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ADDENDUM II

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INTRODUCTION

This addendum contains notes on three additional items proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. This brings to 94 the total number of items which the Assembly has been asked to consider at the current session.

The annotated provisional agenda (press release GA/3190) contains notes on 90 items, and addendum 1 contains notes on one additional item.

The present addendum also contains notes on documents which became available between 16 and 21 September and on meetings held during that period.

The twenty-first session of the Assembly opened on 20 September. The Secretary-General has proposed 20 December as the closing date for the session (A/BUR/165). A complete list of the items proposed appears in A/BUR/166 and Add.1.

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REQUESTS FOR INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL ITEMS

A.2. Treaty Governing the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

In a letter dated 17 September, the United States requested inclusion of this item (A/6392). The item was proposed, the letter stated, so that the General Assembly might have before it as an agenda item the treaty proposal of the United States on 16 June, brought up to date by modifications that took account of the work of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

The 21-article draft treaty covers such matters as the free exploration of outer space, the prohibition of the orbiting of nuclear weapons, the use of celestial bodies exclusively for peaceful purposes, a prohibition of national appropriation of outer space, the exploration of space in accordance with international law, accessibility of space installations and vehicles to representatives of other States on a reciprocal basis, the fullest exchange of information, assistance to astronauts in case of distress, liability for damage caused by objects launched into space, international responsibility for national activities in space, the avoidance of harmful interference with activities of other States in space exploration, national ownership of objects launched into space, and the reference of disputes arising under the treaty to the International Court of Justice.

The explanatory memorandum accompanying the request by the United States recalls that the Outer Space Committee has not yet brought to a successful conclusion the work on drafting a treaty. (Additional information on the Committee's work appears in the notes to item 30 in the annotated provisional agenda and addenda.)

(Notes on an item proposed by the Soviet Union on this subject [item 90] are given in the annotated provisional agenda, press release GA/3190.)

A.3. Strict Observance of the Prohibition of the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations, and of the Right of Peoples to Self-Determination

Inclusion of this item in the agenda was requested by Czechoslovakia, in a letter (A/6393) dated 19 September.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying the request, Czechoslovakia stated that recent manifestations of the policy of force in international relations had inflicted suffering on millions of people, particularly on nations which had been forced to defend their freedom and independence in armed struggle. Such actions constituted a grave danger of a world-wide conflict, it stated, and were contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The General Assembly, declared the memorandum, should undertake measures to ensure peaceful relations among States and to strengthen their security, and should support the struggle of nations for freedom, independence and independent development. It should solemnly affirm the principle of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, as well as the right of peoples to self-determination, and should resolutely condemn any violation of these principles. It should also call upon all States to observe these principles strictly and unconditionally.

A.4. Withdrawal of All United States and Other Foreign Forces Occupying South Korea under the Flag of the United Nations and Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

Inclusion of this item in the agenda was requested in a letter (A/6394) dated 20 September from Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In an accompanying explanatory memorandum, the 10 States declared that the "reunification of the temporarily divided territory of Korea is the legitimate aspiration and inalienable right of the Korean people". "The Koreans, like any other people, have the right themselves to decide their fate in accordance with the sacred principle of the self-determination of peoples without any foreign interference whatsoever", the memorandum added.

The main reason why Korea remained divided, the memorandum went on, was "the flagrant foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the Korean people" and, first and foremost, "the continuing occupation of South Korea by the armed forces of the United States". The United States had drawn the South Korean regime into the aggression against Viet-Nam and into its plans for the creation of new aggressive blocs. The discussion of the so-called Korean question was the manifestation of a policy whose goal was continued occupation of South Korea and

the perpetuation of the division of Korea. The same purpose, it asserted, was also served by the activities of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK).

In conclusion, the ten States expressed hope that consideration of the item would help "redress the injustice done to the Korean people" -- all foreign forces would be withdrawn from South Korea, UNCURK would be dissolved and the "so-called Korean question" would be dropped from the agenda.

("The Korean question" appears as item 31 on the provisional agenda.)

FURTHER NOTES ON PROPOSED AGENDA ITEMS

10. Report of Secretary-General on Work of Organization

In the introduction (A/6301/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) to his annual report, the Secretary-General, U Thant, deals with the following topics: the slowdown in disarmament, co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, peace-keeping operations, problems of economic and social development, technical co-operation in the field, the growing concern for human rights, the serious situation in South Africa, and the problems of decolonization. In his general remarks and concluding observations, the Secretary-General discusses such matters as the financial situation of the Organization, information about the United Nations, Viet-Nam and universality of membership.

17. Elections to International Court of Justice

A note by the Secretary-General (A/6420-S/7490) lists 19 candidates nominated by national groups for the election of five members of the International Court of Justice. Curricula vitae of the candidates will be issued in A/6421-S/7491.

