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Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights

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I. TERMS OF REFERENCE AND ORGANIZATION OF
THE COMMITTEE'S WORK

1. In its resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided that an International Conference on Human Rights be convened in 1968, defined the purposes of the Conference and established a Preparatory Committee "to complete the preparation for the Conference in 1968 and, in particular, to make proposals for consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, duration and venue of the Conference, and the means of defraying the expenses of the Conference, and to organize and direct the preparation of the necessary evaluation studies and other documentation". The Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights was requested to report on the progress of the preparations for the Conference so that its report might be considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.
2. As requested by the resolution, the President of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, after consultations with all parties concerned, appointed the following seventeen States as members of the Preparatory Committee: Canada, France, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.
3. The Preparatory Committee held its first series of meetings from 9 to 20 May and from 9 to 20 June 1966 and submitted its first progress report^{1/} to the Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 2217 (XXI)

4. The General Assembly at its twenty-first session, having considered the Committee's report and related matters, made a number of decisions in its resolution 2217 (XXI) of 19 December 1967 concerning the Preparatory Committee and the Conference.
5. In resolution 2217 C (XXI) the General Assembly took note of the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee and expressed its appreciation to

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes,
agenda item 63, document A/6354.

the Committee for the work it had accomplished. The Assembly requested the Preparatory Committee to continue its work in accordance with paragraph 14 of Assembly resolution 2081 (XX), taking into account such observations as it might receive from the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women and bearing in mind the discussions at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, the decisions taken in resolution 2217 C (XXI) and the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights, and to report further on the progress of the preparation of the Conference to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

6. Recognizing the significance of the Conference and the importance of the preparatory work to its success, the General Assembly decided in resolution 2217 D (XXI) to enlarge the membership of the Preparatory Committee from seventeen to twenty-three and requested the President of the General Assembly to appoint six additional members of the Committee - two from African countries, two from Asian countries and two from Latin American countries. In pursuance of this request, the President of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, at its 1498th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1966, appointed the following countries to serve on the Preparatory Committee: Colombia, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan and Panama.

7. As a result, the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights is composed of the following Member States: Canada, Colombia, France, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

8. As regards the Conference itself, the General Assembly in resolution 2217 C (XXI) accepted with appreciation the invitation extended by the Government of Iran to hold the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran. A communication of 18 October 1966 received by the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Iran and circulated to the General Assembly in document A/C.3/602 states, inter alia, the following:

"It is understood that, in offering to act as host for the said conference, the Iranian Government has duly taken into consideration the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights, contained in document A/6354 of 22 June 1966."

9. In accepting the invitation extended by the Government of Iran, the Assembly decided that the International Conference on Human Rights should preferably be held during the spring of 1968 on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Preparatory Committee and the host Government.

10. The Assembly further invited States Members of the United Nations, States members of the specialized agencies, States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and States that the General Assembly decides specially to invite to participate in the Conference. The competent specialized agencies were invited to send observers to the Conference.

Economic and Social Council resolutions 1126 (XLI) and 1135 (XLI)

11. In its resolutions 1126 and 1135 (XLI), the Economic and Social Council made some recommendations concerning the agenda of the Conference on Human Rights (see paragraphs 43-44 below).

Commission on Human Rights resolutions 7 (XXIII), 12 (XXIII) and 15 (XXIII)

12. The Commission on Human Rights, in resolutions 7 (XXIII), 12 (XXIII) and 15 (XXIII), made a number of suggestions and recommendations concerning a provisional agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights and documentation for the Conference (see paragraphs 45, 46 and 57 below).

Commission on the Status of Women resolution 15 (XX)

13. In accordance with the decision recorded in paragraph 17 of the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women was drawn to the report (A/6354) in a note (E/CN.6/480) by the Secretary-General. In its resolution 15 (XX) of 3 March 1967 the Commission, noting that the provisional agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights included, as item 11 (c), consideration of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, which subject has been studied by the Commission and also by the United Nations regional seminar held in Manila during 1966, inter alia,

made a number of recommendations concerning documentation for the Conference (see paragraph 58 below). The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights the summary records of the discussions at the twentieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women on the item "International Year for Human Rights".

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
resolution 3 (XIX)

14. In its resolution 3 (XIX) of 18 January 1967, entitled "Special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres", the Sub-Commission, inter alia, requested its Special Rapporteur to proceed with the study and to present a progress report on the study to the Sub-Commission at its twentieth session. The Sub-Commission also requested the Secretary-General "to draw the Special Rapporteur's progress report to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights as documentation which might usefully be made available to the Conference".

Attendance at the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights

15. The members of the Committee were represented as follows:

<u>Canada</u>	Mr. Gilles Grondin Mr. G.S. Shortliffe** Miss Mary Fletcher	(alternate) (alternate)
<u>Colombia</u>	Mr. Pedro Olarte Mrs. Clara Ponce de León* Mrs. Inés García**	(alternate) (alternate)
<u>France</u>	Mr. Jean-Dominique Paolini	
<u>India</u>	Mr. Gopalaswami Parthasarathi*** Mr. Brajesh C. Mishra** Mr. J.S. Teja* Mr. A.S. Gonsalves** Mr. N.N. Jha** Mr. L.N. Piparsania	(alternate) (alternate) (alternate) (adviser)
<u>Iran</u>	Mr. Fereydoun Hoveyda Mr. Manoutcher Fartash Dr. M. Esfandiary Mr. Morteza Jalili	
<u>Italy</u>	Mr. Mario Franzì Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero	(alternate)
<u>Jamaica</u>	Mr. E.R. Richardson Miss Marcella Martinez	
<u>Kenya</u>	Mr. O.A. Fakihi	
<u>Lebanon</u>	Mr. Souteil Chammas	
<u>Mauritania</u>	Mr. Yaia Cheikh Abdallahi	
<u>New Zealand</u>	Mr. Christopher D. Beeby	
<u>Nigeria</u>	Mr. A.A. Mohammed	

* Attended only the second series of meetings.

** Attended only the third series of meetings.

*** Was notified to be representative of India at the second series of meetings of the Committee.

Pakistan

Mr. Naseem Mirza

Panama

Mr. Dídimo Rios

Philippines

Mr. Salvador P. López

Mr. Alejandro D. Yango

(alternate)

Mr. Virgilio C. Nañagas

(alternate)

Poland

Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner

Mr. Franciszek Czajkowski

Somalia

Mr. Aboulrahim Abby Farrah

Mr. Mohamed Warsama

Tunisia

Mr. Taïeb Slim

Mr. Hamdane Ben Aissa

Mr. Hedi Gharbi

Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

Mr. E.N. Nasinovsky

Mr. L.I. Verenikin

(alternate)

United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern
Ireland

Miss Barbara Richards

United States of America

Mr. Clarence I. Blau*

Mr. John M. Cates, Jr.**

Mrs. Kirsten Campbell Paulos

(alternate)

Mr. A. Edward Elmendorf

(alternate)*

Mr. Stephen C. Schott

(adviser)**

Uruguay

Mr. Pedro P. Berro

Mr. Mateo Marques-Sere

Mrs. Graciela Ponce de León de Cattarossi

Yugoslavia

Mr. Anton Duhaček

Mr. Zoran Lazarević

(alternate)

16. The following persons attended the meetings as observers:

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist
Republic

Mr. Vladimir A. Kravets

United Republic of Tanzania

Mr. W. Waldron-Ramsey

* Attended only the second series of meetings.

