38. Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: reports of the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for the nineteenth session, a report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament.

The Assembly asked the Economic and Social Council to discuss this report and to consider the possibility of establishing an ad hoc group for the purpose of accelerating studies in that field (resolution 1931 (XVIII) of December 1963).

The Assembly will have before it the Secretary-General's report (E/3898 and Add.1-3), summarizing the current status of national and international activities in the field.

The report indicates that Governments generally agree with the view that advance planning is required. Some States involved in significant military expenditures are reported to have established special research programmes with regard to the economic and social aspects of disarmament.

With regard to international activities, the report reviews the related work of the Secretariat, the specialized agencies and IAEA.

The Economic and Social Council had asked the Secretary-General to survey the feasibility of an international study of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities for which demand would be affected during and immediately following the transition period of disarmament.

The Secretary-General reported that such a study would not be feasible at present.

The Council noted in resolution 1026 (XXVII) that agreement had been reached on the co-ordination of activities in this field.

The agreement was arrived at by the Secretary-General and executive heads of the specialized agencies, and is reported in the twenty-ninth report (E/3886) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

Under the terms of this agreement, the Secretary-General is to act as the central point of co-ordination in respect of all studies of the economic and social aspects of disarmament.

Regarding the Assembly's request concerning an ad hoc group, the Council recognized that its establishment at a later time might be advantageous.

39. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources:
report of the Secretary-General

The nineteenth session of the General Assembly will have before it a report of the Secretary-General, who had been requested under resolution 1803 (XVII) to continue study of the various aspects of permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

The Secretary-General was asked to take into account, in his study, the desire of Member States to ensure the protection of their sovereign rights while encouraging international co-operation in the field of economic development.

The report (E/3840) was not completed in time for discussion at the eighteenth Assembly session. However, it was submitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its July-August session. The Council took note of it and transmitted it to the nineteenth session of the Assembly.

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

40. Inflation and economic development

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

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

It requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the question to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly, at its nineteenth session.

The Council, however, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, decided to defer action on this question.

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

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

The Assembly also recommended that the Economic and Social Council intensify its studies and research on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development, with particular reference to the needs of developing countries for investment in health and educational facilities within the framework of their general development programmes. The Council was asked to report its findings to the Assembly not later than its nineteenth session.

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

The Secretary-General's report (F/3895 and Add.1) was before the thirty-seventh session of the Council, which adopted a resolution (1048 (XXXVII)) embodying a series of its decisions.

The Council invited the General Assembly, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission to examine the replies of Governments to the inquiry and to make recommendations with a view to intensifying the work of the United Nations in assisting the Governments of interested developing countries to deal with the population problems confronting them.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to circulate the findings of the inquiry to the World Population Conference and to the specialized agencies concerned, with the suggestion that they take into account the findings, as appropriate, in formulating their programmes.

The Council further requested the Secretary-General to undertake in the future, at appropriate intervals, similar inquiries on problems resulting from the interrelationship between economic development and population changes.

The Council recommended that the Economic Commissions for Latin America and for Africa organize regional conferences, study population trends as well as the economic trends connected with them and their implications for the economic and social development in the regions concerned, and communicate their findings to the Council and the Population Commission for appropriate action.

It urged the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to explore ways and means of strengthening and expanding their work in the field of population, including the possibilities of voluntary contributions.

42. World campaign for universal literacy

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

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

His report is being prepared, and will be presented at a later stage of the nineteenth session.

The Economic and Social Council considered the question at its thirty-seventh session, and recommended that the Assembly, in dealing with the report, give sympathetic consideration to a plan for a world literacy programme (E/3927) submitted to the Council by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The main outlines of the UNESCO plan include an experimental mass literacy programme, designed to pave the way for the eventual launching of a world campaign, as already approved in principle by the Assembly.

The programme would cover not more than eight countries, would begin in 1966 and last until 1968, and would be followed by a two-year phase of analysis and appraisal.

A plan resulting from such appraisal would be submitted to the General Conference of UNESCO in 1970.

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

The Council also urged the Assembly to entrust UNESCO with the task of promoting the plan (resolution 1032 (XVIII)).

43. United Nations training and research institute

The Secretary-General, acting on an Assembly request, reported to the Economic and Social Council on progress made towards the establishment of the United Nations training and research institute, to be financed from voluntary contributions.

The report (E/3924) stated that firm pledges from Governments, by the middle of June, amounted to \$737,415, while pledges of \$52,000 had been received from private foundations, making a total of \$789,415. [As of 9 September, total pledges stood at \$849,139. See press release M/1551.]

The Secretary-General said he looked forward with confidence to a total sum being subscribed or pledged in the near future not far short of the amount considered necessary to bring the institute into being. [He has estimated that firm pledges of at least \$5 million would be needed.] If this occurred, he would establish the institute and would nominate, and call the first meeting of, the Board of Trustees before the end of 1964.

Under the terms of Assembly resolution 1827 (XVII) of December 1962, the functions of the institute will include study of major questions relating to the maintenance of peace, promotion of economic and social development, and the training of personnel for diplomatic and development operations.

The Secretary-General will submit a further progress report on the institute at the nineteenth session of the Assembly.

44. Progress and operations of the Special Fund

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

In introducing in the Council this year the Special Fund's reports (E/3854 and E/3889), the Managing Director of the Fund pointed out that a total of 421 projects, located in 130 countries and territories, were assisted by the Special Fund. Of their total cost of \$919 million, the Fund provided \$374 million, and the participating Governments of developing countries contributed \$545 million.

The Assembly decided in 1962 to consider at its nineteenth session new targets to be reached by the combined budgets of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.

In resolution 1833 (XVII) of December 1962, the Assembly set a target of \$150 million for the two programmes, and invited Member States and members of the specialized agencies which had not done so, to make voluntary contributions.

The present target for the Special Fund alone is \$100 million, and it is reported that pledges and their matching contributions for 1964 were still some \$18 million short of that target.

In its own annual report, the Economic and Social Council has informed the Assembly that it had prolonged, until the Council's thirty-eighth session, the terms of office of members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund who had already served their three-year term.