23. Implementation of Declaration on Ending of Colonialism

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, continuing its meetings at Headquarters, endorsed on 19 September a number of recommendations on territories in the Pacific.

In approving reports of its Sub-Committee II, the Committee invited administering Powers to receive visiting missions to the territories in the Pacific being considered by that Sub-Committee. It also endorsed recommendations on the

Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn, the Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, Niue and the Tokelau Islands.

The Committee has yet to consider reports on other territories in the Pacific, as well as territories in the Atlantic and the Caribbean.

30. Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concluded its work for the year on 19 September and adopted its report to the General Assembly (not yet issued). The Committee recommended that an international conference on the peaceful uses of outer space be held in Vienna during the first part of September 1967. It endorsed reports by its Working Group of the Whole, its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and its Legal Sub-Committee.

The Legal Sub-Committee concluded its fifth session on 16 September after adopting a report (A/AC.105/35) which gives a factual account of the session. At a session which began in Geneva in July, the Committee considered draft articles of an international treaty on the exploration and use of outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies. Agreement was reached in Geneva on nine articles, but meetings held in New York beginning 12 September did not result in further agreement, the report states.

31. The Korean Question

In a letter dated 15 September (A/6417), Chile informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to reconsider its withdrawal from membership in the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). An earlier letter (A/6375) had referred to the practical problems making it difficult for the representative of Chile to participate in the work of that body.

The Chairman of UNCURK, in a letter dated 5 September (A/6416), had stated that the Commission would consider the possibility of holding more meetings in Tokyo to help overcome the difficulties cited in Chile's announcement of withdrawal.

38. Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund

The Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund, which met in New York from 12 to 16 September, has submitted its report (A/6418) to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The report contains amendments

proposed by 13 developing countries and by two socialist countries, respectively, to the draft statute of the capital development fund (E/3654) prepared by the Committee in 1962.

42. Regional Development

A declaration by five South American States, outlining an action programme to co-ordinate their policies in matters of trade, industry, finance, services and technical co-operation, has been circulated to the General Assembly (A/6410). The document, known as the Declaration of Bogotá, was signed on 16 August 1966 on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

49. Institute for Training and Research

The Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) held its fourth session on 14 and 15 September. It discussed and approved the report and proposals submitted by the Executive Director, Gabriel d'Arboussier, covering the activities of the Institute in the fields of training and research. The Board also adopted a budget of \$1,216,300 for the year 1967. (The Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly on the work of UNITAR.)

64. International Year for Human Rights

A note by the Secretariat (A/6422) contains a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1160 (XLI) of 5 August 1966) in which the Assembly would approve a further programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, 1968. According to this programme, prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations would disseminate publicity material, hold a commemorative meeting of the General Assembly and award a prize or prizes in the field of human rights. Member States, specialized agencies and other international and national organizations would be invited to participate.

75. Budget Estimates for 1967

The Secretary-General has requested (A/C.5/1056) an additional appropriation of \$914,240 for 1967, to enable him to implement resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its summer session. This revised estimate would

bring the total gross appropriation requested for 1967 to \$129,142,040. The proposed net budget would rise by \$884,840, to a total of \$107,489,014.

To carry out the Council's decisions, the Secretary-General has requested 41 new posts, to be added to the total of 6,904 posts already requested for 1967. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will submit its recommendations on these requests shortly.

A note by the Secretariat (A/C.5/1055) contains an analytical study of expenditures under the regular budget for the 10 years 1956 to 1965, arranged according to fields of activity.

77. Vacancies in Subsidiary Bodies

(e) United Nations Staff Pension Committee

This Committee deals with matters arising in relation to participation by United Nations staff members in the Joint Staff Pension Fund and the benefits payable at the time of separation.

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

Two of the members appointed by the Assembly, Albert E. Bender (United States) and James Gibson (United Kingdom), have resigned. Those appointed to replace them will serve for the remainder of the present term, which ends 31 December 1967. The third member appointed by the Assembly is José Espinoza (Chile).

78. Scale of Assessments

The Committee on Contributions, which met in New York from 6 to 13 September, reviewed the formula according to which relief is given to countries with low per capita incomes. The Committee decided (A/6310) that it would not now recommend a change in the basic rules for drawing up the scales of assessments.

With regard to the collection of contributions, the Committee report that the amount of arrears due by any Member State to the regular budget of the United Nations is in all cases less than the amount of contributions due from it for the preceding two full years.

The Committee did not recommend changes in the present scale of assessments governing the contributions of Member States to the regular United Nations budget.

86. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum

Two more Member States have sent comments on the Draft Declaration (A/6367/Add.1). Thus far, comments have been received from a total of 48 States.

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