** Attended only the third series of meetings.

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17. The specialized agencies were represented by the following persons:

International Labour Organisation

Mr. Faisal M. Abdel-Rahman

United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization

Mr. Asdrubal Salsamendi

World Health Organization

Mr. L.F. Thomen

18. The officers of the Committee at its second and third series of meetings were the following:

Chairman:

Mr. Taïeb Slim (Tunisia)

Vice-Chairmen:

Mr. Manoutcher Fartash (Iran)

Mr. E.R. Richardson (Jamaica)

Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland)

Rapporteur:

Mr. Christopher D. Beeby (New Zealand)

Owing to the absence from New York of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland), presided at the 41st and 42nd meetings of the Preparatory Committee.

19. Mr. Marc Schreiber, Director of the Division of Human Rights and Executive Secretary of the International Conference on Human Rights, represented the Secretary-General. Mr. Valentin Romanov acted as Secretary of the Committee.

20. The Committee met on 9 and 10 February and on 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 26 April and 18 and 19 May 1967. It held twenty-two meetings.

21. The statements of individual delegations on items before the Preparatory Committee have been recorded in the Summary Records of the Committee (A/CONF.32/PC/SR.21-42).

22. The Committee's meetings of 9 and 10 February 1967 were largely devoted to matters of organization. For convenience of presentation such issues of substance as were touched on during those meetings are mentioned in the following sections of this report which relate primarily to the work of the Committee at its meetings held between 6-26 April 1967 and 18 and 19 May 1967.

23. At its two series of meetings held in 1967 the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General referring to the decisions taken by the General Assembly regarding the International Conference and the Preparatory Committee, and to resolutions 1126 (XLI) and 1135 (XLI) of the Economic and Social Council (A/CONF.32/PC/3); the provisional agenda for the April series of meetings of the

Committee (A/CONF.3/PC/4); a note by the Secretary-General referring to the relevant decisions of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (A/CONF.32/PC/5 and Corr.1 and Add.1); draft rules of procedure for the International Conference on Human Rights, prepared by the Secretary-General (A/CONF.32/PC/6 and Corr.1); as well as conference room papers Nos. 7-13 dealing with various questions under the Committee's discussion. The Committee also had before it draft studies on measures taken with the United Nations in the field of human rights (A/CONF.32/PC/R.1 and Add.1) and on methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights (A/CONF.32/PC/R.2).

24. The Committee adopted the following agenda for the meetings it held between 6 and 20 April 1967:

1. Date of the Conference and report on the arrangements for the Conference.
2. Draft rules of procedure of the Conference.
3. Provisional agenda of the Conference.
4. Documentation for the Conference.
5. Question of participation in the Conference of:
 - (a) Regional inter-governmental organizations;
 - (b) Non-governmental organizations.
6. Expenses of the Conference.

II. DATE OF THE CONFERENCE AND REPORT ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONFERENCE

25. At the 22nd meeting of the Committee, the representative of Nigeria proposed that the Preparatory Committee should express its thanks to the Government of Iran for its generous invitation extended to the International Conference on Human Rights. At its 23rd meeting the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution, as submitted by Nigeria, which reads as follows:

"The Preparatory Committee,

"Notes with deep appreciation the invitation extended by the Government of Iran for the International Conference on Human Rights, in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights in 1968, to be held in Iran;

"Requests the Secretary-General to convey a written message of thanks on behalf of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights to the Government of Iran."

26. The representative of Iran thanked the Committee for its unanimous vote of thanks which he said would greatly encourage his Government in its endeavours to ensure the complete success of the Conference. Pursuant to the Committee's request, the Secretary-General, on 17 February 1967, sent a letter to the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations containing the text of the Committee's resolution.

27. At a later stage the Preparatory Committee heard reports from the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Iran and from the representative of the Secretary-General concerning the date and arrangements for the Conference. In the light of these reports the Committee accepted that the Conference should begin on 22 April 1968, that being a date suitable to the host Government and consistent with the United Nations conference schedule. As previously agreed the Conference would last for three weeks. The representative of Iran and the representative of the Secretary-General replied to a number of inquiries from members of the Committee about particular aspects of the arrangements for the Conference such as the nature of the accommodation available in Teheran and the conference facilities for delegations, the Secretariat, the Press and others attending the Conference. The Committee took note of the information placed before it and of the fact that arrangements for the Conference were advancing.

28. In considering the arrangements for the Conference a number of members of the Committee expressed the hope that adequate publicity would be given to it through United Nations media. The representative of the Secretary-General was able to tell the Committee that special attention was being paid both at the United Nations and in the specialized agencies to the need to publicize the Conference as well as the International Year for Human Rights as a whole.

29. Some delegations drew attention particularly to General Assembly resolution 2217 B (XXI) which called upon Governments of all countries and the people of the world to intensify the struggle to safeguard fundamental freedoms and human rights and to ensure the complete and immediate elimination of such violations of human rights as racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid.

III. DRAFT RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE CONFERENCE

30. At its series of meetings held in 1966 (A/6354, para. 54) the Preparatory Committee had decided to consider the question of the rules of procedure for the Conference in the course of meetings to be held in 1967. It had requested the Secretariat in the interval to prepare draft rules based on those of other similar United Nations governmental conferences. In compliance with this request a set of draft rules of procedure was prepared (A/CONF.32/PC/6 and Corr.1). In the preparation of the draft rules of procedure full account was taken of the relevant recommendations of the Preparatory Committee regarding participation in the Conference and its organization.

31. The Committee approved these draft rules of procedure as amended and revised during the debate, subject to the need of adding a new rule on non-governmental organizations in the light of any decision of the General Assembly on this matter. As approved they are annexed to this report (annex I).

32. Certain points arising out of the draft rules were the subject of a full exchange of views and are recorded in the following paragraphs.

33. In connexion with rule 6 of the draft rules of procedure concerning the officers of the Conference, the Committee, after considering the factors in favour of a relatively large or a relatively small number of Vice-Presidents, decided to recommend that the Conference should elect ten Vice-Presidents. It was agreed that these offices should, according to the usual United Nations practice, be equitably distributed among the various geographical regions on the understanding that this would involve three Vice-Presidents from Africa. Certain representatives were of the view that the Preparatory Committee should endeavour to specify the number of Vice-Presidents of the Conference from each respective region. One of these representatives suggested that a proper distribution would be three Vice-Presidents from Africa and two from every other region. Other members of the Committee, however, thought it inadvisable to attempt to lay down rigid rules about the distribution of the vice-presidencies, reasoning that this would deprive the Conference of the necessary flexibility required for election to these offices.