The Council held elections, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, to fill six vacancies in the Governing Council's membership resulting from an Assembly decision to enlarge the membership from 18 to 24. New members would have been elected to replace the eight outgoing members, under the terms of the Assembly resolution establishing the Special Fund. The Council reported that, in view of the proposed single inter-governmental committee (see item 45) to perform the functions of the Fund's Governing Council, it had deferred election of the new members.

45. United Nations programmes of technical co-operation

The General Assembly, under this agenda item, will be asked to consider and take action on proposals for combining the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund in a new programme to be known as the United Nations Development Programme.

It is the first time the issue has been brought before the Assembly for action, and the proposals include a recommendation that the special characteristics and operations of the two programmes, as well as their two separate

funds, be maintained, and that contributions might be pledged to the two programmes separately as in the past.

The proposals were formulated by the Economic and Social Council, after a review at its thirty-seventh session of reports by the Secretary-General and by a number of bodies directly concerned. The proposals are set forth in a draft resolution transmitted to the Assembly by the Council in resolution 1020(XXXVII).

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

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

The Council, in resolution 851 (XXXII) of that year, established an ad hoc Committee to explore ways and means of bringing about such co-ordination.

In a report (E/3850 and E/3851) prepared in response to Council resolution 900 (XXXIV) of August 1962, the Secretary-General stated his conclusion that all countries contributing to and benefitting from United Nations technical co-operation programmes would best be served if EPTA and the Special Fund were brought together in a new United Nations Development Programme.

That report was submitted to the ad hoc Committee and the Council, and has been considered by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC). The Council, in formulating its proposals, took into account their views as set forth in reports (E/3862 of the ad hoc Committee, E/3886 of ACC, E/3889 of the Governing Council of the Special Fund, and E/3933 of TAC).

(a) Review of activities

In its annual report to the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council reviews the general activities of the United Nations regular and expanded programmes of technical co-operation and gives an account of Council decisions on these programmes.

(The regular programme is financed by the regular United Nations budget. The Expanded Programme, financed by voluntary contributions, is carried out by the United Nations and related agencies, and co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board.)

The Council, at its thirty-seventh session, considered a report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance activities of the United Nations (E/3870 and Add.1), which described the activities carried out and planned under General Assembly resolutions on technical assistance.

Reviewing activities in 1963, the report stated that the total programme administered by the United Nations itself, through the Expanded and Regular Programmes and funds-in-trust, amounted to \$15.7 million, or slightly more than the programme expenditure in 1962.

For 1964, the total cost of the programmes under way was estimated at \$22 million. The increase over 1963 was attributed to the assumption, by the technical assistance services of the United Nations, of the Congo programme under funds-in-trust, and to the somewhat higher amount of expenditure normally anticipated in the second year of the Expanded Programme biennium.

Particular attention, the report said, was being given to assistance through regional projects. Regional operational activities amounted to 26 per cent of total operations in 1963, and were expected to account for about 28 per cent of the 1964 programme.

The report sets forth proposals for the 1965 programme totalling \$6.4 million, an amount authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee and endorsed by the Council for technical assistance activities for the year.

A tentative budget estimate of \$6.4 million for 1966, recommended by the Committee during consideration of the 1965 programme proposals, has also been approved by the Council.

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

During the Assembly's nineteenth session, the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council will meet to review and approve the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance* for the year 1965, as recommended by the Technical Assistance Board.

The programme will be submitted to the Assembly, which must confirm the allocation of funds, authorized by the Committee, to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme.

The Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization was approved this year as a participating organization by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1009 (XXXVII). This brings to nine the number of related agencies which, together with the United Nations itself, participate in the Programme.

46. Assistance in cases of natural disaster

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

In a resolution adopted on 15 August,* the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to study, in consultation with the international organizations concerned, the types of assistance which the United Nations might give, the order and magnitude of the resources required for this purpose, and alternative methods of providing such resources, including the establishment of a United Nations fund for assistance in cases of natural disaster financed through voluntary contributions.

The Council asked the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, and the document will be issued later.

47. World social situation

In a resolution on the world social situation adopted in 1963 (resolution 1916 (XVIII)), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the Economic and Social Council in 1965, a draft programme of social development for the second half of the United Nations Development Decade. The Secretary-General has circulated a questionnaire to Governments of developing countries asking for information on their social objectives and targets during the next five years, and also for their views on priorities for international action in the social field.

The Economic and Social Council will review the programme of concerted practical action in the social field by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, at its summer session in 1965. The Assembly will be informed of this plan of work.

* Resolution 1049 (XXXVII).

48. Housing, building and planning

The Economic and Social Council has asked the General Assembly (resolution 1024 (XXXVII)) to recommend to Member States that they: assume a major role in the solution of the housing problem in every country and make the necessary provisions in their national development plans; establish central organizations in charge of housing; develop a building material industry utilizing local raw materials; undertake programmes for training architects and construction engineers; enact reforms in land ownership and land use to eliminate speculation in plots of land and to secure the use of housing resources in the interests of the whole population. The Assembly would also recommend that international assistance in this field be directed towards the financing of housing and other projects contributing to the solution of the housing problem.

The report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning relating to its second session (E/3858), which was submitted to the Council's session in the summer, will also be before the General Assembly, as well as the relevant sections of the annual report of the Economic and Social Council.

49. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

In his annual report (A/5811), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Felix Schnyder of Switzerland, estimates that in 1963 some 98,000 refugees benefitted from his Current Programme of Complementary Assistance. Of the total of \$1.4 million, which was the financial target of the Programme, roughly \$600,000 was allocated for assistance to the "old" European refugees -- the persons displaced during or immediately after World War II -- and \$800,000 for new groups of refugees.

In the latter category, the largest single group were the refugees from Rwanda in Central and East Africa, who totalled about 150,000 by June 1964. The High Commissioner's Office also assisted Chinese refugees in Macao and Hong Kong, Tibetan refugees in Nepal and India, Cuban refugees in Spain, and refugees from Angola in the Congo (Leopoldville). Funds received for the benefit of former Algerian refugees were transmitted for relief and rehabilitation to the Algerian Government and Red Crescent Society.

In Europe, a special effort was made to bring the major aid projects to a conclusion, but there remained by the end of 1963 several thousand non-settled "old" European refugees. These continue to benefit from the UNHCR programme

for 1964, which includes an allocation of \$500,000 plus a share in combined allocations totalling \$813,000 for European refugees.

The High Commissioner's report was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its 1964 summer session in Geneva.

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

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

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

The Secretary-General's report containing replies received to date from more than 30 Governments and about 60 organizations on action taken in this matter has been circulated (A/5698 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

A resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 30 July (A/5722) recommends that the Assembly call upon all States in which racial discrimination is practised to take urgent effective steps, including legislative measures, to implement the Declaration. The resolution would also have the Assembly request States to prosecute and outlaw any organizations inciting to racial discrimination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1962, the General Assembly adopted a Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, which will enter into force on 9 December 1964. To date, eight countries have become parties to the Convention -- Denmark, Finland, Mali, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Western Samoa and Yugoslavia. Fifteen countries have signed the Convention but not yet ratified. They are Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Guinea, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Romania and United States.

In essence, the Convention states that no marriage shall be legally entered into without the full and free consent of both parties, that legislation should specify a minimum age for marriage, and that all marriages shall be officially registered.

The Commission on the Status of Women, which prepared the Convention, has also prepared a draft Recommendation on the same subject. The latter, while not legally binding, would be expected, when adopted by the Assembly, to exert moral influence on all States.

The draft Recommendation was transmitted by the Economic and Social Council to the 1963 session of the General Assembly, but the item was postponed to the nineteenth session (decision of 12 December 1963). The texts of the Convention and of the draft Recommendation are given in document A/5699.

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

The Assembly in 1963 postponed consideration of this item until its nineteenth session. A draft resolution (A/5695), proposed by the Commission on Human Rights and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, would have the General Assembly urge all Governments to make special efforts during the United Nations Development Decade to promote human rights; and invite, particularly, the developing countries to include, in their national development plans, measures for the implementation of fundamental freedoms. The technical assistance authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies would be asked to provide assistance with a view to achievement of progress in the protection of human rights.

54. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance

In 1963, the Assembly also postponed consideration of this item until the nineteenth session. The item dates back to 1962 when the Assembly, in resolution 1779 (XVII), requested the Secretary-General to report on steps taken by Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to help eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance.

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

55. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance

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

A preliminary draft of a Declaration has been prepared by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, but the Commission on Human Rights, because of lack of time, has not yet completed this work. The Economic and Social Council, which reviewed the situation at its summer session, has suggested to the General Assembly that it take a decision at its nineteenth session on the further course to be followed in this matter (A/5723).

56. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum

In 1962, the Assembly's Third Committee began examination of a draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, and adopted the preamble and the first of five proposed articles. In 1963, the Third Committee decided to consider this subject at the nineteenth session (A/5704). The text of the Declaration as proposed by the Commission on Human Rights is reproduced in paragraph 6 of document A/5359; the texts of the preamble and article 1 as approved by the Third Committee are reproduced in the annex to the same document.

57. Freedom of Information

(a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

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

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

In 1962 and 1963, the Third Committee postponed consideration of this item.

A note by the Secretary-General (A/5696) refers to documents concerning the text of the Convention and proposed amendments.

(b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information

In 1960, the Economic and Social Council prepared and transmitted to the Assembly a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, but the Assembly's Third Committee has not yet considered it.

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

A note by the Secretary-General (A/5697) includes the text of the draft Declaration.

58. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights

The Assembly has decided to make a special effort at its nineteenth session to complete the work on two International Covenants on Human Rights which set forth civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights.

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

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

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

The articles included in the other Covenant relate to the right to work and to enjoyment of favourable working conditions; trade union freedoms; social security; protection and assistance to mothers and children; freedom from

hunger and the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing; the creation of health facilities and the right to medical attention; the right to education; and the right to participation in cultural life and scientific progress.

The texts as adopted and references to background documentation are given in a note by the Secretary-General (A/5705).

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

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

The Assembly decided to continue the elaboration of the Declaration at its nineteenth session "as a matter of priority".

A report by the Secretary-General on the observations received by him will be issued later.

60. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

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

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

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

(a) Report of the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General will submit to the Assembly a report giving a list of the Territories on which information was received during the past year under Article 73 e, together with the dates on which such information was received. (This report is not yet available.)

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

An account of the action taken by the Special Committee of 24 in assuming the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII) will be included in the report to be submitted on its work for this year (A/5800 and addenda).

61. Question of South West 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 accordance with resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism considered the question of South West Africa at a session held from 25 February to 3 July (see item 21, page 12)..

In a resolution (A/AC.109/77 and Corr.1) adopted on 21 May, the Committee called on South Africa to desist from implementing the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission of Inquiry into South West African Affairs.* It was of the view that the implementation of these recommendations would result in the partition and disintegration of the Territory and its absorption into South Africa.

The Committee stated that it considered any attempt to annex a part or the whole of South West Africa as constituting an act contrary to international law and a clear violation of the Mandate and the United Nations Charter which would endanger international peace and security.

It condemned South Africa, which administers the Territory, for its "persistent refusal" to co-operate with the United Nations. It decided to request the Secretary-General to continue to take steps to establish the office of a United Nations Technical Assistance Resident Representative in South West Africa. It resolved to draw the attention of the Security Council to the "critical situation" in the Territory.

* This five-member Commission was appointed by the South African Government to recommend a comprehensive five-year plan for the accelerated development of "the various non-White groups of South West Africa, inside as well as outside their own territories". Its report to the South African Parliament was tabled on 27 January 1964.

The Special Committee is working on a study requested by the Assembly (resolution 1899 (XVIII)) on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and the other international companies having interests in South West Africa, in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operation.

62. Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa

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

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

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

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

The report of the Secretary-General is not yet available.

63. Special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration

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

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

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

For indigenous inhabitants of the Portuguese-administered territories who are, or who may be, temporarily residing in various countries or territories outside the Portuguese territories, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General

to make available to them the benefits of existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, with the consent and co-operation of the host Governments.

The Secretary-General was requested to report on this question to the Assembly at its nineteenth session. This report is not yet available.