34. The Committee considered various views on the number of main committees that would be required by the Conference (rule 45). It was recalled that the committee structure of the Conference had been discussed at the Committee's first series of

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meetings in 1966 and that it had then been thought that four meetings daily would be appropriate. Some representatives were of the view that the three main purposes of the Conference, as established by General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX), were indissolubly linked and interdependent and for that reason the various items on the agenda could not and should not be divided among several main committees. These representatives therefore favoured the creation of a single main committee. Other representatives emphasized the heavy agenda of the Conference and its relatively short duration and suggested that there was a need for more than one main committee to enable the Conference to give the items on its agenda the searching study they deserved.

35. After further consideration of the views advanced the Committee decided that rule 45 should refer to one or more main committees.

36. When this section of the report was considered many delegations agreed that effective discussion at the Conference of the agenda recommended by the Preparatory Committee could best be achieved by the early establishment of at least two main committees. Members envisaged that item 9 (Review of progress) would be taken in plenary at the outset of the Conference. Once this discussion was under way two main committees would start working; each would deal successively with certain subjects, initially with respect to item 10 (Evaluation of methods) and thereafter with respect to item 11 (Future measures). The subjects enumerated under items 11 (a), (b) and (c) would be allotted to one main committee and the subjects comprised under items 11 (d), (e), (f) and (g) would be allotted to the other. Recommendations of the two main committees would be considered by the plenary in the final stages of the Conference.

37. Other members of the Committee regretted that the matters dealt with in the preceding paragraph had been raised during the Committee's consideration of its report. They continued to believe that the Conference should operate with one main committee and that in any case the question of the number of main committees as well as the distribution of the work of the Conference should be left for decision by the Conference itself. A number of representatives were also unable to agree with the proposed distribution of the items on the provisional agenda of the Conference. Some of them felt that the allocation of agenda items 11 (a), (b) and (c) to a committee, rather than having them dealt with in plenary, would detract from their paramount importance.

38. One member of the Committee, while agreeing that the Conference might usefully deal with its agenda in the manner proposed in paragraph 35 above, maintained the conviction that more than two main committees would be needed for this purpose and reserved its position on this particular question.

39. The Committee considered rules 52 to 56 of the draft rules of procedure relating to languages and records of the Conference in the light of the recommendation made at its first series of meetings in 1966 that the Conference should have four working languages, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Certain new proposals were advanced:

(a) That the Conference should have five working languages;

(b) That the Conference should have three working languages (English, French and Spanish);

(c) That the Conference should have three working languages provided, however, that any representative might request the production of all or any documents and summary records in the other two official languages.

40. After a very comprehensive debate of all proposals, the nature of its 1966 recommendation and past United Nations practice, the proposals mentioned above were not pressed to a vote and the Committee decided to recommend that the rules of procedure should be shaped consistently with the decisions that had been taken at its first series of meetings in 1966. Many members of the Committee, however, were of the opinion that the arrangements concerning the use of languages at this particular Conference ought not to be regarded as a precedent for future United Nations conferences. Other members felt that it was unnecessary and of no use to make any reference to other conferences regarding which the Committee had no competence.

41. Rule 61 relating to participation in the Conference of regional inter-governmental organizations was the subject of a difference of views. When the Committee considered this rule it had already decided to recommend (see paragraph 70 below) that the Council of Europe, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States and other regional inter-governmental bodies particularly concerned with human rights should be invited to attend the Conference. Some members of the Committee were of the view that, in the light of this recommendation, it was unnecessary to specify in the rule the regional inter-governmental organizations that would be attending the Conference.

Others suggested that it would nevertheless make the rule clearer if it were framed in this way. After further discussion the Committee rejected by 9 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions, a proposal that the rule should enumerate the organizations in question. The voting was as follows:

In favour: France, Italy, Panama.

Against: Canada, Colombia, Mauritania, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia.

Abstentions: India, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Tunisia, United States of America.

IV. PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

42. At its first series of meetings the Preparatory Committee had approved the draft provisional agenda of the Conference, on the understanding that it might be added to or modified as the work of the Preparatory Committee continued (A/6354, para. 31). The views expressed and the reservations made by the members of the Preparatory Committee concerning the approved draft were recorded in paragraphs 26-30 and 32-38 of the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee.

43. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1126 (XLI), considering that the observance of the International Year for Human Rights offered an opportunity for the review of the effectiveness of the United Nations action for the eradication of slavery, invited the Preparatory Committee "to place the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations on the agenda of the Conference".

44. In resolution 1135 (XLI) the Council stated that it deemed it "essential that the topic of women's rights in the modern world should be included in the programme for the International Year for Human Rights and in the agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights". The Council also considered that the proposed initiation in 1968 of the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women should be an important feature of the International Year for Human Rights.

45. The Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-third session, adopted resolution 15 (XXIII) entitled "Study of special problems relating to human rights in developing countries" in which it invited the Preparatory Committee "to consider placing this question on the agenda of the Conference."

46. At the same session the Commission adopted resolution 12 (XXIII) entitled "Measures for the speedy implementation of international instruments against racial discrimination". In that resolution, the Commission, inter alia, recommended that the General Assembly request "the International Conference on Human Rights to consider the questions of giving effect to the provisions of the Declaration and International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and concerning the implementation of the conventions directed against discrimination

in employment and occupation and in education in so far as they relate to racial discrimination".

47. In reviewing the draft provisional agenda adopted at its first series of meetings in the light of those recommendations from other United Nations bodies, a number of members of the Committee commented on the problem of striking a balance between an agenda that was unduly general and an agenda over-loaded with specific topics that could equally well be subsumed under more general headings. It was suggested that in some cases at least the attention of the Conference might be adequately drawn to matters raised by other United Nations organs and to specific points raised in the discussions in the Committee, if reference were made to them in an annotated agenda prepared by the Secretariat. After discussion of the suggestion, the Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare an annotated agenda for the Conference that would indicate the nature of the general items of the draft agenda of the Conference by appropriate references to the documentation prepared for the Conference and to the relevant discussions in the Preparatory Committee. It was agreed that this annotated agenda would be designed to assist those who attended the Conference and would in no way affect the decision of the Conference to approve and if it so wished to alter the draft agenda presented to it.
48. The Committee agreed that slavery was a topic that should be discussed at the Conference. There was, however, a difference of opinion as to how it should be brought to the attention of the Conference. Some representatives expressed the opinion that it would be sufficient if slavery was mentioned in the annotated agenda of the Conference. Other representatives felt that it would be advisable to have the question of slavery as a separate topic on the agenda of the Conference; and a number of suggestions were advanced regarding the wording of such an item.
49. The representatives of Nigeria and Pakistan proposed an amendment to the title for the new item recommended for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the Conference by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1126 (XLI) to read as follows: "Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism". In support of this formula it was stated that apartheid and colonialism manifestly had a slavery aspect and for this reason ought properly to be considered along with other manifestations of slavery. It was also pointed out that the wording as

proposed was consistent with that recently adopted by other United Nations organs. Some members of the Committee, however, considered it unnecessary and undesirable to refer to apartheid and colonialism in an item relating to slavery, maintaining that both apartheid and colonialism were already referred to in the provisional agenda of the Conference under item 11 (a) and (b). These representatives proposed that if slavery were to appear as a separate item on the agenda the wording of that item should be the same as that contained in the relevant part of Economic and Social Council resolution 1126 (XLI), namely: "The question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations".