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

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

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

It requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of this resolution, which it also drew to the attention of the Special Committee of 24 on the ending of colonialism. This report is not yet available.

65. Question of Oman: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Oman

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

The Committee began its work on 21 April when Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan) was elected Chairman and Fernando Volio (Costa Rica), Rapporteur. Its other members were Ram C. Malhotra (Nepal), Ali Monguno (Nigeria) and Abdou Ciss (Senegal).

On 11 May, the Committee issued a statement setting out the tasks assigned to it by the Assembly and announcing that it intended to make an exhaustive study of the problem and, in keeping with resolution 1948 (XVIII), would evaluate the territorial, historical and political issues involved. The state-

ment said the Committee would report fully and objectively on the problem to the Assembly's nineteenth session and would give every opportunity to the parties concerned to place their views before it.

On 28 August, the Committee announced that it had held 25 closed meetings at United Nations Headquarters and had completed a preliminary consideration of the question. It also made public its plans to visit the area in accordance with its mandate.

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

The Committee returned to New York on 21 September and is now preparing its report to the Assembly.

66. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1963 and reports of the Board of Auditors

(a) United Nations

The Secretary-General's report on United Nations finances (A/5806) shows that obligations incurred under the regular budget of the Organization during the year ended 31 December 1963 totalled \$92,195,880, as against total appropriations by the General Assembly of \$92,876,550. As receipts from miscellaneous income, other than staff assessment, were \$557,528 greater than estimated, the total income credited for the financial year was \$93,434,078.

The obligations incurred in 1963 were about \$7,743,530 greater than those incurred by the United Nations in 1962.

Reporting on the cash position of the Organization, the Secretary-General states that, at the end of 1963, the cash deficit for the United Nations regular budget was \$28,754,796. The deficit for the United Nations Emergency Force was \$33,425,573, and that for the United Nations Operation in the Congo was \$110,934,335. These added together made a combined deficit of \$173,114,704, as against \$88,254,424 the previous year.

Of the total deficit, the report states, about \$38 million was being financed from the Working Capital Fund, almost \$132 million from the sale of United Nations bonds, and over \$3 million from other trust funds.

With regard to Members' contributions as at 31 December 1963, the Secretary-General observes that the percentage collected of the total receivable for the year under the regular United Nations budget was 78.69 per cent, as compared to 80.04 a year ago. The total amount of contributions outstanding at the end of 1963 was \$19,520,456, as against \$17,863,335 at the end of 1962.*

(b) United Nations Children's Fund

The financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund (A/5806/Add.1) list income for 1963 as \$32.1 million -- a gain of more than \$2.4 million, or 8.2 per cent, over income for 1962. This resulted from an increase of about \$1 million in Government contributions and an increase of over \$1.4 million in private contributions and other income. Government contributions made up about 76.5 per cent of UNICEF's income in 1963.

Expenditure for the year was \$38.9 million -- nearly \$9 million more than in 1962. The report notes that during 1963 substantial progress was made in implementing the financial policies begun in 1961 of reducing UNICEF reserves to the minimum safe level and putting the resources released into programme assistance.

Expenditure in 1963 exceeded income by \$6.8 million, reducing the operating fund to \$32.1 million, as against \$38.9 million on 31 December 1962.

Private contributions in 1963 amounted to nearly \$4.5 million, as compared with \$3.8 million in 1962. Of this amount, \$4.2 million came from organized campaigns in the United States and Canada, as well as from milk fund drives in Austria and the United Kingdom and from Freedom-from-Hunger campaigns in Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

The report states that the largest single source was the United States Committee for UNICEF with receipts of more than \$2 million accruing to UNICEF, mainly from its "Trick or Treat" Hallowe'en project.

Among other income, the sale of UNICEF greeting cards during the period 1 September 1962 to 31 August 1963, and of an engagement calendar, realized a net income of \$1.6 million, compared with \$1.1 million in 1961.**

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

The financial report of UNRWA for 1963 (A/5806/Add.2) shows that expenditure totalled \$36,207,078, or \$518,234 more than in 1962. Total income also rose, but by a smaller amount -- from \$35,655,014 in 1962 to \$35,696,057 in 1963. This left the Agency with an excess of expenditure over income of \$511,021, which has been

* The Advisory Committee's report appears in document A/5710.

**The Advisory Committee's report appears in document A/5711.

charged to the working capital of the Agency. The budget for the year was \$39,633,000.

The biggest item of expenditure for UNRWA in 1963 was basic rations for refugees at a cost of \$11,374,325. Other major items were general education (\$8,149,709), vocational training (\$2,531,984), supply and transport services and other internal services (\$5,868,999), and medical services (\$2,977,357).

According to the attached report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of UNRWA (in A/5806/Add.2), the number of refugees registered with the Agency at 31 December 1963 was 1,288,064, as against 1,189,573 a year earlier. The Agency employed 183 international staff and 11,941 area staff, the latter figure representing a large increase consequent on the expansion of educational and vocational training programmes.

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

According to the financial report (A/5806/Add.3), the income for 1963 from contributions and other sources totalled \$7,647,606, compared with \$6,537,631 in 1962. Obligations incurred totalled \$7,563,772, as against \$7,216,343 in 1962. Taking account of accumulated surpluses carried forward, the surplus and balances at 31 December 1963 stood at \$2,747,724.**

67. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1964

The report of the Secretary-General on the supplementary estimates, and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, will be available later. However, in his report on the budget estimates for 1965 (A/5805) the Secretary-General suggests that the total additional expenses incurred in 1964 over and above the budget for that year can reasonably be estimated at about \$2 million.

The 1964 budget, he states, contained no provision for certain requirements of the Special Committee of 24 on ending colonialism; for the establishment of an office of Technical Representative to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine; the unforeseen needs of the Special Committee on apartheid and the appointment of the expert group on apartheid; the costs of the office of the United Nations Mediator in Cyprus; the cost of telephone exchange

* The Advisory Committee's report appears in document A/5712.