50. At its 31st meeting, the Preparatory Committee, by a vote of 13 to none, with 9 abstentions, adopted the proposal of Nigeria and Pakistan to add the "question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism" among the sub-items under item 11 of the draft provisional agenda of the Conference. The voting was as follows:

In favour: India, Iran, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstentions: Canada, France, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Panama, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

51. It was accepted by the Committee that the topic of women's rights in the modern world should be considered by the Conference. Although the draft provisional agenda approved by the Preparatory Committee at its first series of meetings contained a sub-item entitled "A unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women", many representatives felt that this could usefully be further elaborated. The Committee, accordingly, decided that the sub-item should be reworded to read as follows: "Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women".

52. The Committee also agreed that the special problems relating to human rights in developing countries should receive attention from the Conference. Agreement was reached that this particular topic could be considered under item 9 of the

provisional agenda as approved at the first series of meetings, which referred to progress achieved and major obstacles encountered at the international, regional and national levels in the field of human rights, thus covering, inter alia, particular problems affecting developing countries. It was agreed that this should be mentioned in the annotated agenda to be prepared by the Secretariat.

53. Several representatives raised the question of the bearing of population growth on the realization of human rights and the need to consider this problem at the Conference. They maintained that population growth and the related question of proper spacing of children, the welfare of the mother, the child and the family and an adequate standard of living were matters directly connected with human rights and it should be dealt with as a matter of urgency from this point of view by the Conference. While many members felt that these questions should be discussed at the Conference, some other members entertained doubts on this point.

54. It was suggested that population growth per se was not a human rights problem and had never been considered as such by the United Nations. It was further suggested that if matters related to population growth were to be brought to the attention of the Conference then there were other problems, for example that of the prevention of war and that of disarmament, that also had an obvious bearing on human rights and hence would also call for discussion at the Conference.

55. The provisional agenda for the Conference, as revised, was adopted by the Committee and is annexed to this report (annex II).

V. DOCUMENTATION FOR THE CONFERENCE

56. At the first series of its meetings the Preparatory Committee had examined the question of documentation which it would be necessary to place at the disposal of the Conference. The Committee had suggested, inter alia, that two studies of a descriptive and factual character should be prepared corresponding to the first two guidelines contained in paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX). The first would cover the measures taken and the second would deal with methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights, especially with regard to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the practice of the policy of apartheid. Regarding the evaluation studies, the Committee had agreed that broad latitude should be given to the Secretariat and that the Secretary-General would, when necessary, engage qualified consultants to assist in the preparatory work of the Conference. The Committee also had expressed a hope that specialized agencies and regional inter-governmental organizations concerned would submit their reports for the benefit of the Conference (A/6354, paragraphs 40-44).

57. In resolution 7 (XXIII) entitled "Action effectively to combat racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid and segregation" the Commission on Human Rights appointed a Special Rapporteur to study certain matters relating to the question of apartheid in South Africa, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia and decided "to give the highest priority at its twenty-fourth session to the consideration of the report and the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur, with a view to submitting the report of the Rapporteur and its own recommendations in time for consideration by the 1968 International Conference on Human Rights".

58. The Commission on the Status of Women in its resolution 15 (XXIII) of 3 March 1967 recommended, inter alia, that among the documents to be made available to the International Conference on Human Rights should be included:

- (a) The Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
- (b) The report of the Secretary-General on United Nations Assistance for the Advancement of Women (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.IV.2);
- (c) The publication on Resources Available to Member States for the Advancement of Women (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.IV.6);
- (d) The report of the Seminar on Measures required for the Advancement of Women with Special Preference to the Establishment of a Long-term Programme, held in Manila in December 1966 (ST/TAO/HR/28).

59. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in its resolution 3 (XIX) entitled "Special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres", adopted at its 501st meeting, on 18 January 1967, requested, inter alia, its Special Rapporteur to proceed with the study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres and to present a progress report on the study to the Sub-Commission at its twentieth session. The Sub-Commission also requested the Secretary-General "to draw the Special Rapporteur's progress report to the attention of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights as documentation which might usefully be made available to the Conference" (E/CN.4/930, para. 242).
60. At its two series of meetings in 1967 the Preparatory Committee considered two of the Conference documents it had previously requested the Secretariat to prepare: a draft study on measures taken within the United Nations in the field of human rights (A/CONF.32/PC/R.1 and Add.1) and part of a draft study on methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights (A/CONF.32/PC/R.2). The Committee also had before it an outline of the report to be submitted to the Conference by UNESCO and a summary of the report to be submitted by the Council of Europe.
61. At both of these series of meetings the Director of the Human Rights Division told the Committee of the progress of the preparation of documentation by the Secretariat, by UNITAR, by the specialized agencies and other United Nations agencies concerned and by regional inter-governmental organizations. The Committee also heard statements from the representatives of UNESCO and the ILO indicating in some detail the nature of the material that these two organizations proposed to submit to the Conference. Members of the Committee expressed their appreciation to the Secretariat, to UNITAR and to the representatives of the ILO and UNESCO for the work done to date and the information made available to the Committee on the documentation in preparation.
62. In general, members of the Committee felt it unnecessary to examine in detail the substance of the documents before it. They concentrated their discussion on the number and character of the documents to be submitted to the Conference. Some representatives emphasized the need for conciseness and economy in this respect; others were of the view that the extent to which the documentation could be

condensed must necessarily be limited if the whole range of human rights and United Nations family experience in this area with which the Conference had to deal were to be satisfactorily covered.

63. In commenting on the draft studies prepared by the Secretariat, one representative suggested that it would be useful if those studies could include some statistical data concerning such matters as the number of human rights fellowships granted, the number of seminars held on different topics and the number of Governments submitting periodic reports, as well as an indication of the number of communications received concerning human rights and an analysis of the questions raised in those communications.

64. The proposal that the Secretariat should include in the documentation it was preparing for the Conference the texts, possibly in printed form, of conventions and declarations in the field of human rights already adopted by the United Nations and specialized agencies or which might be adopted before the Conference began was accepted by the Committee. Many of its members thought that this material would be of considerable value both during and after the Conference. A number of representatives believed that in view of the expense involved it was undesirable to have this material presented to the Conference in printed form. The suggestion was made that it would be helpful if, together with the texts of the relevant conventions, an account of their status could be submitted to the Conference.

65. With regard to the documentation to be presented by the specialized agencies and regional inter-governmental organizations, the hope was expressed that, whenever possible, these bodies might be able to present the documentation in the working languages of the Conference and in a sufficient number of copies in order to reduce the extent to which the already overburdened technical sources of the United Nations would be used in, and the United Nations budget would be charged with the expense of, the translation and reproduction of these documents.

66. The Committee took note of the recommendations and suggestions of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities regarding additional documentation that might be made available to the Conference. A number of suggestions were made regarding further material of a similar character that might usefully be made available to participants in the Conference: the report

on slavery prepared by Mr. Mohammed Awad, Special Rapporteur on Slavery; papers such as "Teaching human rights" and the Secretary-General's report to the Economic and Social Council on the evaluation of fellowships; reports on organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and declarations in the field of human rights; and reports on a number of human rights seminars that had been held and were to be held before the Conference. It was agreed that the Secretariat should draw up a list of such documents, which had been prepared primarily for purposes other than the Conference, that could be made available on request to participants in the Conference.

VI. QUESTION OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE OF REGIONAL
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

67. The Committee at its first series of meetings had left for future consideration the question of the extent of participation in the Conference by the regional inter-governmental organizations active in the field of human rights (A/6354, para. 51).

68. When the Committee returned to this topic at its meetings in 1967, there was widespread agreement that regional inter-governmental organizations could make a useful contribution to the Conference and should be invited to participate fully in its work. Reference was made to the attendance of regional inter-governmental organizations at previous United Nations conferences and, in addition, to Economic and Social Council resolution 1159 (XLI) providing for the presence of observers from regional inter-governmental organizations particularly concerned with human rights at the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

69. Two representatives, however, while they accepted that the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity should participate in the Conference, were opposed to any form of participation by the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States. These last two organizations, it was stated by these representatives, were of a purely political character and for this reason could not contribute to the work of the Conference.

70. Having noted the reservations of the two representatives mentioned above, the Committee decided to recommend that the Council of Europe, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States and other regional inter-governmental organizations particularly concerned with human rights should be invited to participate in the Conference.

VII. QUESTION OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE
OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

71. At the first series of meetings the Committee had agreed to consider at a later date the question of the extent of the participation in the Conference of non-governmental organizations active in the field of human rights (A/6354, para. 51).
72. When the Committee returned to that question during its series of meetings held in 1967 a number of different views were advanced.
73. Some members of the Committee objected in principle to the participation in the Conference of non-governmental organizations. They maintained, in addition, that many of those organizations were engaged not in the impartial promotion of human rights but rather in political propaganda; and, in specific cases, certain non-governmental organizations even went to the extent of giving encouragement and support to various groups engaged in subversive activities, including attacks on diplomatic and consular missions of a particular country. It was further stated that several of those organizations were subject to financing and control by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. Reference was also made to the fact that a large proportion of the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council tended to be representative of a limited area of the world, being predominantly Western in composition and character.
74. A contrary view was expressed by those members of the Committee who were opposed to the exclusion from the Conference of non-governmental organizations. Some representatives of that view argued that non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council had always been intimately connected with, and had made an effective contribution to, the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights. Not only did they participate in the work of the United Nations organs with responsibilities in that field but they had also attended as observers, other United Nations conferences dealing with human rights in the past. To exclude non-governmental organizations entirely from the culminating event of twenty years of effort in the United Nations to promote human rights would be a regrettable and retrograde step. Those bodies could be expected to play a useful role both at the Conference and subsequently in promoting understanding of its achievements. With regard to the argument that non-governmental

organizations tended to be representative of a limited area of the world, it was maintained that the location of the headquarters of non-governmental organizations did not determine either their composition or character. As to the alleged political orientation of certain non-governmental organizations, it was said that no existing non-governmental organizations had ever blindly endorsed the policies of the United States Government.

75. Further discussion revealed that the Committee as a whole was able to accept some degree of participation by non-governmental organizations. For those, however, who had initially been opposed in principle to participation by non-governmental organizations and for some others, it was an essential condition that both the number of those organizations and the nature of their participation be restricted. Some other members were not able to accept those restrictions. The differences of view which persisted on these points, as well as on the manner in which non-governmental organizations should be invited, are recorded in the following paragraphs.

76. Many members of the Committee were in favour of the participation of a restricted number of non-governmental organizations. Some members holding that view recognized that certain non-governmental organizations, particularly those dealing with key issues such as apartheid and slavery, as well as certain other organizations whose bona fides could not be questioned, could make a useful contribution to the work of the Conference. At the same time, however, they believed that unless the organizations to be invited were carefully screened the Conference could well degenerate into mutual recriminations and unwanted political propaganda. Other members of the Committee who wished to see restrictions placed on the number of non-governmental organizations participating placed more emphasis on the lack of balance that could ensue if all non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and with an interest in human rights were invited. They believed that non-governmental organizations should be invited with due regard to equitable geographical distribution. The view was also expressed that there were non-governmental organizations outside the category of those in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which merited consideration for possible invitations on the basis of their genuine interest and activity in the field of human rights. Another suggestion made was that the seats

in the conference hall reserved for non-governmental organizations should be allotted equitably among the geographical regions of the world.

77. Other members of the Committee thought that it would be both invidious and impractical to attempt to discriminate among non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Those representatives also argued that an essential feature of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council was their international character and that for that reason selection among non-governmental organizations could not appropriately be made by reference to the criterion of equitable geographical distribution.

78. Members of the Committee in favour of the participation of a limited number of non-governmental organizations also made reference to limitations of space at the Conference. Other members felt that the practical problem was not as large as might appear since it could be expected that only a small proportion of those non-governmental organizations interested in human rights would in fact be able to attend.

79. The issue of the exact number of non-governmental organizations that might participate in the Conference was among those that were not resolved. Many members of the Committee thought, however, that if the approximate number of non-governmental organizations that might wish to attend were known that would be of very considerable assistance in reaching a decision regarding the invitations that might be issued to those bodies.

80. As to the nature of the participation by non-governmental organizations, some representatives were of the view that if they were to play a meaningful part in the Conference their participation should be no less full than that accorded to them in the organs of the United Nations and in past United Nations conferences concerned with human rights. In other words, they should be entitled to speak and distribute written documents when authorized by the President of the Conference or, perhaps, by its bureau. Other representatives felt that the participation of those organizations in the Conference should be very limited. In their view, non-governmental organizations should be permitted to attend as observers but not to make statements to the Conference or to distribute documents. Another suggestion advanced was that observers from non-governmental organizations might make statements to a special committee of the Conference established for that purpose.