**The Advisory Committee's report appears in document A/5713.

installation at the Palais des Nations, Geneva; the cost of the special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration, approved by the Assembly last year; additional expenses of the International Court of Justice; and for the cost of the mission to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam. In addition, extra costs are expected as a result of increases in salary rates and elevations in post classifications, the hiring of temporary staff to deal with heavier work loads, and higher charges for the maintenance, operation and rental of premises, general expenses, and printing.

The salary rate increases and elevations in post classifications should account for most of the additional expenses, according to the Secretary-General.

68. Budget estimates for the financial year 1965

In his budget report for 1965 (A/5805), the Secretary-General estimates gross expenditure at \$104,693,750, an increase of \$3,366,150 over the figure so far approved for 1964. Against this, he offsets income estimated at \$16,687,600, resulting in a projected net expenditure of \$88,006,150. This is \$1,865,350 more than the approved net expenditure for 1964.

The Secretary-General points out that the higher budget level has been arrived at despite the fact that provision for some major non-recurring expenditure items, including building works and conferences, was made under the 1964 budget. With these items subtracted from that budget, the increase in the gross expenditure figure for 1965 would amount to about \$9.7 million. This increase, states the Secretary-General, is being requested to meet additional staff costs -- including the cost of 294 new posts -- in addition to building charges, conference costs, the amortization of United Nations bonds, and other expenses.

The Secretary-General states that his estimates may be revised in the light of new decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, and of further sales of United Nations bonds.

Discussing the financial position of the Organization, the Secretary-General observes that at the end of 1963 the deficit between current liabilities and net cash resources totalled \$127.4 million, compared with \$74.1 million a year earlier. [In its report on the estimates the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions states that it was informed that by 30 June 1964 this deficit had increased to \$134.5 million.]

The Secretary-General states his intention to report more fully to the Assembly at its nineteenth session on the financial position and prospects of the United Nations.

Outlining the policy underlying the budget, he refers to two "major conflicting factors": the "precarious" cash position and the "pressing need" to meet new demands by Member States for expanding work programmes. Without crippling the normal activities of the Organization, he states, it is not possible to find in mere regular budget reductions a remedy for the grave financial situation. In view of this and of the growing demands by Member States, it would be "unrealistic" to propose continuation of a strict policy of budgetary containment.

The Secretary-General states his view that solution of the financial problems confronting the United Nations depends principally or exclusively on Member States, and adds that he can follow no other course than to present what in his best judgement are the minimum requirements to carry out the "ever-increasing demands" on the Secretariat.

Reporting in turn on the budget, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/5807) recommends reductions in the expenditure estimates totalling \$1,729,500 which, together with adjustments to the income estimates, would reduce the net expenditure level for 1965 from \$88,006,150 to \$86,259,650.

The major reductions recommended by the Committee involve Part I of the expenditure estimates (sessions of the Assembly, the Councils, commissions and committees, and special meetings and conferences), \$343,800; Part II (staff costs and related expenses), \$831,300; and Part III (premises, equipment, supplies and services), \$465,100.

The Committee states that while it paid due regard to the "serious" financial position of the Organization, it recognized that budget reductions in themselves did not provide a solution to the problems. However, in contrast to the Secretary-General's views, it did not consider a policy of maximum economy, even if enforced by a budget ceiling, necessarily inconsistent with the desires of Member States for increased emphasis on certain activities or the addition of new activities. In view of the very limited resources available to meet vast demands, only "the most urgent tasks" could be undertaken, and the Committee did not consider budget increases "a substitute for adequate planning or concentration of effort". Only Member States could decide which needs best

lent themselves to United Nations action, and they must establish priorities. Failure to do so "must result in a dispersal of funds and effort over an ever-increasing number of unco-ordinated activities and a level of attainment determined by the law of diminishing returns".

Among the specific recommendations of the Committee are that reimbursement to Member States for travel by representatives be at economy-class, rather than first-class, rates; that the number of new staff posts for 1965 be reduced from 294 to 200; and that the expenditure ceiling for public information activities be raised from \$6 million to \$6.2 million. The Committee also expresses support for a "more consolidated structure" of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The Advisory Committee devotes a major section of its report to urging measures to ensure that the programme of all foreseeable United Nations activities for a given year is drawn up in time for inclusion in the main budget estimates. It also expresses the hope that the Assembly will study at its coming session the need to reduce the meeting schedule of United Nations bodies.

69. Pattern of conferences

The existing pattern of conferences of United Nations bodies is based on two General Assembly resolutions (1202 (XII) of 13 December 1957 and 1851 (XVII) of 19 December 1962). This pattern, extended through 1964 by a decision of the Assembly last year (resolution 1987 (XVIII)), is to be reviewed at the forthcoming session of the Assembly, which will concern itself not only with a meeting schedule for 1965 but also with the pattern of meetings for the ensuing five years. The Secretary-General is preparing a report for submission to the Assembly on this subject.

Resolution 1987 (XVIII) laid emphasis on action that might be taken by the Economic and Social Council to help rationalize the programme of meetings. It asked the Council to consider rescheduling its two sessions each year, and to study the "optimum frequency" of meetings of its subsidiary bodies, as well as the possibility of integrating or eliminating those bodies whose terms of reference might overlap.

The Council took these matters up in Geneva at its thirty-seventh session, and arrived at a number of decisions. They include the following:

- That the Council advance its two sessions each year, starting in 1966;
- That it discontinue, as a general rule, its resumed session in December;

-- That it continue to convene annually the Social Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, and the Committee for Industrial Development; and

-- That it continue to convene **biennially** the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission.

In addition, the Council adopted a draft calendar of meetings for 1965 and asked the Secretary-General to undertake a study of "the measures which could be taken to alleviate the problems faced by the United Nations as a result of the ever-increasing number of meetings held each year".

These decisions will be among the matters dealt with in the Secretary-General's report, which will be available later.

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

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

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

Members this year are Jan Paul Bannier (Netherlands), Chairman; Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed (Sudan); Albert F. Bender (United States); Raouf Boudjakdji (Algeria); Andre Ganem (France); James Gibson (United Kingdom); Alfonso Grez (Chile); Raul A. Quijano (Argentina); E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria); Dragos Serbanescu (Romania); Agha Shahi (Pakistan) and V.F. Ulanchev (USSR).

The terms of office of Mr. Ahmed, Mr. Grez, Mr. Sanu and Mr. Serbanescu expire on 31 December, and the Assembly will be required to fill the resulting vacancies. The persons elected will begin their three-year terms 1 January 1965 (A/5715).

(b) Committee on Contributions

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

Members in 1964 are B.N. Chakravarty (India), Chairman; Raymond T. Bowman (United States); T.W. Cutts (Australia); Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru); James Gibson (United Kingdom); F. Nouredin Kia (Iran); Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland); D. Silveira da Mota (Brazil); V.G. Solodovnikov (USSR); and Maurice Viaud (France).

The retiring members are Mr. Bowman, Mr. Kia and Mr. Raczkowski. The terms of the new appointees will begin on 1 January 1965 (A/5716).

(c) Board of Auditors

The Board has three members, and one retires every year. The members are the Auditors-General of Colombia, the Netherlands and Pakistan. Members are eligible for reappointment.

The term of office of the Netherlands Auditor-General expires on 30 June 1965. The new appointee will serve a three-year term beginning 1 July (A/5720).

(d) Investments Committee

Article XXV of the Regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund provides that the investment of its assets shall be decided by the Secretary-General after consultation with an Investments Committee and after having heard suggestions by the Pension Board concerning the investment policy.

The present members of the Investments Committee are Eugene Black, Roger de Candolle, R. McAllister Lloyd, George A. Murphy, B.K. Nehru and Jacques Rueff. Their term of office is three years, and they are eligible for reappointment.

As the terms of office of the present members expire on 31 December, new appointments will have to be made by the Secretary-General, subject to confirmation by the Assembly. These appointments have not yet been announced.

(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

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

The present members are Mrs. Paul Bastid (France), Chairman; James W. Barco (United States); Lord Crook (United Kingdom); Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay); Louis Ignacio-Pinto (Dahomey); Bror Arvid Sture Petren (Sweden); and R. Venkataraman (India). The retiring members are Mrs. Bastid, Mr. Ignacio-Pinto and Mr. Venkataraman. Those appointed will begin their terms on 1 January 1965 (A/5717 and Corr.1).

(f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee

This is a Committee of nine members and nine alternate members. Three of each group are appointed by the Assembly, normally for three-year terms. Members and alternate members are eligible for reappointment.

The current appointees of the Assembly are: members -- Albert F. Bender (United States), James Gibson (United Kingdom) and Rigoberto Torres Astorga (Chile); alternate members -- Brendan T. Nolan (Ireland), Nathan Quao (Ghana) and Shilendra K. Singh (India).

The terms of office of all expire on 31 December, and the Assembly will be required to appoint six persons to fill the resulting vacancies (A/5718).

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

Each year the Committee on Contributions submits a report to the Assembly on assessments for the apportionment of United Nations expenses.

The Committee is now meeting at United Nations Headquarters. Its main concern during this session is to carry out a general review of the scale of assessments, as it affects all Member States. Such a review is made necessary by the fact that the present scale, adopted in December 1961 on the recommendation of the Committee, was authorized only until the end of 1964.

At its eighteenth session, the Assembly, in resolution 1927 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, asked that the Committee, when calculating rates of assessment, give "due attention" to the developing countries "in view of their special economic and financial problems".

The members of the Committee on Contributions are Raymond T. Bowman (United States), Birenda Narayan Chakravarty (India), T.W. Cutts (Australia), Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), James Gibson (United Kingdom), F. Nouredin Kia (Iran), D. Silveira da Mota (Brazil), Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland), V.G. Solodovnikov (USSR) and Maurice Viaud (France). The report will be issued as A/5810.

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

(a) Earmarkings and contingency allocations from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

(b) Earmarkings and allotments from the Special Fund

Every year the Assembly is asked to confirm the earmarking of funds to United Nations agencies participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical

Assistance (EPTA), and expenditures incurred by the various organizations which serve as "executing agencies" for Special Fund projects.

Separate notes will be submitted by the Secretary-General on each of these two categories, embodying the relevant audit reports. Covering reports will also be submitted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

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

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

This year, as in the past, the Advisory Committee will report to the Assembly on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and on problems of administrative co-ordination within the United Nations family of organizations. Its review will include detailed comments on the agencies' 1964 budgets.

The Advisory Committee will begin a series of meetings at Headquarters on 13 October. Its report on this item is expected to be submitted to the Assembly in December.

(b) Inter-organizational machinery for matters of pay and personnel administration: report of the Secretary-General

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly endorsed revised terms of reference for the International Civil Service Advisory Board, intended to make the Board a strongly constituted, independent, inter-organizational body to deal with pay and personnel problems in the administration of the United Nations system (resolution 1981 B (XVIII)). The changes had been agreed to by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and by the Board itself. They involved an increase in the membership of the Board (from nine to 11) and its assumption of a number of new functions, including the tendering of advice and the formulation of recommendations on pay and personnel problems to the ACC.

The Assembly asked for a report on this subject at its nineteenth session. Accordingly, the Secretary-General will report on the implementation of resolution 1981 B and on the first meeting of the reconstituted Board, which took place in Geneva in July. This report is not yet available.

74. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations: report of the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations

The Working Group was set up under General Assembly resolution 1854 B (XVII) of 19 December 1962, and asked to study special methods for financing United Nations peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures. At the same time, it was asked to examine the situation arising from the arrears of some Member States in the payment of contributions for the financing of peace-keeping operations, and to recommend arrangements to bring such payments up to date.

In its report (A/5407 and Corr.1) the Working Group outlined the positions of delegations on the matters referred to it, but did not postulate any specific recommendations. The report was considered by the Assembly at its fourth special session in May-June 1963, and at the conclusion of that session the Assembly adopted seven resolutions related to the financing of peace-keeping operations. Under one of these resolutions (1880 (S-IV)) the Assembly decided to continue the Working Group, and asked it to:

- Recommend a method for the equitable sharing of the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures;
- Consider suggestions on other sources of financing future peace-keeping operations; and
- Explore ways and means for bringing about "the widest possible measure of agreement" among Member States on the financing of such operations.