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81. As to the manner of inviting non-governmental organizations, some representatives suggested that once the category of organizations to be invited had been established by the Assembly, the issuing of invitations could be left, in the normal way, to the Secretary-General. For others it seemed better that either the General Assembly itself or a subsidiary organ, such as the Preparatory Committee, should go on to designate which organizations fell within any category established. Another suggestion made was that before any final decision was taken, interested non-governmental organizations should themselves apply within a fixed period of time for an invitation to attend and participate in the work of the Conference.

82. In the absence of general agreement on those matters, the Committee decided, by a vote of 11 to 4, with 5 abstentions, to refer the question of the participation of non-governmental organizations to the General Assembly.

VIII. EXPENSES OF THE CONFERENCE

83. The Preparatory Committee at its first series of meetings in 1966 had agreed that the expenses of the Conference should be met out of the regular budget and that, should an invitation from a Member State to act as host to the Conference be accepted, that Member State would be expected to bear the additional cost to the United Nations of holding the Conference on its territory (A/6354, para. 55).
84. At the Committee's request, further estimates, annexed to this report (annex III), were submitted to it by the Secretariat in the course of its meetings in 1967. These estimates were drawn up on the basis of the decision of the Assembly in resolution 2217 (XXI) to accept the invitation of Iran to act as host to the Conference subject to the understanding mentioned above. Regard was paid to the recommendations of the Committee on the organization and documentation of the Conference.
85. In examining these estimates, certain representatives expressed some concern at the high level of expenditure that was contemplated, contended that the costs of the Conference could be significantly reduced and suggested a number of areas in which this might be done. Other representatives observed that, while economy should be achieved wherever possible, it was essential, if the Conference were to achieve useful results, that it be well prepared and well serviced.
86. After a general discussion of the estimates prepared by the Secretariat, in the course of which representatives of the Secretary-General replied to inquiries from a number of representatives concerning particular items, the Committee took note of the estimates and decided to transmit the summary records of the meetings at which it had considered them to the organs of the United Nations having primary responsibility for financial matters, notably the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In the light of its decisions concerning documentation which should be prepared for the Conference - the major part of which would have to be distributed in 1967 - the Committee requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparation of that documentation and with other arrangements for the Conference.

IX. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

87. At its 42nd meeting, held on 19 May 1967, the Preparatory Committee unanimously adopted its report, as revised and amended during the discussion.

88. The suggestion was made that the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly (A/6354) should be appended to the present report. The Committee agreed to request the Secretariat to make the final progress report available to the Third Committee of the General Assembly at the time the relevant agenda item comes for consideration.

ANNEX I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS, TEHERAN, 1968

Draft rules of procedure for the Conference as recommended by
the Preparatory Committee

CHAPTER I

REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Composition of delegations

Rule 1

The delegation of each State participating in the Conference shall consist of one chairman of the delegation and no more than three accredited representatives and such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Alternates or advisers

Rule 2

An alternate representative or an adviser may act as a representative upon designation by the chairman of the delegation.

Submission of credentials

Rule 3

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Conference if possible not later than twenty-four hours after the opening of the Conference. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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Credentials Committee

Rule 4

A Credentials Committee shall be appointed at the beginning of the Conference. It shall consist of nine members, who shall be appointed by the Conference on the proposal of the President. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Conference without delay.

Provisional participation in the Conference

Rule 5

Pending a decision of the Conference upon their credentials, representatives shall be entitled provisionally to participate in the Conference.

CHAPTER II

OFFICERS

Elections

Rule 6

The Conference shall elect a President and ten Vice-Presidents, and such other officers as it may decide. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees provided for in rule 45. These officers shall be elected on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee. The Conference may also elect such other officers as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

President

Rule 7

The President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Conference.

Rule 8

The President, in the exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the Conference.

Acting President

Rule 9

If the President is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he shall designate a Vice-President to take his place.

Rule 10

A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

Replacement of the President

Rule 11

If the President is unable to perform his functions, a new President shall be elected.

The President shall not vote

Rule 12

The President, or Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote, but shall appoint another member of his delegation to vote in his place.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Composition

Rule 13

There shall be a General Committee which shall comprise the President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference and the Chairman of the Main Committee or the Chairmen of the Main Committees which the Conference may set up in accordance with rule 45. The President of the Conference or, in his absence, a Vice-President designated by him shall serve as Chairman of the General Committee.

Substitute members

Rule 14

If the President or a Vice-President of the Conference finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting of the General Committee, he may designate a member of his delegation to sit and vote in the Committee. The Chairman of a Main Committee shall, in case of absence, designate the Vice-Chairman of that Committee as his substitute. A Vice-Chairman shall not have the right to vote if he is of the same delegation as another member of the General Committee.

Functions

Rule 15

The General Committee shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Conference and, subject to the decisions of the Conference, shall ensure the co-ordination of its work.

CHAPTER IV

SECRETARIAT

Duties of the Secretary-General, the Executive Secretary of the
Conference and the Secretariat

Rule 16

1. The Secretary-General of the Conference shall be the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He, or his representative, shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Conference and its committees.
2. The Secretary-General shall appoint an Executive Secretary of the Conference. The Secretary-General shall provide and the Executive Secretary shall direct the staff required by the Conference and its committees.
3. The Secretariat shall receive, translate, reproduce and distribute documents, reports and resolutions of the Conference; interpret speeches made at the meetings; prepare and circulate records of the public meetings; have the custody and preservation of the documents in the archives of the United Nations;

publish the reports of the public meetings; distribute all documents of the Conference to the participating Governments and, generally, perform all other work that the Conference may require.

Statements by the Secretariat

Rule 17

The Secretary-General or any member of the staff designated by him for that purpose may make oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

CHAPTER V

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Quorum

Rule 18

A quorum shall be constituted by the representatives of a majority of the States participating in the Conference.

General powers of the President

Rule 19

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each plenary meeting of the Conference; direct the discussions at such meetings; accord the right to speak; put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules of procedure, have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may propose to the Conference the limitation of time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each representative may speak on any questions, the closure of the list of speakers or the closure of the debate. He may also propose the suspension or the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion.

Speeches

Rule 20

No person may address the Conference without having previously obtained the permission of the President. Subject to rules 21 and 22, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Secretariat shall be in charge of drawing up a list of such speakers. The President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Precedence

Rule 21

The Chairman or Rapporteur of a committee, or the representative of a sub-committee or working group, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusion arrived at by his committee, sub-committee or working group.

Points of order

Rule 22

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with the rules of procedure. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Time-limit on speeches

Rule 23

The Conference may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on any question. When the debate is limited and a representative has spoken his allotted time, the President shall call him to order without delay.