The Group is now meeting at United Nations Headquarters and will report to the Assembly at its nineteenth session. Members of the Group are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and United States.

One of the resolutions adopted at the Assembly's fourth special session in June 1963 (1879 (S-IV)) asked for a report from the Secretary-General on the desirability and feasibility of establishing a "Peace Fund", made up of voluntary contributions, to provide special financial reserves available to the Secretary-General in the event of breaches of the peace. The Secretary-General reported at the eighteenth session of the Assembly (A/5490 and Add.1-4), citing the views of 38 Governments on the "Peace Fund" proposal. This report, however, was not considered by the Assembly at that time, but was referred to the attention of the Working Group, to be taken into account in the preparation of its report.

The Secretary-General has subsequently received comments from 12 other Governments on this question (A/5693 and Add.1).

Under another resolution of the fourth special session (1874 (S-IV)), the Secretary-General was asked to report on administrative procedures designed to improve the financial procedures followed by the Assembly when peace-keeping operations are authorized. At its eighteenth session, the Assembly was informed that the Secretary-General considered any comments he might make on this matter would be better made after the Working Group had reported on the matters entrusted to it.

75. Personnel questions

(a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary General

The General Assembly customarily examines each year the composition of the Secretariat. When it dealt with this subject at its eighteenth session, it noted (in resolution 1928 (XVIII)) progress made in the geographical distribution of staff, but it expressed recognition of the need for "a more equitable distribution" among the Member States within the various regions, in particular at the levels of senior posts.

The Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General continue his efforts so that all Member States might be represented at the Professional level, and asked that, in the recruitment of staff, special account be taken of the equitable distribution of posts among Member States of each region, especially at the staff levels of D-1 and above.

The Secretary-General was asked to report to the Assembly on the progress made during the past year. His report will contain tables and analyses outlining the geographical distribution of the staff and also changes in the proportions of permanent and fixed-term staff. The report is not yet available.

(b) Other personnel questions

Under this heading, the Secretary-General will report on questions relevant to the conditions of service of United Nations staff.

The report will touch on the implementation of resolution 1929 (XVIII) adopted by the Assembly last year, which amended the Staff Regulations affecting the payment of language allowance and repatriation grant. As in other years, it will also describe amendments to the Staff Rules made in the past year and changes in the application of particular Staff Rules. The report is not yet available.

76. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board

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

This year the Board is proposing to the Assembly two major adjustments intended to improve the benefits provided by the Fund: the use of full gross salaries as the basis of pensionable remuneration, for both past and future service; and the introduction of a system for adjusting pensions in accordance with increases in the cost of living.

These and other recommended benefit improvements are estimated to cost about \$42 million in respect of past service, which would be financed by the Fund itself. The adoption of the "full gross" salary basis would also increase future contributions by about \$2 million a year, spread among all the organizations participating in the Fund, of which one-third would be borne by participants.

During the year ended 30 September 1963, the number of participants in the Joint Staff Pension Fund rose from 12,501 to 13,688, and the number of associate participants from 5,929 to 6,796. The principal of the Fund increased from \$142,540,915 to \$165,464,039.

The effective yield on investment of the Fund's assets was at the annual rate of 4.05 per cent, of which 0.80 per cent has been credited to the contingency reserve and 3.25 per cent taken into income for the year.

At 30 September 1963 the Fund was paying 593 retirement pensions, 83 annuities, 252 widows' pensions, 403 children's benefits, 55 disability benefits and 11 secondary dependents' benefits. It paid 814 cash withdrawal settlements during the year.

The report of the Board (A/5808) to the Assembly is not yet available.

77. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General

The United Nations International School is predominantly for the children of United Nations staff and of delegation personnel. Student enrolment during the 1963-64 school year averaged 550.

The school now occupies temporary premises in Manhattan, with a branch at Parkway Village in Queens. This year the Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly on developments during the year and make proposals for its establishment on a permanent basis.

These developments include the offer by a private foundation of \$7 million for the building of new premises, on condition that they be located on the site of the United Nations Headquarters and that a development fund sufficient to enable the school to become fully self-supporting can be created. The Secretary-General is expected to outline the proposed relocation plan to the Assembly and suggest measures that might be taken to establish the proposed development fund.

In past years, the General Assembly has contributed financial assistance to the school to meet its operating deficit and to carry forward plans for its permanent accommodation. In addition, the Assembly last year (in resolution 1982 (XVIII)) appealed to Governments of Member States to take measures to ensure that voluntary contributions from governmental or non-government sources become available for the construction of a new building for the school, and for the creation of an endowment fund.

The Secretary-General's report is expected to be available sometime in October.

78. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixteenth session

Each year the General Assembly reviews the work of the 25-member Commission. This year the Commission has reported on the results of its sixteenth session, which took place in Geneva from 11 May to 24 July.

At that session, the Commission took two major substantive decisions: it adopted the third part of a series of draft articles on the law of treaties, and adopted 16 draft articles on the dispatch of temporary envoys on special missions.

On the subject of law of treaties the Commission based its work on a report by its Special Rapporteur, Sir Humphrey Waldock (A/CN.4/167 and Add.1-3), his third report to the Commission on this subject. In two earlier reports, the Special Rapporteur had dealt with the conclusion, entry into force and registration of treaties and with the invalidity and termination of treaties; in his third report he submitted 21 draft articles dealing with the application and effects of treaties, the revision of treaties, and the interpretation of treaties.

On the basis of these articles the Commission adopted 19 draft articles, to be added to the 54 adopted previously on the law of treaties. It is now intended to submit the draft articles to Governments for their comments. Ultimately, the Commission envisages the preparation, on the basis of the articles, of either a

single draft convention on the law of treaties, or a series of related draft conventions for presentation to the General Assembly.

The 16 draft articles which the Commission adopted on special missions are based on the first part of a report by another Special Rapporteur, Milan Bartos (A/CN.4/166). They deal with such matters as the assignment and composition of a special mission, persons declared persona non grata, notification of arrival and departure, precedence, commencement and end of functions, and the intercourse and activities of special missions in the territory of a third State.

The Commission has yet to examine the second part of Mr. Bartos' report, which contains 21 draft articles dealing mainly with facilities, privileges and immunities of temporary envoys sent on special missions.