Closing of list of speakers

Rule 24

During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Conference, declare the list closed. He may, however, accord the right of reply to any representative if a speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable.

Adjournment of debate

Rule 25

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, the motion, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

Closure of debate

Rule 26

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall immediately be put to the vote. If the Conference is in favour of the closure, the President shall declare the closure of the debate. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

Suspension or adjournment of the meeting

Rule 27

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motion shall not be debated but shall immediately be put to the vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to the speaker moving the suspension or adjournment.

Order of procedural motions

Rule 28

Subject to rule 22, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

- (a) To suspend the meeting;
- (b) To adjourn the meeting;
- (c) To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;
- (d) To close the debate on the question under discussion.

Proposals and amendments

Rule 29

Proposals and amendments before the meeting shall normally be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary of the Conference, who shall circulate copies to the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any meeting of the Conference unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the meeting. The President, however, may permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or motions as to procedure, even though these amendments or motions have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.

Decisions on competence

Rule 30

Subject to rule 22, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Conference to discuss any matter or to adopt a proposal or amendment submitted to it shall be put to the vote before the matter is discussed or a vote is taken on the proposal or amendment in question.

Withdrawal of motions

Rule 31

A motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion which has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Reconsideration of proposals

Rule 32

When a proposal has been adopted or rejected it may not be reconsidered unless the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on the motion to reconsider shall be accorded to only two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be immediately put to the vote.

CHAPTER VI

VOTING

Voting rights

Rule 33

Each State represented at the Conference shall have one vote.

Required majority

Rule 34

1. Decisions of the Conference on all matters of substance shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting.

2. Decisions of the Conference on matters of procedure shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

3. If the question arises whether a matter is one of procedure or of substance, the President of the Conference shall rule on the question. An appeal against this ruling shall immediately be put to the vote, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

Meaning of the expression "representatives present and voting"

Rule 35

For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "representatives present and voting" means representatives present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be considered as not voting.

Method of voting

Rule 36

The Conference shall normally vote by show of hands or by standing, but any representative may request a roll call. The roll call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating in the Conference, beginning with the delegation whose name is drawn by lot by the President.

Conduct during voting

Rule 37

After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. The President may permit representatives to explain their votes, either before or after the voting, except when the vote is taken by secret ballot. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations.

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Division of proposals and amendments

Rule 38

A representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given to only two speakers in favour and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment that are subsequently approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Voting on amendments

Rule 39

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Conference shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Voting on proposals

Rule 40

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Conference, unless it decides otherwise, shall vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.

Elections

Rule 41

All elections shall be held by secret ballot unless otherwise decided by the Conference.

Rule 42

1. If, when one person or one delegation is to be elected, no candidate obtains a majority of votes of the representatives present and voting in the first ballot, a second ballot restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes shall be taken. If, in the second ballot, the votes are equally divided, the President shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

2. In the case of a tie in the first ballot among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held. If a tie results among more than two candidates, their number shall be reduced to two by lot, and the balloting, restricted to them, shall continue in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Rule 43

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining a majority of votes of the representatives present and voting in the first ballot shall be elected. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of persons or delegations to be elected, there shall be additional ballots to fill the remaining places. The voting, however, shall be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled, provided that after the third inconclusive ballot votes may be cast for any eligible person or delegation. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots, to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled. The three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on, until all the places have been filled.

Equally divided votes

Rule 44

If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

CHAPTER VII

COMMITTEES

Creation of committees

Rule 45

In addition to the General Committee and the Credentials Committee, the Conference shall establish one or more main committees as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. Each committee may set up sub-committees or working groups.

Representation on Main Committees

Rule 46

Each State participating in the Conference may be represented by one representative on each Main Committee. It may assign to these committees such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Drafting Committee

Rule 47

The Conference may appoint, on the proposal of the General Committee, a Drafting Committee. This Committee shall give advice on drafting as requested by other committees and by the Conference and shall co-ordinate and review the drafting of all texts adopted.

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Language of documents and summary records

Rule 56

Important documents of the Conference shall be made available in the official languages of the Conference. Other documents and summary records shall be made available in the working languages of the Conference.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Plenary meetings and meetings of committees and sub-committees

Rule 57

The plenary meetings of the Conference and the meetings of committees and sub-committees shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides otherwise.

Meetings of working groups

Rule 58

Meetings of a working group shall be held in private unless the body concerned decides otherwise.

Communiqués to the Press

Rule 59

At the close of any private meeting a communiqué may be issued to the Press through the Executive Secretary.

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CHAPTER X

OBSERVERS

Observers for specialized agencies

Rule 60

1. Observers for the competent specialized agencies may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference and its Main Committees, upon the invitation of the President or Chairman, as the case may be, on questions within the scope of their activities.

2. Written statements of such specialized agencies shall be distributed by the Secretariat to the delegations at the Conference.

Observers for regional inter-governmental organizations

Rule 61

Observers for regional inter-governmental bodies invited to the Conference may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference and its Main Committees upon the invitation of the President or of the committee, as the case may be, on questions within the scope of their activities, and may, with the authorization of the President, circulate through the Secretariat written statements on questions of human rights which are on the agenda of the Conference.

ANNEX II

DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA

For the Conference as recommended by the Preparatory Committee

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Address in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
4. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
5. Election of other officers.
6. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.
7. Constitution of committees and working groups, as necessary.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. Review of progress achieved and identification of major obstacles encountered, at the international, regional and national levels, in the field of human rights since the adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, particularly in the programmes undertaken by the United Nations and specialized agencies.
10. Evaluation of the effectiveness of methods and techniques employed in the field of human rights at the international and regional levels:
 - (a) International instruments: conventions, declarations and recommendations;
 - (b) Implementation machinery and procedures;
 - (c) Educational measures;
 - (d) Organizational and institutional arrangements.
11. Formulation and preparation of a human rights programme to be undertaken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights for the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, in particular:
 - (a) Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular;

- (b) The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of all human rights;
- (c) Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism;
- (d) Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;
- (e) Measures to strengthen the defence of human rights and freedoms of individuals;
- (f) International machinery for the effective implementation of international instruments in the field of human rights;
- (g) Other measures to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in promoting the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, including the improvement of methods and techniques and such institutional and organizational arrangements as may be required.

12. Adoption of the final documents and report of the Conference.

ANNEX II

DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA

For the Conference as recommended by the Preparatory Committee

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Address in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
4. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
5. Election of other officers.
6. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.
7. Constitution of committees and working groups, as necessary.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. Review of progress achieved and identification of major obstacles encountered, at the international, regional and national levels, in the field of human rights since the adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, particularly in the programmes undertaken by the United Nations and specialized agencies.
10. Evaluation of the effectiveness of methods and techniques employed in the field of human rights at the international and regional levels:
 - (a) International instruments: conventions, declarations and recommendations;
 - (b) Implementation machinery and procedures;
 - (c) Educational measures;
 - (d) Organizational and institutional arrangements.
11. Formulation and preparation of a human rights programme to be undertaken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights for the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, in particular:
 - (a) Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of apartheid in particular;

- (b) The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of all human rights;
- (c) Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism;
- (d) Measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women;
- (e) Measures to strengthen the defence of human rights and freedoms of individuals;
- (f) International machinery for the effective implementation of international instruments in the field of human rights;
- (g) Other measures to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in promoting the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, including the improvement of methods and techniques and such institutional and organizational arrangements as may be required.

12. Adoption of the final documents and report of the Conference.

ANNEX III

Revised estimates of costs for the conference

Note by the Secretary-General*

The revised estimates of costs for the International Conference on Human Rights to be held at Teheran in 1968, as included in the Secretary-General's budget estimates for the financial year 1968 are reproduced below for the information of the members of the Preparatory Committee.

The General Assembly, in resolution 2081 (XX) adopted on 20 December 1965, decided that an international conference on human rights should be convened during 1968 and established a Preparatory Committee to make proposals regarding the agenda, duration and venue of the conference and the means of defraying its expenses.

After considering the first progress report of the Preparatory Committee (A/6354) and consequent upon an offer of the Government of Iran to act as host, the General Assembly in resolution 2217 C (XXI), decided to convene a conference of three weeks' duration at Teheran, preferably in the spring of 1968. Annex II of the first progress report provided preliminary estimates of the cost of the conference, based on several alternative assumptions. Following the decision by the General Assembly on the date and venue of the conference and based on the draft rules of procedure circulated by the Secretary-General, it is now possible to estimate with a greater degree of precision the costs of holding the conference at Geneva and the estimated costs of holding it at Teheran. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX), the additional costs of holding the meeting away from an established office amounting to approximately \$225,400 are required to be met by the Government of Iran.

The present estimates are based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The conference will meet at Teheran for three weeks;
- (b) There will be no more than four meetings daily of which not more than two will be held simultaneously;
- (c) Interpretation will be from and into the five official languages of the conference - Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish;

* Previously issued as Conference Room Paper No. 12/Rev.1.

(d) In-session documentation, other than summary records, estimated at forty pages a day, will be issued in the four languages of the conference - English, French, Spanish and Russian. Limited documentation (draft resolutions and committee reports, not to exceed an average maximum of 12-15 pages a day) will also be issued in the Chinese language;

(e) The final report of approximately forty printed pages (100 mimeograph pages) will be issued in the five official languages;

(f) Summary records will be kept for the plenary meetings of the conference and for meetings of the main committees, within the limitations expressed in (b) above.

I. PREPARATORY COSTS

	<u>1967</u> \$	<u>1968^{a/}</u> \$
A. <u>Temporary substantive, administrative and secretarial staff</u>		
Comprising one senior officer (P-5), one first officer (P-4), two second officers (P-3) and three general service staff in 1967, and one further P-4 and two general service posts in 1968. Provision allows for ten months for each post in 1967 and six months for each post in 1968.	72,000 ^{b/}	66,700
B. <u>Consultants</u>	35,000 ^{b/}	-
C. <u>Travel of staff and consultants on official business</u>	3,000 ^{b/}	3,500
D. <u>Translation, typing, printing or reproduction, and distribution of pre-conference documentation</u>		
(i) Translation and typing of 850 pages	34,000 ^{c/}	-
(ii) Mimeograph reproduction and distribution of 300 pages	10,700 ^{c/}	-
(iii) Printing and distribution of 550 pages of mimeo text in four language versions	27,000 ^{c/}	-
(iv) Translation, typing, reproduction and distribution of 600 pages	-	45,000

a/ To be included in the initial budget estimates for 1968.

b/ Provision included in 1967 budget.

c/ Prior concurrence of ACABQ required for incurring these expenses in 1967 under terms of General Assembly resolution 2243 (XXI).

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	<u>1967</u> \$	<u>1968^{a/}</u> \$
(v) Production of an information booklet in four languages, 8,000 copies per language	-	9,500
TOTAL - Preparatory Costs	<u>181,700</u>	<u>124,700</u>

II. CONFERENCE RELATED COSTS

	<u>Geneva</u> \$	<u>Teheran</u> \$
A. <u>Travel of substantive and secretarial staff from Headquarters to the site of the Conference:</u>		
1 Executive Secretary -		
1 deputy to the Executive Secretary -		
12 substantive officers (to service the Plenary and up to two committee).		
4 Secretarial assistants	16,500	28,500
B. <u>Meetings servicing staff:</u>		
22 Interpreters (4 English, 4 French, 4 Russian, 4 Spanish, and 6 Chinese); 59 translator/précis-writers, 17 revisers, 96 steno-typists, 6 calligraphers, 5 secretaries; 24 other general service staff (included in Geneva costs only as Government will provide these in Teheran)	179,800	371,200
The above staff will provide interpretation in five languages, summary records in four languages, in-session documentation in four, and sometimes in five languages, and secretarial services to the secretariat, and temporary staff as required. The following staff will be engaged on the translation and typing of the report of the conference as it progresses; the estimated size of the report is 100 mimeograph pages of text, or the equivalent of some 40 printed pages; 3 translators, 3 revisers and 8 typists	7,000	18,000
To provide the necessary services in Teheran 5 Geneva-based staff members (Conference, Finance, Documents and Administrative Officers) will be required.		
Travel and subsistence	-	5,200

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	<u>Geneva</u> \$	<u>Teheran</u> \$
Staff for reproduction and distribution of documents	12,000	d/
General expenses, such as freight, cables, and including costs of official reception	12,000	20,000

C. Public Information Services

(i) Chief Press Officer, 2 Press Officers, and 3 secretaries - from Geneva	-	5,600
(ii) 1 Radio Officer from Geneva, 2 Radio Officers from Headquarters, 1 film-TV producer/director and 1 cameraman (16 mm.) from Headquarters	3,500	7,700
(iii) Sound engineer, photographer and telecommunications engineer - contractual services	2,300	2,300
(iv) Supplies (tapes, film), services (developing of film), air freight and other costs	3,500	3,500
<u>TOTAL, Conference - related costs</u>	<u>236,600</u>	<u>467,000</u>

III. PRINTING OF FINAL REPORT

Costs of editing, translation into Chinese, typing and printing of 100 mimeograph pages (approximately 40 printed pages)

\$12,000

SUMMARY OF COSTS

	<u>1967</u> \$	<u>Geneva</u> \$	<u>1968</u> <u>Teheran</u> \$
I. Preparatory costs	181,700	124,700	124,700
II. Conference related costs	-	236,600	462,000
III. Printing of final report	-	12,000	12,000
TOTAL	<u>181,700</u>	<u>373,300</u>	<u>598,700</u>

d/ To be provided by host Government.