Other matters dealt with in the Commission's report to the Assembly include a discussion on the scope of a proposed report on relations between States and non-governmental organizations, and the Commission's proposed work programme for 1965-66. The report (A/5809) is not yet out.

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

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

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

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

- To bring the terms of the resolution to the notice of any party to any of the treaties which is not a Member of the United Nations;
- To transmit copies of this resolution to Member States which are parties; and

-- To consult, where necessary, with the parties and with United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned as to whether any of the treaties in question "have ceased to be in force, have been superseded by later treaties, have otherwise ceased to be of interest for accession by additional States, or require action to adapt them to contemporary conditions".

The Secretary-General was asked to report on these matters, and also was asked to invite accessions to the treaties concerned by any State which is a Member of the United Nations or member of a specialized agency or a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or has been designated for this purpose by the General Assembly, and which otherwise is not eligible to become a party to those treaties.

The report of the Secretary-General is not yet available. It will summarize the observations received in reply to the communication which he addressed to the States parties to those treaties and to the specialized agencies concerned. It will also contain information available from other sources.

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

The Special Committee on Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was set up by the Assembly on 16 December 1963, under resolution 1968 A (XVIII). It was asked to draw up a "practical plan and proposals" for presentation to the Assembly at its forthcoming session.

The six-member Committee has scheduled its first formal meeting in early November; accordingly, its report is not yet available. It has been asked by the Assembly to base its considerations on suggestions made by the Secretary-General in a report last year (A/5585), and proposals, suggestions and information from Member States and international organizations and institutions.

Among the elements envisaged in a projected programme of United Nations assistance to States in the field of international law are the possible declaration of a "United Nations Decade of International Law" -- suggested by the Assembly in 1962 -- and the sponsorship or encouragement of exchange programmes, seminars, training courses, fellowships and advisory services.

The members of the Committee are Afghanistan, Belgium, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary and Ireland. E.K. Dadzie (Ghana) is Chairman.

Along with the report of the Committee, the Assembly will have before it two other documents: a compendium of comments from Governments and international organizations on the questions being examined by the Committee; and a report by the Secretary-General on voluntary contributions to United Nations programmes of technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. Such contributions were invited by the Assembly at its last session (in resolution 1968 C (XVIII)) from Member States, interested international or national organizations and institutions or individuals. The two documents are not yet available.

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

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

The Special Committee was set up on 16 December 1963, under resolution 1966 (XVIII). Its task is to study certain principles with a view to their progressive development and codification, so as to secure their more effective application; and to draw up a report containing the conclusions of its study and its recommendations.

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

- The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;
- The principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered;
- The duty not to intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the United Nations Charter;
- The principle of sovereign equality of States.

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

The Committee has 27 members: Argentina, Australia, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, USSR, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. It has been meeting in Mexico City (27 August - 1 October) and its report is not yet available.

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

The Assembly decided that at its nineteenth session it would study three principles of international law. These principles, enumerated in paragraph 5 of resolution 1966 (XVIII), are:

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

The Assembly invited Member States to submit views and suggestions on these principles, and urged those Member States that had not yet done so to submit views on the four other principles enumerated a year earlier in resolution 1815 (XVII). (See item 81 (a).)

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

So far, comments of Governments on these matters have been received from 24 Governments: Argentina, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Ceylon, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Hungary, Jamaica, Japan, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sweden, Togo, Uganda and the United Kingdom (A/5725 and Add.1-6).

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

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

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

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

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

In a letter dated 8 September (A/5728), Hungary requested inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda. An explanatory memorandum accompanying the request states that the progressive development of private international law is not handled by the United Nations systematically.

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

The Government of Hungary, the memorandum says, is of the opinion that detailed consideration of this matter would be desirable.

83. Declaration on the denuclearization of Africa

In asking, on 28 August, that this item be included in the Assembly agenda, 33 delegations (A/5730)* noted that the African Heads of State and Government, at their meeting in Cairo in July, had adopted a declaration stating that they were "ready to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or control atomic weapons".

The Heads of State and Government had appealed to all peace-loving nations to accept the same undertaking, and to all the nuclear Powers to respect their declaration and conform to it. They had also asked the General Assembly, at its forthcoming session, to approve their declaration and to take measures to convene an international conference for the purpose of concluding an agreement on the denuclearization of the continent of Africa.

* Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, and Upper Volta.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ITEMS FOR THE AGENDA
OF THE NINETEENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

1. Renunciation by States of the use of force for the settlement of territorial disputes and questions concerning frontiers /item proposed by the Soviet Union/

On 21 September, the Soviet Union requested the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly (A/5751).

The explanatory Soviet memorandum on the subject states that the history of mankind is "rich in painful cases in which the mutual or unilateral claims of States to one another's territories have developed into military conflicts and devastating wars". But force of arms had not brought about the settlement of territorial disputes.

Several young sovereign States, adds the memorandum, had "inherited from the colonial regimes a large number of artificially complicated territorial and frontier matters. The young States had not succeeded in liberating, at the time of their own liberation, all the territories which were theirs by right. Demands which have to do with liberating, or with completing the liberation of, a particular people from the colonial yoke or from foreign occupation were "absolutely just and must be satisfied in accordance with the right of all peoples to freedom and independence".

Once conflicts arising out of unsatisfied territorial claims had started, the memorandum states, they threatened to spread, and States, therefore, must renounce the use of force for the settlement of territorial disputes and must recognize the principle that such questions must be settled by peaceful means.

The Soviet Union, the memorandum goes on, would do everything in its power to advance the elaboration of an appropriate international agreement on the renunciation of force for the settlement of territorial disputes.

2. Question of Cyprus /item submitted by Cyprus/

The inclusion of the "Question of Cyprus" as a supplementary item in the agenda of the nineteenth session was requested, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, in a letter dated 24 September (A/5752). The explanatory memorandum is to be submitted later.

The Security Council has been dealing with the question of Cyprus since December 1963. On 4 March, the Council decided to send a United Nations Peace-Keeping Force to Cyprus for three months (S/5575). The stationing of the Force in Cyprus was extended for another three months in June, and again in September.